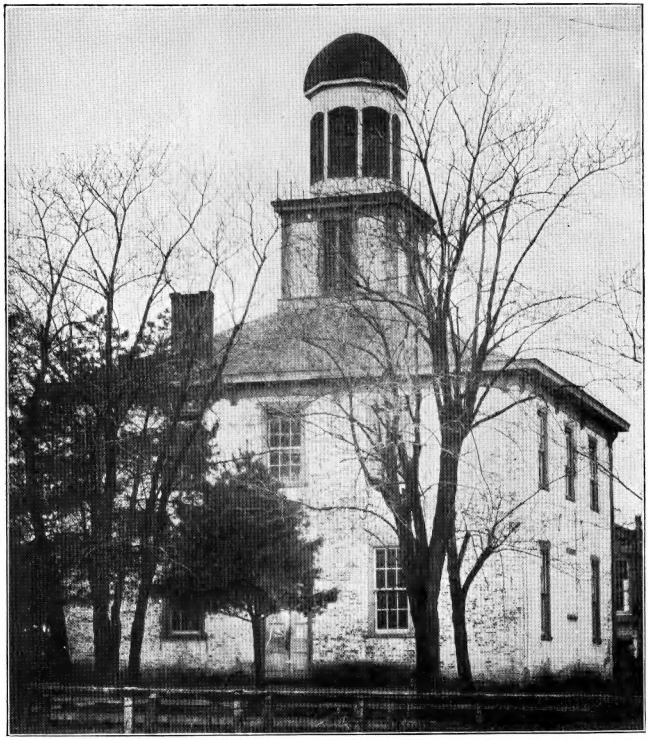

OLD DELAWARE COUNTY COURT HOUSE—1837-1884.

HISTORY OF

DELAWARE COUNTY INDIANA

EDITED BY
FRANK D. HAIMBAUGH

IN TWO VOLUMES
Illustrated

VOLUME I

1924
HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
Indianapolis

"Remember the days of old,
Consider the years of many generations."

DEDICATION

This Work is Respectfully

Dedicated to

THE PIONEERS

Long Since Departed

May the memory of those who laid down their burdens by the wayside ever be fragrant as the breath of summer flowers, for their toils and sacrifices have made Delaware county a garden of sunshine and delight.

"This shall be written for
the generation to come."

PUBLISHER'S PREFACE

History is a systematic record of past events, especially the events in which man has taken part. "The perfect historian," says Macauley, "is he in whose work the character and spirit of the age is exhibited in miniature." A glance at the Table of Contents of this History of Delaware County will disclose a design on the part of the publishers of this work to set out here a systematic record of the events which have led up to the present state of development of this favored region, beginning with the time a century and more ago when the first permanent white settlement was made in this territory, and in carrying out this design the compilers have sincerely sought to preserve something of "the character and spirit of the age," so that there shall here be preserved a faithful chronicle of the aspirations and the achievements of the pioneers, at the same time tracing and recording the social, religious, educational, political and industrial progress of the community from its inception. The context will reveal the sincerity of purpose upon which the present publication is based; a purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation for the information of coming generations and which shall serve as links uniting the present to the past. To those who have so faithfully labored to this end, the publishers desire to extend their thanks. An expression of obligation is due to the people of Delaware county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking, and for their many services rendered in behalf of the historiographers. It is believed that it will be found that this unselfish collaboration has secured to Delaware county a history that will serve as a standard in this field for the next generation and as an authentic guide to future generations.

In passing, it is thought that it will not be regarded as out of place for the publishers conscientiously to claim that in placing this work before the people of Delaware county they faithfully have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus upon which the work is based.

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HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I

GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND SOIL SURVEY

In co-operation with the Indiana State Department of Geology, Edward Barrett then state geologist, the bureau of soils of the United States Department of Agriculture in 1913 extended its field operations in Indiana to take in a comprehensive soil survey of Delaware county and to compile definite and official data in that relation. This compilation, prepared by Lewis A. Hurst, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and E. J. Grimes, of the Indiana Department of Geology, was issued as a government document in the spring of 1915 under the title "Soil Survey of Delaware County, Indiana." So comprehensive is this survey and so fully informative along the line it covers that it is deemed fitting to carry forward in this definite history of the county the essential details there set out. This survey opens with a description of the area thus comprehended and points out, initially, that Delaware county, comprising an area of 392 square miles, or 250,880 acres, is situated in the east-central part of Indiana, in the second tier of counties from the Ohio state line. Grant and Blackford counties bound it on the north, Jay and Randolph counties on the east, Henry county on the south, and Madison county on the west.

The surface is level to gently undulating, except near stream courses, where erosion has rendered it more rolling and in places even hilly, or where moraines exist. The descent to the stream courses is often abrupt or precipitous. The banks along the larger streams generally rise in two distinct terraces to the broken country, which merges rapidly into the broad level upland. Numerous old filled-in valleys in the county indicate that the preglacial topography was much more irregular than that of the present time. The two most prominent of such valleys are the one lying east of New Burlington, crossing Perry township near the center and connecting with the

west fork of White river, and the one lying parallel to the Granville pike northeast of Muncie, known as Muncie prairie. The greatest surface relief is found in the northeast and southeast portions, particularly near Prairie and Stony creeks in Perry township and Easleys creek in Niles township. Scattered throughout the county are numerous morainic knolls and ridges, many of which rise to an elevation of several feet above the general level of the surface. A number of kames or rounded hills of gravel and sand are to be seen in the county, the most important ones being found between Muncie and Granville and between Muncie and Smithfield. There are several in and about Muncie, but much of the gravel has been removed from them. A prominent chain of kames, or long, narrow ridges of sand and gravel, extends from a point 2 miles east of Granville to a short distance northeast of Muncie. Its elevation is about 30 feet above the general surface level. The watershed between the west fork of White river and the Mississinewa river presents the largest expanse of level till plain. The watershed between Buck and Bell creeks is also rather level, with but little relief, except as the stream is approached. The average altitude is between 900 and 1,000 feet above sea level. The general slope of the surface is from east to west.

The Mississinewa and west fork of White river, with their tributaries, drain the county. The Mississinewa, having as its chief tributaries Easleys, Halfway, Pike and Campbell creeks, receives the drainage of the northern third of the county. The west fork of White river drains the remaining two-thirds, Prairie, Buck, Mud and Bell creeks being the largest tributaries. A noticeable feature of several of the tributaries of these two rivers, including Pike, Mud, Buck, and Kilbuck creeks, is that they flow parallel with and close to the rivers for a number of miles. There are indications that Mud creek was an original channel, or at least a fork of the west fork of White river, for in times of high water a portion of the overflow from the river floods this valley. Most of Buck Creek valley is drained to the west into west fork of White river near Yorktown, but less than a mile of the valley drains to the east into this river near Muncie. A similar condition exists in a more or less distinct valley tributary to Kilbuck creek, which discharges most of its drainage west into the west fork of White river through Kilbuck creek, but is also drained for a mile or more into the Mississinewa. However, there is no evidence in this case that flood waters have passed through the valley from one river to the other.

The first permanent settlement in Delaware county was made in 1820. The earliest settlers came chiefly from the states to the east and from Kentucky and located along the west fork of White River near the present towns of Smithfield, Muncie and New Burlington. County government was granted in 1827. Muncie, the county seat and largest town in the county, is situated on the west fork of White river in Center township, a little south of the center of the county and 55 miles northeast of Indianapolis. It is the center of a rich agricultural region, and the site of a number of important manufactories. Eaton, Albany, Gaston, Selma, and Yorktown are other important towns in the county. They are shipping and trading centers for the rich agricultural territory surrounding them and also have some manufacturing interests. The greatest impetus to the growth of these towns came in 1886, upon the discovery of natural gas. At the present time the supply of gas is very much depleted and is used by the farmers chiefly for domestic purposes. A portion of it is also used in the smaller towns and villages, as well as in Muncie, but the greater part of the gas now consumed in Muncie is piped from West Virginia fields. Since the depletion of the gas supply a few of the towns have lost a part of their manufacturing interests and the population has declined to some extent. In the vicinity of Selma a rather extensive oil field has been developed and is gradually being enlarged.

The first railroad in the county was the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four), 1852-53, from Indianapolis through Muncie. At the present time the county possesses a most excellent railroad system. Six steam roads and five trolley lines make transportation and shipping facilities adequate for all needs. Every town in the county and all but four villages are situated on either a steam railroad or a trolley line and many of them on both.

The first improved roads were constructed under the toll-pike system, which connected the principal towns usually by the shortest route and centered at the county seat. Such were the Centennial, Granville, Center, Wheeling, Bethel, Jackson Street, Yorktown, Middletown, Newcastle, Macedonia, New Burlington, Smithfield, and Selma pikes. Within the last 25 years these toll roads have been opened by the county to the public and supplemented by an excellent sectionized public road system, so that now every farmer has easy access to market. There are very few miles of unimproved roads, most of them being surfaced with gravel and in excellent condition. Unlimited quantities of gravel are available for constructing and

repairing the roads. In recent years many macadamized roads have been built. Several of the main highways leading out of Muncie have been paved with vitrified brick for a distance of 1 to 3 miles into the county. Modern steel bridges span the various streams of the county. Telephone lines and rural mail routes connect all parts of the county.

CLIMATE

No official weather records for the county are available, but records of the Weather Bureau station at Farmland, in the adjoining county of Randolph, and which may be taken as fairly representative of Delaware county, show that the mean annual temperature of the county is 50.8 degrees F. The highest recorded temperature is 102 degrees F. in July and the lowest —24 F. in January, but such extremes are ordinarily of short duration. High temperatures are not uncommon in July, August, and September, but seldom continue long unless accompanied by extremely dry weather. The average annual snowfall is 29.3 inches. In severe winters snow may remain upon the ground several weeks, or even months. Ordinarily the ground remains frozen only a few weeks and a thaw is expected in February or March.

The average annual rainfall is 39 inches. This is rather uniformly distributed throughout the year, and the county rarely suffers from extreme drought or excessive moisture. The greatest rainfall occurs during May and June. The length of the growing season is about 5½ months, the average date of the first killing frost in autumn and the last in the spring being October 10 and April 25, respectively. The earliest recorded date of a killing frost in autumn is September 6 and the latest in the spring May 21.

AGRICULTURE

The early settlers of this section found it a dense forest of hardwood broken only by an occasional open, swampy prairie. Natural advantages caused them to stake their claims along the larger stream courses. The streams afforded access to outside markets by raft or flatboat and furnished power for mills, including those designed for sawing lumber, while the bottom lands, enriched annually by stream overflows, offered easy and profitable farming. Because of its adaptability to bottom-land soils, corn became the main crop. Large yields were also obtained when the uplands in the vicinity of the rivers

were first cleared, these having in general better natural drainage than the more remote uplands.

A considerable section of the county was in its natural condition poorly drained and unfit for agriculture. A relatively large proportion of the land was, however, well suited for farming. The cost of installing artificial drainage in the west areas, the so-called "black lands," and in many cases the lack of adequate drain-outlets prevented the use of these soils by the early settlers, but they have since been made the richest and most valuable lands of the county. Many thousands of dollars have been expended by private and community enterprises to reclaim the black lands and bottom lands along the more shallow streams. The first method employed in artificial drainage was the construction of open ditches, but in recent years these have been supplanted by tile drains.

The channels of almost all the smaller streams have been straightened and deepened by dredging throughout their entire length, and recently the question of straightening and deepening the channels of the west fork of White and Mississinewa rivers has been agitated.

The county's greatest wealth has always consisted of its fertile fields. The native forest was cut off when the revenue obtained from the sale of the lumber was a trifle compared with what its present value would be. The construction of steam and electric railroad lines, giving ready access to the larger markets, has been an important factor in the development of the agricultural resources of the county.

Corn, wheat, oats, rye, flax, and potatoes were among the early crops grown in the county. Hay was cut from the open prairie. Corn has always been the leading crop, and it is the aim of most of the farmers to increase the production of this grain. In some cases this led to a depletion of the fertility of the soil, but the more progressive farmers have avoided this by efficient methods of soil management. The acreage of corn has steadily increased from 52,061 acres in 1889 to 71,706 acres in 1909, with a corresponding increase in production from 1,528,876 bushels in 1889 to 3,135,530 bushels in 1909. The largest yields are obtained from the Clyde and Genesee soils, which produce approximately twice as much as the lighter colored clay soils (Miami). They are rated among the best corn soils in the State, and yields of 70 to 80 bushels per acre are not uncommon. The yields from the clay or Miami soils can generally be increased through better cultural methods, including fertilization and seed

selection. Barnyard manure is the chief fertilizer for corn, little commercial fertilizer being used.

Experiments have shown that an application of 2 or more tons to the acre of ground limestone upon clover sod, before turning it under, especially upon the lighter colored soils, will increase the subsequent yields of corn. The effect of such an application will be even more apparent in the wheat and clover crops which follow the corn. Similar results have been obtained by subsoiling the clay lands or deepening the soil bed without turning too much raw material to the surface. A gradual deepening of the soil is generally recognized as beneficial. Too often the ground is plowed to the same depth year after year, so that a form of hardpan is produced which greatly retards the free circulation of air and moisture. The relative percentage of phosphoric acid and potash required properly to fertilize the different grades of land varies with the local conditions, but in general the lighter colored soils will yield better returns from the use of phosphoric acid, while the darker colored soils give increased yields with potash. The latter usually contain sufficient nitrogen but are deficient in the other two elements of plant food.

An important factor in increasing the yields of corn is the selection of the variety best suited to the soil on which the crop is to be grown. Too often no attention is given to this matter or to the testing of seed corn. The seed to produce the best results should be strong in vitality and the kernels graded to uniform sizes in order to drop from the planter evenly. The best varieties to grow on the different kinds of soil should be worked out by the farmers themselves. The seed corn selected from the clay land should be planted on the clay lands so far as practicable and that selected from the black lands should also be kept for the black lands, selecting from experience the varieties best adapted to each grade of land. Well-selected home-grown seeds are generally preferable to any other on any soil. Attention to these methods should materially increase the yields from these lands.

The use of the check drill in planting corn permits the crop to be cultivated both ways, and hoeing is not often required. In general three to four cultivations are given the crop, though a fifth is not infrequent. Riding cultivators are used almost exclusively. The use of power corn cutters has also reduced the labor of harvesting this crop. In the last few years a large percentage of the corn has been cut and stored for ensilage. This practice is being rapidly

extended as the value of silo feeding becomes better understood. Ensilage is frequently prepared from corn and peas grown together.

There were 14,766 acres devoted to wheat in Delaware county in 1909, with a production of 190,963 bushels. Wheat is not considered a paying crop commercially in the county, but its value as a nurse crop for clover warrants its continued cultivation. The lighter colored Miami soils show the greatest adaptability to this crop. Too much attention can not be given to the selection of suitable varieties of wheat for the soil, as well as a proper grading of the seed. Rotation, fertilization, treatment of seed for disease, and the combating of insects require careful attention to insure the largest returns from this crop. The Purdue Experiment Station recommends the use of 300 pounds per acre of a fertilizer analyzing 2 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent available phosphoric acid, and 2 per cent potash. This can be applied at the time of seeding by using a drill with fertilizer attachment. When clover has been turned under for corn and the latter is followed by wheat an application of 50 to 100 pounds of nitrate of soda is generally advisable, which can best be applied as a top dressing in spring. Where barnyard manure is used the most profitable results are secured when it is turned under with the clover sod preceding the planting of corn.

Although oats are not generally considered a paying crop, this grain fits in well with the customary rotation and is especially valued for its straw, which, when fed for hay in conjunction with ensilage, makes excellent roughage for stock. In 1909 there were 25,205 acres in oats, with a production of 678,661 bushels. The average, however, is usually 30 to 40 bushels per acre. Yields of 50 to 60 bushels are not uncommon. Oats are usually sown with an end-gate attachment at the rate of 2½ to 3 bushels per acre. Cowpeas and soy beans are being tried by many of the farmers as a substitute for oats.

Delaware county is not rated as a potato-growing county, but the number of acres devoted to this staple in 1909 was 1,927, with a yield of 150,162 bushels, or about 78 bushels per acre.

With the increased demand for canned tomatoes the cultivation of this crop is gradually being extended. The crop fits well into the system of rotation and when properly handled gives twice the profit per acre derived from a crop of corn. Many growers are netting a profit of $70 to $100 per acre where proper cultural methods are employed. More attention should be given to the breeding of earlier varieties and to methods of maturing the crop before it is killed by

frost. The selection of profitable varieties is also often overlooked. From the 890 acres planted in 1911 to tomatoes 4,886 tons were harvested.

The growing of English peas offers another source of revenue to the farmer. A crop of this character is profitable not only from the sale of the peas but because of its value to the soil as a nitrogen-storing agent.

The number of acres in clover in 1909 was 2,885, with a production of 3,365 tons of hay, or a little more than a ton to the acre. The small acreage sowed to this crop accounts largely for the low percentage of humus in the clay lands. Clover is not generally included in the rotation of crops, or if so it is turned under without being cut for hay, a practice which was not observed during the course of the survey. It was observed, however, that both the hay and the seed crops were removed. Cutting the second crop for seed robs the soil of much valuable humus. The acreage of timothy is being rapidly reduced.

The growing of alfalfa is receiving more attention each year, but its value as a feed is evidently not fully realized, or it would be more extensively cultivated. This crop is especially well adapted to the second-bottom lands or high terraces, on account of their porous subsoils, but with proper preparation it can be grown successfully on almost any soil in the county except muck. Aside from its value as a money crop its value as a nitrogen-storing agent should recommend its culture, especially upon the lighter colored Miami soils, which are low in humus. To succeed with alfalfa it is necessary that the land be well drained, limed, thoroughly inoculated, well prepared, and free from weeds.

Fruit growing has been made a profitable industry in the few cases where proper attention has been given to spraying, pruning, etc., but in general the orchards are neglected. Many of the older orchards are infested with disease and insect pests, which spread to the more recent plantings. The present tendency is to plant too large orchards, which receive insufficient attention, while smaller orchards well sprayed and pruned would yield more profitable results. State inspection and modern methods of control are needed to make fruit culture a paying industry. The more rolling type of Miami silt loam and the Miami loam give the most satisfactory results in the growing of fruit.

The farmers of Delaware county who cultivate their own farms usually practice some form of crop rotation. A three-year rotation of corn, wheat, and clover is most commonly employed. This requires sowing wheat in the corn either before it is cut or in the stubble among the shocks. In either case the seeding is unsatisfactory, and a good stand is rarely secured.

The county is a stock-feeding rather than a stock-raising section. Cattle are imported from the western states, fattened on the farm produce, and then put upon the market. However, this practice has not been so profitable in the last few years on account of the scarcity of range cattle in the West.

The dairying industry is confined to supplying the local markets, but the excellent shipping facilities warrant its extension to markets outside the county.

The price of land in Delaware county has kept pace with the advance in other sections, and but little, if any, of it can be bought for less than $125 to $150 an acre. Well-improved farm lands frequently sell for $200 to $225 an acre. The high price of land is due in part to the fact that the more prosperous farmers are satisfied with their holdings and refuse to sell unless offered a price commensurate with the advantages afforded by a highly developed county such as this.

The average farm wages range from $20 to $25 per month, with board, lodging, washing, and feed for driving horse furnished, or, in the case of a married man, house, feed for horse, cow, etc. Harvest hands and extra laborers receive from $1.50 to $2.50 per day. The manufacturing and public works in Muncie, offering shorter working hours and the various attractions of city life, have drawn heavily upon the labor of the county, and desirable farm labor is scarce. Those who operate a farm of 160 to 240 acres seldom employ more than one regular helper, the work being done largely by the owner and his family.

According to the census, the average size of farms in 1910 was 82.4 acres. There were 240,483 acres in farms, of which 210,349 acres were improved. The value of the land and improvements, except buildings, was $20,006,223; of buildings, $3,649,276; implements and machinery, $444,142; and live stock, $2,616,481.

SOILS

Glacial till left upon the recession of the ice sheet at the close of the late Wisconsin epoch covers the entire county to a depth of 50 to 200 feet. It is a heterogenous mass, consisting chiefly of clay intermingled with sand, gravel, and silt. The material of the drift varies with the character of the rocks over which the glacier passed, granite, gneiss, limestone, sandstone, and shale from the Lake Superior region being intermixed and ground up with it. Niagara limestone underlies the glacial deposits throughout the county, but no rock outcrop occurs, though in a few places, notably in the vicinity of Muncie and Yorktown, it is near enough to the surface to be quarried. The first water-bearing gravel is reached at depths ranging from 10 to 60 feet.

The glacial till is the source of the upland soils of the county. The alluvial soils or bottom lands are stream-deposited material, formed chiefly of wash from the upland soils. On account of their depth, the underlying rocks have had little part in the formation of the soils of Delaware county, though they may have contributed to the ice-ground mantle covering the uplands, from which the various types are derived.

The various agencies of weathering have been at work upon the glacial drift or débris since deposition and have formed the present soils. The drift material, to a depth of 10 to 15 feet, is a very light brown to pale-yellow or grayish mixture of clay, fine sand, and silt, carrying a large proportion of gravel and small stones. The latter consist largely of granite, schist, gneiss, and limestone fragments. The limestone fragments are more conspicuous below 5 to 6 feet. Artificial exposures of the till usually weather to a loose, friable, silty to fine sandy loam or loam. It is generally calcareous and effervesces with hydrochloric acid. In many cases this material is supplemented with beds of gravel, particularly along the stream courses. The upper part of the glacial till to an average depth of 22 to 24 inches consists of a uniform silt or silty clay layer, which from its mechanical composition and general appearance is strongly suggestive of the loess. It is possible to attribute the regularity in depth of this silty mantle to the freezing and thawing of the soil, the depth to which the soil is pulverized by such action being fairly uniform. The covering is for the most part light colored, owing to a

small content of organic matter, and is quite uniform in texture. The upland soils are known locally as "clay lands."

Five series of soils were mapped in the county, the Miami, Clyde, Rodman, Fox, and Genesee. The miscellaneous type muck (including small areas of peat) was also encountered.

The Miami series is the most extensive and widely distributed. It consists of two types, the Miami silt loam and Miami loam, a flat phase of the former also being indicated on the map. The silt loam with its flat phase is the predominating soil in the county, covering 67.8 per cent of its area. The Miami loam is more or less morainic in origin and is confined largely to a single body in the southwestern corner of Liberty township, though a few isolated areas are found elsewhere.

The ice sheet left an uneven surface containing many shallow depressions which existed as ponds, marshes, and small lakes until they were artificially drained. Before being drained, however, they had been filled to a greater or less extent by clay, sand, and vegetable matter. The soils in them are black and have been mapped as the members of the Clyde series, including the loam and silty clay loam types. They differ from the Miami in color and in occurrence in poorly drained areas. The silty clay loam is the most extensive of these dark-colored soils.

The Rodman silt loam is confined largely to a chain of kames lying northeast of Muncie. This type and the Miami and Clyde soils constitute the upland soils of the county.

The first-bottom lands subject to overflow were included in two types of the Genesee series, the loam and silty clay loam. The loam is confined almost entirely to the bottom lands along the larger streams, which are more sandy owing to the wash from the silty upland soils and also from exposure of the coarser substratum. The silty clay loam occurs along the smaller streams, where drainage has been more sluggish and the bottom lands are silty. The Genesee silty clay loam grades so imperceptibly into the Clyde silty clay loam that often no definite boundaries between them can be determined. The origin of the two is frequently very similar, the Genesee being developed along the smaller streams, which often occupy old filled-in valleys, while the Clyde originates in shallow basins or depressions.

The Fox loam represents the second bottoms or terraces built up by overflow waters when the streams were flowing at higher levels than at present. Muck, which includes some small areas of peat, rep-

resents the accumulation of organic matter in lakelets and ponds in various stages of decomposition. Its extent is limited to a few small areas, the largest of which is Big Prairie in Washington township. The soils of the Miami series are brown, light brown, or grayish, and are underlain by yellowish and brown, heavier textured subsoils. Mottlings of brown and light gray are present in the subsoils in many places. The surface drainage is usually good, but artificial drainage is necessary in some of the heavier types. The soils are in the main derived, through weathering, from glacial till of a generally calcareous nature.

MIAMI SILT LOAM

The surface soil of the Miami silt loam to an average depth of 10 inches is a brown or yellowish-brown, loose, mellow silt loam, grading into a heavier silt loam or silty clay loam. Below 15 to 18 inches a dark-brown heavy silty clay is encountered, which in turn is underlain at 20 to 24 inches by a more friable silty to sandy bowlder clay. Below 3 to 4 feet the substratum materials are more heterogeneous, being a mass of clay, sand, gravel, and rock fragments. In the vicinity of stream courses pockets of stratified sand and gravel are frequently encountered in the lower substratum.

The surface soil is usually slightly coarser in texture than that of the flat phase, described later. The color is also darker, owing to better drainage with higher oxidation and aeration of the soil and subsoil. Where the type occurs on knolls and ridges the surface is somewhat sandy. Such areas are usually only an acre or two in extent. Where erosion is excessive along the steeper embankments varying quantities of gravel and other coarse materials are found, the finer materials having been carried to lower levels by the drainage water. Bowlder clay is not infrequently exposed where the slopes have been deeply gullied. The gravelly areas are confined to narrow strips along the steeper slopes approaching the deeply dissected stream valleys, or upon the narrow morainic ridges and sharper knolls.

The boundaries between this type and the Rodman silt loam were drawn largely from the character of the substrata, which was determined by boring with the auger and by the cross-sections in gravel pits. Where this type merges into the flat phase the boundaries are not definite ones.

Practically all the type can be cultivated with labor-saving machinery, but if more attention were given to contour plowing the tendency of the soil to wash could be greatly checked. So far as practicable the Miami silt loam should be allowed to remain in pasture a greater part of the time. When it is cultivated the plowing should be deep, so that more of the surface water will be absorbed and the run-off, with its attendant erosion, lessened.

This type is usually found bordering the stream courses. It is most extensively developed in the northeastern and southeastern parts of the county. A high table-land occurs in the vicinity of Crossroads in the southwestern part of the county which is similar in color to this soil.

The soil is well suited to wheat, and fair yields are obtained, but as a rule the yields of corn are low. It is probably the best fruit soil in the county, owing to the better aeration of the soil and subsoil. Apples and pears have a better keeping quality and are more highly flavored than those grown upon the heavier soils. Where orchards are planted for commercial purposes, and on a large scale, a soil of this character should be chosen.

Miami silt loam, flat phase.—The surface soil of the Miami silt loam, flat phase, to an average depth of about 8 inches, is a compact silt loam of gray to yellowish-gray color when dry and darker gray or brown color when moist. Below 8 inches, and to a depth of 15 or 18 inches, the texture passes from a silt loam to a silty clay loam and the color becomes mottled gray and brown. Below 18 to 20 inches a rather stiff yellowish-brown to dark mottled silty clay is encountered, and at 24 to 30 inches this grades into a similarly colored friable silty to sandy bowlder clay. The substratum below 3 to 4 feet is an intermixture in varying proportions of clay, sand, and gravel of a lighter brown to grayish color.

The Miami silt loam, flat phase, occupies the greater proportion of the better drained uplands, and although the topography is smoother than that of the typical soil it ranges from level to undulating.

The surface soil of this phase throughout the county is a fairly uniform silt loam, the local difference being chiefly those of drainage, surface configuration, and color. Where the surface is more undulating the texture is slightly coarser, darker in color, or more brownish, and less coherent. A few chert, granite, limestone, and quartz pebbles are encountered in the soil mass, especially below 24 to 30 inches, or upon the surface where erosion has carried away the finer

soil particles. The occurrence of bowlders was not infrequent when the land was first put under cultivation, but on account of the introduction of labor-saving machinery, which necessitated their removal, only a few remain. They have been appropriated largely for building purposes.

The Miami silt loam, flat phase, is found in all parts of the county, and is the most extensive soil in the county. The proportion of the area occupied by this soil is greater in the eastern half than in the western half. This distribution has a direct relation to the better natural drainage of that section. As drainage courses are approached there is usually a gradual shading off in color from the ashy gray of the flat phase to the brown color of the typical soil bordering the stream courses. In the early settlement of the county the pioneers naturally showed a preference for this soil because of its better drained condition, the Clyde soils being in a semiswampy condition and in many cases having no apparent drainage outlets. When first brought under cultivation the flat phase was rich in organic matter and much more productive than at the present time, as is shown by the greatly reduced yields of wheat, a crop to which this soil is naturally well adapted. Continued cultivation without recourse to proper methods of crop rotation has greatly reduced the natural store of humus, and to this depletion of organic matter is due the light color or leached appearance of the soil and the physical condition indicated by its tendency to run together when wet, and clod.

The extent of this phase in any particular field can usually be distinguished from that of the Clyde soils not only by the lighter color but also by the more vigorous growth on the latter soil in the early development of the crops, especially corn, oats and hay. With the exception of wheat, the average yields of crops on the Miami silt loam, flat phase, are but little more than half those obtained from the Clyde silty clay loam. However, the better quality of grain produced on the Miami soils tends to counterbalance the larger yields of the Clyde.

In order to insure early maturity of the crops this soil is often plowed in the early spring when too wet. The result is that heavy clods are formed which are not reduced to proper tilth by subsequent cultivation. The impaired condition of the soil affects its productivity. Fall plowing has been recommended to offset this condition and to aid in storing moisture. The turning under of rye after it has served as a winter cover crop has proved successful in keeping the soil loose and moist. Where tests are made this soil, as stated before,

showed a decided acid reaction, indicating the need of lime. Clover, cowpeas, Canada field peas, soy beans, rye and oats stubble, all tend to improve the physical condition of the soil when plowed under.

Potatoes, tomatoes, beans, peas, sugar corn, and small fruits grown upon this soil are firmer and less subject to decay than the same crops grown upon the Clyde soils, but the yields are seldom as large. Owing to this preference is usually given the Clyde silty clay loam when tomatoes are grown for canning purposes. This soil is better adapted to fruit growing than the darker soils, but for such purposes the typical soil of this type is preferred.

The original forest growth consisted of beech, black walnut, white oak, yellow poplar, red oak, shellbark hickory, redbud, wild plum, flowering dogwood, etc.

Although the flat phase of the Miami silt loam is never valued so highly as the Clyde soils, some of the best improved farms in the county are located on it. Land values range from $125 to $200 an acre. Where modern methods of culture are used the returns from this soil are increasing, the crops being more certain than upon the Clyde soils.

MIAMI LOAM

The surface soil of the Miami loam to an average depth of 12 to 15 inches is a brown to slightly reddish brown silty to fine sandy loam or light loam. The subsoil is a yellowish-brown or slightly reddish brown heavy sandy loam or a friable silty to fine sandy clay. The line of demarcation between the soil and subsoil is not sharply drawn, but is rather a shading off in color and texture from one to the other. The tendency is for the soil to become lighter with depth, or more yellow.

This type is confined chiefly to an area of about 1 square mile in Liberty township, and includes part of sections 19, 20, 29, and 30, township 20, range 11. Smaller areas are found in other sections of the county. The topography is undulating to slightly rolling.

The soil is cultivated to the usual farm crops without reference to adaptation. Because of its loose, friable structure it admits of a free circulation of air and moisture, responds readily to the use of fertilizers, and is easy to till. Unlike the Miami silt loam, it does not run together or bake. A soil of this character warms up rapidly and is especially well adapted to truck crops. Small fruits, potatoes, melons, cucumbers, and root crops of all kinds should yield better

returns from this soil than can be obtained from the usual farm crops. It should also be well adapted to alfalfa, if limed. The soil is deficient in phosphoric acid, which is required to produce the maximum yields, especially if wheat is one of the crops upon it.

This type, along with the Miami silt loam, is valued at $150 to $175 an acre when well improved. [1913].

RODMAN SERIES

The types included in the Rodman series have surface soils varying in color from medium or light grayish brown to yellowish gray, with sometimes a slight reddish cast. The subsoil is brown, usually of a darker shade than the soil. The material is assorted to a greater or less extent—always much more so than glacial till materials—so that the soils are more leachy, less retentive of moisture, and more droughty than the soils derived directly from till. The material may contain sandstone, shale, limestone or granite, gneiss or other crystalline rocks. The deposits have been formed within or underneath the ice and left as characteristic kames and eskers of the glacial regions. The topography is rolling to hilly or steep and rough, with occasional flat-topped or truncated hills. The soils of this series have not been subjected to material modification by glacial-lake waters, though in some cases they may have been covered by them. The kame and esker material, which has been subjected to considerable modification, will be classed with the Dunkirk or other glacial-lake series.

RODMAN SILT LOAM

The surface soil of the Rodman silt loam to an average depth of 8 to 10 inches is a brown silty loam grading into a darker brown silty to sandy clay. This is underlain at 30 to 36 inches by a sandy gravelly loam. Below 4 to 5 feet stratified layers of sand and gravel are sometimes encountered. These gravel deposits, however, appear to be confined to pockets rather than to underlie the entire esker or kame in which they occur. The type is for the most part confined to a broken ridge or chain of eskers with a general northeast-southwest course across the county, starting from a point about 2 miles northeast of Muncie. The average elevation above the surrounding country is from 20 to 30 feet.

The soil varies somewhat with the topographic features. Where the slope is gradual, the surface is a fairly uniform light silt loam,

but where the descent is more rapid, the underlying sandy material is often exposed, in which case the resulting soil is a sandy to gravelly loam. However, the lighter material is seldom of more than a few acres extent in a single body.

This type is cultivated along with the Miami silt loam and to the same crops. Owing to its well-drained condition, it is well suited to fruit culture. Some of the largest gravel pits in the county have been opened in the ridges included with this type, and its use for this purpose will probably continue until the supply of gravel is exhausted. The pits thus established ruin the land for cultivation, but the revenue from the gravel greatly offsets its value for agriculture.

CLYDE SERIES

The soils of the Clyde series are dark brown to black in color, overlying gray, drab, or mottled gray and yellowish subsoils. They have been formed in lakes, ponds or low, poorly drained areas within glaciated regions through the influence of poor drainage and the accumulation of organic matter acting on the original glacial till of the basins or on accumulations of water-laid material washed into and deposited on the floor of the basins. They are distinguished from the Poygan soils by the gray instead of reddish subsoils, and from the Fargo in the general moderate to low content of lime. The topography is level and the soils are naturally poorly drained, but when reclaimed they are highly productive and valuable for corn, grass, sugar beets, cabbage, and onions.

CLYDE SILTY CLAY LOAM

The surface soil of the Clyde silty clay loam consists of 8 or 9 inches of dark-brown to grayish-black heavy silt loam or silty clay loam. The subsoil is a bluish-black silty clay grading into a drab to slate-blue heavy plastic clay. The color gradually becomes lighter with depth to about 18 to 20 inches, where a gray and drab, brown-mottled, stiff, rather impervious clay is encountered. Below 30 to 36 inches this heavy material is underlain by a more friable, silty to fine sandy clay of a light-gray color and highly stained with iron, or by a low-grade marl or quicksand. Where this type occupies old partially filled-in glacial channels the lower substratum is composed largely of coarse sand and gravel.

The Clyde silty clay loam forms the greater part of the "black land" areas of the county. The term applies to the dark surface soil, which was in part formed from the decay of the native vegetation while these areas were in a semiswampy condition. The lower situations, favoring the accumulation of vegetable matter, are naturally darker than the better drained portions, where the type gradually shades off into the lighter color of the upland soils. The deepening of the color toward the lower level is due to the movement of the surface waters in that direction, carrying in suspension the finely divided soil particles and plant remains from the adjacent uplands, and also to the fact that originally the water remained longer in the lower depressions and supported a more luxuriant native growth of aquatic sedges and grasses, which on decomposing added to the store of organic matter.

The Clyde silty clay loam occupies the swampy and poorly drained depressions of the late Wisconsin glaciation and is largely residual from materials composing that formation. It was originally covered with water throughout the greater part of the year, but by means of open and tile drains the surface waters are now removed almost as rapidly as they fall.

Practically all of the type is under cultivation. It constitutes some of the richest lands in the county, and the value of a farm is largely determined by the number of acres of Clyde soils it contains.

The type occupies irregular-shaped depressions in the upland. It is widely distributed over the county, but is most typically developed in the northwestern part. The largest unbroken areas occur in the vicinity of Gaston in Washington and Harrison townships. It is also rather extensively developed in Hamilton and the southern part of Union townships. It is distributed in small tracts in the southwestern portion of the county and is least developed in the northeastern and southeastern sections.

The Clyde silty clay loam is rated as one of the best corn soils in the state, yields of 60 to 70 bushels per acre being frequently obtained. Oats produce 50 to 60 bushels an acre, but in wet seasons this crop lodges badly, with considerable loss, except when it is cut and used for hay. Alsike and red clover and timothy produce from 1½ to 2 tons of hay per acre.

Experiments on the soil have demonstrated that the yields of corn and oats can be greatly increased by the use of potash fertilizer. When commercial fertilizers are used a mixture of 8 per cent phos-

phoric acid and 8 to 10 per cent of potash is recommended. Nitrogen is not generally needed, but where it is deficient it should be supplied by legumes grown in the usual crop rotation.

With proper draining and liming of the soil alfalfa can be grown successfully on this type. The yields will be larger than upon the lighter colored soils, but the quality will not be so good and more time will be required to cure the crop properly.

The native forest growth upon the Clyde silty clay loam consisted of swamp white oak, pin oak, white elm, silver maple, bur oak, black ash, and prickly ash, and some of the characteristic plants of smaller growth were the button bush, spice bush, and wild rose.

CLYDE LOAM

The surface soil of the Clyde loam to an average depth of 9 or 10 inches is a black, mucky silt loam or heavy loam. The high content of organic matter not only contributes to the fertility and friable, mucky nature of the surface soil, but also causes its dark color. The subsoil is a heavy, black to bluish-black silty clay loam which grades below 10 to 12 inches into a slaty-blue to grayish silty clay, and this in turn into a mottled brown, drab, and gray, rather stiff, plastic clay. At a depth of 30 to 36 inches a friable silty to fine sandy clay or low-grade marl is encountered, which is generally light gray in color and deeply stained with iron. As the depth increases the content of fine sand or other coarser materials generally increases, and in some cases a wet, loose fine sand similar to quicksand forms the basic material of the lower stratum.

The Clyde loam never supported a growth of timber, and the pioneers always referred to it as "prairie land," a term usually applied to all treeless soils, whether well drained or low lying. The native growth included a variety of sedges, grasses, cat-tails, flags, button bush, and willows. The better drained portions supported a heavy mantle of native prairie grasses, which was the chief source of hay for the early settlers. The annual decay of this native prairie vegetation imparted to the Clyde loam its high content of organic matter. It is frequently referred to as "made land," a term which is more applicable to the muck type. "Chaffy land" is also a name given to the looser, deeper phases of the type which more nearly resemble muck. The "chaffy" condition is more noticeable when the type is first put under cultivation. Corn planted upon the "chaffy" areas

makes a vigorous growth in the early stages of development, but usually turns yellow or "burns" before maturity. This condition may frequently be corrected by the free use of barnyard manure and potash fertilizer, deeper plowing, and more thorough cultivation, in order to aerate and sweeten the soil as much as possible. The use of commercial fertilizers containing potash and phosphoric acid in the proportion of about 2 parts of the former to 1 of the latter has generally resulted in increased yields from this type.

The largest single body of the Clyde loam is found in sections 29, 30, 31, township 22 north, range 9 east. The next largest body forms the outer border of Big Prairie in sections 16 and 21 of the same township. Smaller areas are found throughout the county, including portions of the valleys occupied by Prairie creek in Perry township and Muncie Prairie in Hamilton township. This type usually occurs closely associated with the Clyde silty clay loam or muck.

Until within recent years the Clyde loam was valued only for hay and pasturage, owing to the fact that it occupies old filled-in valleys and shallow lakes or ponds and has no natural drainage outlets, but with the establishment of artificial drainage practically all of the type has been brought under cultivation. Corn is the chief crop. Oats produce a rank growth and are liable to lodge. This tendency may be overcome to some extent by sowing the oats thicker than is generally practiced upon the lighter colored soils.

FOX SERIES

The types in the Fox series have brown surface soils and brown to yellowish-brown subsoils. The series has typically a level topography, drained here and there by potholes or by valleys eroded since the deposition of the material as outwash plains or as terraces along streams within the glacial area or flowing out of it. The soils, therefore, consist largely or wholly of glacially derived material, but an essential characteristic is the presence of at least 25 per cent of limestone.

FOX LOAM

The soil of the Fox loam is a brown to slightly reddish brown light silty loam or loam, with an average depth of 12 inches, grading into a yellowish-brown silty clay loam. Below 18 to 20 inches the subsoil is a brown, friable silty to sandy clay, with a variable intermixture of coarse sand and gravel. The content of coarser material increases

with depth. Below 30 to 36 inches a sandy, gravelly loam is generally encountered, which in turn is underlain by stratified layers of sand and gravel. The surface soil is subject to local variations, including small areas of sandy loam or gravelly sandy loam which were too small to be mapped separately.

The Fox loam is generally referred to as second-bottom land, although it may occupy both second and third terraces. The term "sugar-tree flats" is sometimes applied to it in this county, though the term is not as applicable as in Hamilton, Marion, and other counties, where the Fox loam spreads out over considerable areas. The boundary between the first bottoms and the terraces is usually more distinct in this county than that between the terraces and the uplands. Only in a few instances was a bluff line found marking the latter condition, but it is not unusual to find a high, steep bluff marking the descent to the streams where no terraces intervene.

The Fox loam differs from the Miami soils in the darker color and coarser texture of its surface and the position it occupies upon the terraces along the larger stream courses. The soil of the former type contains less silt and the subsoil a much larger percentage of gravel than either of the Miami soils except the Miami loam. The open, porous nature of the subsoil permits a free movement of moisture. For this reason it warms up more quickly, and the crops make a more rapid growth. It is an easy soil to cultivate, and a mellow seed bed is readily obtained.

The type is confined largely to the terraces along the west fork of White river in the southern and Mississinewa river in the northern part of the county. The largest bodies are situated in the vicinity of Albany and Eaton, along the Mississinewa river, and Muncie and Smithfield, along the west fork of White river. Other and smaller bodies occur intermittently along these streams. A number of small bodies were also mapped in the valley previously mentioned as occupied by Prairie creek in the vicinity of New Burlington. The Fox loam is probably of alluvial origin, having been deposited when the streams along which it occurs were flowing at a higher level than at present.

This soil is especially well adapted to alfalfa, and in other sections of the state good yields are usually obtained, particularly where lime is liberally applied. It also produces good crops of potatoes, tomatoes, peas, beans, etc., and where markets are accessible profitable returns can be had from these crops.

The predominating timber growth was hard maple, from which fact the type received its local name of "sugar-tree flats." Other hard-wood growths included black walnut, beech, white oak, etc. This type, along with the first-bottom lands, is valued at $150 to $200 an acre.

GENESEE SERIES

The Genesee series includes soils formed from dark-brown to grayish-brown alluvial sediments deposited along the major streams and their tributaries throughout the northeastern glaciated region, particularly where the Dunkirk, Volusia, Miami, and Ontario series constitute the principal upland soils. The soils of this series also occur for a short distance south of the glaciated area, where main streams have their headwaters in areas covered by these soil series. The sandy members of the series are prevailing light brown to gray, and the loam and silt loam members darker brown. The soils of this series are subject to either annual or frequent overflow.

GENESEE LOAM

The surface soil of the Genesee loam to a depth of 12 to 15 inches is a medium to dark-brown loam or silty loam, except in the immediate vicinity of the streams, where it is generally sandy, the latter material being deposited by the swifter currents, which transport the coarser particles. The subsoil is quite variable in texture and structure, but is similar in color to the overlying materials. The substratum materials are not infrequently of the same general character as the surface soil, but the tendency is for the texture to become lighter or more sandy with depth, sometimes grading into a loose medium to fine sand or gravel below 24 to 30 inches. Owing to the uneven distribution of the alluvial materials, the type is subject to local variations. Where the currents are swifter at times of overflow, a condition found where the first bottoms are narrow, the alluvial materials thus deposited are more sandy than those deposited in the outlying bends where the waters are less swift. In the latter case the resultant soil is a silt loam or heavy loam, somewhat darker in color than the coarser-textured phase of the type.

The Genesee loam is subject to frequent overflows, and the constant additions of alluvium aid in the maintenance of its fertility, but the crop yields have shown a gradual decline since the land was first cleared and drained. This condition is due largely to the tendency

to cultivate corn to the exclusion of other crops. Where this soil is lighter in texture and well drained, it is one of the best trucking soils in the county. It responds readily to the use of barnyard manure and commercial fertilizers and is easy to cultivate. It is especially well adapted to root crops, cucumbers, cantaloupes, etc. The overflows seldom come at a season of the year to interfere with the use of the soil for trucking.

The Genesee loam is confined almost entirely to the first-bottom lands along the Mississinewa and west fork of White river, and occurs continuously throughout the course of the two rivers. The largest area is found southwest of Yorktown, along the west fork of White river. The next largest is found in the vicinity of Eaton, along the Mississinewa. Another area of considerable extent occurs just south of Albany. The areas mentioned are those in which the valleys reach their maximum widths.

The Genesee loam is an alluvial soil, composed of reworked materials from the upland glacial soils that have been redeposited by the streams along which it occurs. The surface is generally level. The original forest growth consisted of silver maple, white elm, buckeye, red oak, sycamore, and hickory. The greater portion of the type is under cultivation and but little of the native timber remains standing. The areas not under cultivation have been cleared of underbrush and are used for pastures. Where this soil was low lying and poorly drained, ditches have been constructed to carry off the excess water. The open structure of the soil and subsoil permits the ready percolation of the surface waters, so that the soil dries out rapidly after floods.

GENESEE SILTY CLAY LOAM

The Genesee silty clay loam consists of 8 to 10 inches of medium to dark-brown heavy silt loam or silty clay loam, which grades into a darker brown, almost black, silty clay, and this in turn into a drab to slate-blue, stiff, plastic clay, mottled with dark-brown to reddish-brown iron stains. The stains may in part be due to the decay of roots from the native vegetation, which have penetrated the subsoil. The color of the substratum becomes lighter with depth. Where this type merges into the Clyde silty clay loam, the boundary between them can not be definitely fixed, owing to their similarity in color and texture. When the type occurs in old partially filled-in valleys, its origin is somewhat similar to that of the Clyde silty clay

loam where the latter type occupies ponded areas and elongated depressions. Along Stony creek, in Perry township, the surface soil is more loamy, being similar to the Genesee loam, though the subsoil is quite heavy.

The Genesee silty clay loam is, for the most part, formed of reworked glacial till, deposited by the streams along which it occurs, or is composed of wash from the adjacent uplands. The dark color of the soil is due to the accumulation of organic matter from decayed vegetation, since these bottom lands were low and semiswampy until adequate drainage was established by dredging. Narrow strips of sandy materials are sometimes encountered adjacent to the streams, but the limited extent of these areas did not warrant their separation. They should be correlated with the Genesee loam. The heavier materials were deposited in the lower situations.

The Genesee silty clay loam occurs in first-bottom lands along the smaller stream courses, being most extensively developed along Kilbuck, Jakes, Bell, Buck, Mud, Prairie, and Easleys creeks, which form the principal tributaries of the Mississinewa and west fork of White rivers. It occurs in narrow strips seldom exceeding one-fourth to one-third of a mile in width.

Most of the streams along which this type occurs have been straightened and deepened by dredging and practically all the land which was formerly poorly drained is under cultivation. Some of the largest yields of corn in the county have been obtained from this type. It is subject to overflow, but the floods generally come at the season preceding the planting of the crop. Yields of 70 to 80 bushels per acre are not uncommon and the average is between 50 and 60 bushels. Heavy yields of oats are obtained where they do not lodge and the full crop can be harvested. It is also one of the best grass soils of the county, yields of 1½ to 2 tons being obtained.

When the seasons are favorable a good tilth is obtained with this soil, but too often when the spring planting has been delayed by unfavorable weather conditions the soil is turned up wet and forms large compact clods which can not be broken down readily by subsequent cultivation. Thus haste to get the crop in frequently impairs the physical condition of the soil for even more than one season. Owing to the profitable returns from corn grown upon this soil, the tendency is to grow it continuously, and rotation is practiced only to a limited extent. Although the fertility of the soil is maintained in part from the constant additions of alluvium, the crop yields will

decline unless rotation is practiced. Experiments have demonstrated that the yields can be considerably increased when potash fertilizers are used. Where the soil is well drained heavy yields of tomatoes are obtained. The original forest growth consisted of silver maple, white elm, swamp white oak, bur oak, pin oak, black ash, cottonwood, and other hardwoods.

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL

This type includes the two organic soils, muck and peat, which are alike in origin but are distinguished from each other by the state of decomposition of the vegetable matter of which they are composed. The term "made land" is frequently applied to this type, since it was built up from the remains of cat-tails, rushes, sedges, grasses, etc., which originally occupied and filled up the shallow lakes and ponds in which muck and peat now occur. The muck is of a dark-brown to black color, while the peat is lighter brown and is more fibrous, consisting of a less decomposed mass of vegetable matter than muck. The depth of this material varies from several feet near the center of the area to only a few inches at the margin. There is but little change in color with depth, but the deeper material is usually in a less advanced stage of decomposition. This surface material is generally underlain by a bluish-black, stiff, plastic clay which grades into a similarly textured clay of a drab to gray color mottled with brown. In some places a highly decomposed impure marl is encountered in the lower depths of the subsoil or substratum.

The peat was included with the muck since it usually occurs in too small areas to be mapped separately, though the two types show a distinct agricultural difference where they are typically developed. Muck has a much greater value for general farming or trucking. Peat is usually found near the centers of the bodies, where the accumulations of organic matter have been more recent and have not undergone as thorough decay, though it sometimes occurs in spots throughout the areas.

The largest single body of this type occurs in Washington township and is known locally as "Big Prairie." It is here that the largest proportion of peat is found. Smaller bodies of muck are found in other sections of the county.

The native grasses which grew luxuriantly upon the muck lands were the chief source of hay for the early settlers, and these lands

were used almost exclusively for hay and pastures until recent years, when they have been reclaimed by artificial drainage. The drainage was poor, owing to the nearness of the water table to the surface. Dredged outlets have since made it possible to drain these areas. At first large open ditches were constructed and these supplemented by smaller underground tile drains. Open ditches constructed along the margin of the swampy areas to intercept the drainage from the adjacent uplands will aid further in the reclamation of these lands.

The greater part of the muck areas has been brought under cultivation, being used chiefly for corn, although considerable timothy and oats are also grown. The latter crop is not so successful as on other soils, since it makes a rank growth and lodges badly. Timothy and alsike clover do well and are easily seeded, but the two should be grown in combination to get the best results.

Crops grown upon muck are more susceptible to injury from frost, which settles in the lower situations. It is often necessary to make one or more replantings of corn to obtain a stand, and early frosts sometimes prevent this crop from maturing.

This type is especially well adapted to celery, and its culture should be extended. Onions, cabbage, Irish potatoes, beets, turnips, cauliflower, and other garden crops also do well. The returns in northern Indiana and adjoining states from celery and other truck crops far exceed those from the general farm crops.

Experiments with potash salts and phosphatic fertilizers have usually been profitable from the increased yields obtained. The tendency of the crops to "burn" on this soil can be largely corrected through the use of potash as well as by liberal applications of barnyard manure. Lime judiciously applied is also beneficial. This land is [1913] valued at from $100 to $150 an acre.

CHAPTER II

The Days of Indian Occupancy

There has been a great deal of controversy concerning the origin of the aboriginal races of America known to us as Indians—so misnamed by Christopher Columbus and his contemporaries because they were taken to be natives of India. The Indians are now generally believed by the best authorities to be descended from the races of Asia. One authority says of them: "They are now generally believed to be a Mongolian people separated from Asia by the comparatively recent subsidence of the 'Pacific continent'." Another authority says: "By some ethnologists the American Indians are considered an aboriginal or single stock; by others a mixture of Mongolian, Polynesian and Caucasian types; and by others as derived from the grafting of Old World races on a true American race." Some authorities think the ancestors of the Indians may have drifted across the Pacific from Asia, or entered this continent by way of Behring strait. Be that as it may. Where he came from or how he got here are hardly questions for such a review as this. The Indian, once dominant throughout this region, is gone. Of whatever ethnological stock, his was an arrested and nonprogressive race and in the struggle with the white man and the latter's civilization he was worsted and required to withdraw.

MERE CARETAKERS FOR THE REAL POSSESSORS

As one thoughtful writer has pointed out: "Those who preceded the present occupants were the mere caretakers for the real possessors whose coming these broad savannas, far reaching forests and teeming hills plainly foreshadowed as the future domain of a mighty empire. They left nothing behind them which in the slightest degree influenced the character, laws or customs of the present occupants. . . . The history of these people, though interesting in itself, is a thing apart from our history. True, they occupied the territory, but

they never possessed it in any true sense of possession. It is only by agricultural labor that man can be said to appropriate or possess the soil, and the Indian lived by the products of the chase. He was marked for destruction by his fixed and ineradicable prejudices, his fierce and ungovernable passions, his vices, and still more perhaps by his savage virtues. The coming of the white man with his peculiar civilization was the death knell of the Indian, for it had come to be an axiom of that civilization that barbarism has no rights which it is bound to respect, and that axiom was the rule and guide of the white man's conquest. So that the Indian has gone the way of the mastodon, the cliff dweller and the mound builder. He has sped away like a bird on the wing, leaving behind him no memorials of his passage save his dishonored graves and his musical names which linger on mountain, lake and river to tell the story of his sojourn and his exit."

THE MELANCHOLY MUSINGS OF SPRAGUE

To that generation in Indiana, now fast passing, that "grew up" on the McGuffey Readers, the melancholy musings of Sprague readily will recur: "Not many generations ago where you now sit encircled by all that exalts and embellishes civilized life, the rank thistle nodded in the wind and the wild fox dug his hole unscared. Here lived and loved another race of beings. Beneath the same sun that rolls over your head, the Indian hunter pursued the panting deer; gazing on the same moon that smiles for you, the Indian lover wooed his dusky mate. Here the wigwam blaze beamed on the tender and helpless and the council fire glared on the wise and daring. Now they dipped their noble limbs in your sedgy lakes, now they paddled their light canoes along your rocky shores. Here they warred; the echoing whoop, the bloody grapple, the defying death song, all were here; and when the tiger-strife was over, here curled the smoke of peace. . . . As a race they have withered from the land. Their arrows are broken, their springs are dried up, their cabins are in the dust. Their council fire has long since gone out on the shore, and their war cry is fast fading to the untrodden west. Slowly and sadly they climb the distant mountains, and read their doom in the setting sun. They are shrinking before the mighty tide which is pressing them away; they must soon hear the roar of the last wave, which will settle over them forever. Ages hence, the inquisitive white man, as he stands by some growing city, will ponder on the structure of their disturbed

remains and wonder to what manner of persons they belonged. They will live only in the songs and chronicles of their exterminators. Let these be faithful to their rude virtues, as men, and pay tribute to their unhappy fate, as a people."

The fact ought not to be overlooked, however, in any sentimental retrospection regarding the long departed redskin of the Midwest country or in any review of his stormy conflicts, his defeats and his gradual extinction, that his was not the type of the Indians of Longfellow, mellowed and humanized by stately meter, nor of the gentlemen redskins of Cooper's fabrications. Here was the real Indian, bitter, cruel, vindictive—a barrier to the progress of civilization and the enemy of peaceful society. Yet, in the language of Elmore Barce ("The Land of the Miamis"), there is something of pathos in the Indian's complete obliteration.

"Thus vanishes the red men," says he. "In their day, however, they had been the undoubted lords of the plain, following their long trails in single file over the great prairies and camping with their dogs, women and children in the pleasant groves and along the many streams. They were savages and left no enduring temple or lofty fane behind them, but their names still cling to many streams, groves and towns and a few facts gleaned from their history cannot fail to be of interest to us who inherit their ancient patrimony."

"Their name is on your waters,
Ye may not wash it out."

THE STRUGGLE FOR RACIAL SUPREMACY

Though long gone from the haunts he once dominated hereabout, the Indian left many memories—not all of which are bad. His was a distinctive part in the history of the region now comprised within the confines of Delaware county and his memory is perpetuated not only in the names of our county and of our county town but in other instances of our geographical nomenclature. Here was long his favorite hunting ground. It hardly could have been otherwise. As fair a land as the sun shines on, it occupies the summit of a divide which separates the waters of the north and the waters of the south, offering a singularly advantageous situation for the aboriginals, as the headwaters of the Mississinewa and the headwaters of the White afforded admirable village sites from which their canoes might have ingress (by a narrow portage) into the waters of Lake Erie and by

an easy course into and down the Wabash and into the Ohio, and profit by the rich hunting in between. And thus he came to establish his villages here and to make this a center for his hunting grounds. But the white man came, with desire in his heart to possess these lands. And the white man won and the red man departed, and of the latter we have only the name to remind us of his former occupancy of these lands. The savage had to go. There was no place for him here.

"It must never be forgotten," says the historian Barce ("The Land of the Miamis"), "that despite his stocism in facing danger, his skill in battle, his power to endure privation, and his undoubted valor and bravery, that the Indian was a savage. Toward those who, like the French, pampered his appetites and indulged his passions to secure his trade, he entertained no malice. . . . Thus the British government, through its duly authorized agents, its governor and army officers, retained the posts belonging to the new republic, encouraged the tribes in their depredations, and defeated the pacific intentions of the American people, and all from the sordid motives of gain. On April 30, 1789, when George Washington was inaugurated as the first president, every savage chieftain along the Wabash or dwelling at the forks of the Maumee, was engaged in active warfare against the people of the United States, largely through the instrumentality of the British officials. . . . The star of the Little Turtle was in the ascendant. He was now thirty-eight years of age, and while not a hereditary chieftain of the Miamis, his prowess and cunning had given him fame. The Indians never made a mistake in choosing a military leader. He watched the Americans from the very time of their leaving Fort Washington and purposed to destroy them at the Indian town. . . . Gen. William Henry Harrison, who was aide to Wayne at the battle of Fallen Timbers, said to him: 'General Wayne, I am afraid you will get into the fight yourself and forget to give me the necessary field orders.' 'Perhaps I may,' replied Wayne, 'and if I do, recollect the standing order of the day is, Charge the damned rascals with the bayonet.' "

A STORY THAT HAS BEEN TOLD AND RETOLD

The historical literature of Indiana though perhaps not equal in volume is fully equal in interest to that of any state in the Union. The story of a rich and proud state has been told and retold and many volumes are accessible to the student who would seek to know

the whole wondrous tale in full. No detail of this story is more engrossingly interesting than that relating to the Indian wars, beginning with the dashing adventure of Gen. George Rogers Clark in 1779 in wresting from the British their dominance of the lands later erected into the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio, commonly called the Northwest Territory and out of which Indiana Territory was erected in 1800. This naturally operated as an incentive to settlement in the Ohio country and to inquiries concerning the availability of lands for settlement along the Indiana frontier, and it was not long until the Indians began that system of bloody reprisals against what they regarded as encroachment upon their lands which necessitated military expeditions against their centers. General Harmar's defeat on the Maumee in 1790, followed by General St. Clair's even more crushing defeat at the headwaters of the Wabash, just over the state line at the site of the present town of Ft. Recovery, in 1791, were followed by an ineffectual council with the victorious Indians at the mouth of the Auglaize (Defiance, Ohio), in 1792, and the beginning of the operations of Gen. Anthony Wayne ("Mad Anthony") which culminated in his defeat of the Indians at Ft. Recovery in June, 1794, and his conclusive defeat of the redskins at the decisive battle of Fallen Timbers in the following August.

This was followed by the establishment of a chain of forts throughout the disturbed frontier country and the consequent effectual subjugation of the Indian fighting spirit, paving the way for the treaty of Greenville in 1795 whereby the several fighting tribes acknowledged the white man's superiority and for a season kept off the war path, or until Tecumseh began to cause trouble by his efforts to establish a great Indian confederation, a dream which Harrison's victory at the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811, effectually dissipated. Then came on the War of 1812, in which many of the Indians, under Tecumseh's leadership, took part as allies of the British. Upon the reassertion of American dominance the Indians recognized that the fight was over so far as they were concerned and at the second treaty of Greenville in 1814 made further concessions as to their rights in the frontier country, this being followed by additional concessions at the treaty of the Maumee in 1817 and in the treaty at St. Marys (Ohio) in the next year (1818), by which the remaining lands held by the Indians south of the Wabash in Indiana were ceded to the United States and a great domain, including the

lands in this county, was opened to white settlement, all constituting a story that in the full telling would require volumes.

ORIGIN OF THE DELAWARES

The Delaware Indians were an important Algonquin tribe which at the beginning of the settlement period in this country lay in the path of white settlement on both sides of the Delaware river, and therefore fill a large part in Colonial history. The name Delawares became attached to them by the whites by reason of this circumstance of location. In their own tongue they were known as the Renno Renappi, or Lenno Lenape (Leni-lenape), meaning "true men," "real men" or "native, genuine men."

Previously to their contact with the whites these "real men" had been subjugated by the powerful Iriquois, who, instead of exterminating them, exacted tribute from them, called them "women" and dictated their action, so that at the time of the coming of the white man they were but a subsidiary tribe.

The early Dutch settlers within the scope of the hunting grounds of the Delawares were massacred as usual, but the Swedes who settled on the Delaware upheld Indian titles to land to secure their own possession against the Dutch, compelling the latter in turn to buy instead of seizing, so there was peace with the Delawares in this period of early settlement. The Swedes tried to christianize them with Luther's catechism, without much success.

In October, 1682, William Penn made his famous treaty with the Delawares, which was as well and as ill kept by his successors as others of the kind. That the Delawares did not revenge the white encroachments by massacre was due to Penn's sagacity in buying up their overlords, the Iriquois, who threatened to destroy them if they molested "Onas" people. The infamous trick of the "Walking Purchase" in 1737 (denounced by the Quakers) ousted the Delawares from half a million acres in the forks of the Delaware above Easton, and the Iroquois with furious menaces compelled them to retire to the Susquehanna.

This "walking purchase" of 1737 has passed into history as one of the tricks whereby the white man's cunning often proved superior to the red man's guile. Penn's purchase of 1682 comprised a tract of land in the present counties of Bucks and Northampton (Pennsylvania), bounded on the east by the Delaware river and in the in-

terior at a point as far as a man could walk in three days. Penn and a party of Indians started on the walk, beginning at the mouth of Neshaming creek. At the end of a walk of a day and a half Penn concluded that it was as much land as he wanted, and a deed was given to the lands at that point—about forty miles from the starting point. In 1737, after Penn's death, the tract was increased by a party of expert walkers to a point seventy miles in the interior instead of forty miles.

WANDERING TRIBE GRADUALLY PUSHED WESTWARD

In their new hunting grounds on the Susquehanna settlement still pursued the Delawares and, not daring to resent it, a large part of them by 1750 had removed to the Alleghany and Muskingum rivers, where they recovered Indian courage and ferocity. The Moravian missionaries converted part of the remainder, and these always remained peaceful. The others, maddened by aggression and the continued encroachments of the advancing tide of white settlement, joined the French and Iriquois in the French and Indian war, and helped in Braddock's defeat. Sullenly yielding in 1758, after the Senecas had turned against them, they broke out again in Pontiac's conspiracy or uprising in 1762 and were among the besiegers of Detroit, Ft. Pitt and Duquense.

Defeated by Bouquet at Bushy Run (1763), they made peace in 1764-65. In 1768 all the remnants of the Delaware tribe east of the Alleghanies migrated West and the Christian Delawares founded the village of Gnadenhutten at the headwaters of the Muskingum in what is now Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Roving bands of the others kept the field until the crushing defeat of Point Pleasant in 1774. In the Revolution they were divided. Part went with the British and part made a treaty with Congress in 1778. The Christian Delawares remained quietly at Gnadenhutten till in 1781 the English broke it up and removed them to Sandusky. Part of them returned thither to save their crops and were attacked by the Americans and ninety of them slain. The rest fled, mostly to Canada. Land was given them on the Thames and they founded Fairfield, with others who came in 1787 from Muskingum, where Congress had settled them.

The wild tribesmen of the Delawares continued hostile and contributed to St. Clair's bitter defeat at what is now Ft. Recovery, over the line in Ohio, in 1791; but General Wayne's decisive victory at

the battle of Fallen Timbers three years later forced them to make peace, which was ratified at the treaty of Greenville in 1795. Successive treaties removed them from Ohio and by 1800 the main body of the Delawares were over here on the White river. They did not join Tecumseh in the War of 1812 and in 1818 at the treaty of St. Marys (Ohio) they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi and moved to lands on the White river in Missouri. There were then about 1,800 Delawares in all, a few remaining in Ohio. Later some went south to Red river on the Texas border, by Spanish permission. By a treaty of October 24, 1829, the main body (about 1,000 in number) settled on the Kansas and the Missouri, where they had schools and missions. In 1853 they sold all but a reservation in Kansas and invested the money in improving their farms. During the Civil war, out of 201 warriors they sent 170 to the Union side, these proving good soldiers and guides. In 1866 their land was cut up by the Union Pacific railroad and in 1867-8 they sold the whole and took up lands on the Verdigris and Cane, bought from the Cherokees. A special treaty in 1866 permitted them to take lands in severalty and become citizens, since which time they no longer have been considered as a "tribe." It is said the remnant of the Delawares now in Oklahoma number something like 1,700.

THE MUNSEES OR LOUPS (WOLVES)

The Delawares had three clans, the Turtle, the Turkey and the Wolf or Munsee, the latter differing strongly from the rest and called by the French by the name of Loups (wolves), from their chief totemic division, a term probably applied originally to the Mohicans on the Hudson river and afterward extended to the Munsee division and the whole group. To the more remote Algonquin tribes they, together with all their cognate tribes along the coast far up into New England, were known as Wapanachki—easterners or eastern land people, a term which appears also as a specific tribal designation in the form of Abnaki. By virtue of admitted priority of political rank and of occupying the central home territory, from which most of the cognate tribes had diverged, they were accorded by all the Algonquin tribes the respectful title of "grandfather," a recognition accorded by courtesy also to the Hurons. When the Delawares made their first treaty with Penn in 1682 they had their council fire at Shackamaxon, about the site of the present Germantown, a suburb of Phila-

delphia. To their early period belongs the great chief Tamenend, from whom the Tammany Society (New York) takes its name.

In the older chronicles it is narrated that upon the settlement of the Delawares or Munsees at what then was the head of pirogue navigation on the White river about the year 1800, when by the terms of the treaty of Greenville they were dispossessed of their lands in Ohio, a missionary effort was set on foot among them, which was afterward broken up by the interference of The Prophet, brother of Tecumseh and evil genius of the Midwest country Indians, during the height of his career of popular jugglery and imposition. They apparently, however, presently recognized the falseness of his pretensions to statesmanship and from all accounts steadfastly declined to become parties to the plans or willing tools of the ambitious Tecumseh and his unscrupulous brother, The Prophet, in their conspiracy to effect an Indian confederation against the whites, which conspiracy was effectually suppressed by General Harrison and his force at the battle of the Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811, and it is pleasing to recall that in his report of this campaign to the Secretary of War, General Harrison specifically mentions the Delawares as "this faithful tribe."

DELAWARES ABANDON THE PROPHET

It is in his letter to William Eustis, secretary of war, dispatched from Camp Battle des Illinois (Terre Haute), October 13, 1811, while on the march to The Prophet's town, that General Harrison makes this reference to the Delawares. In that letter he says: "Previously to my leaving Vincennes I had sent to the Delaware towns to request some of their chiefs to meet me upon the march that I might employ them in missions to the several tribes which have a part of their warriors with The Prophet. All the chiefs of this faithful tribe that were able to march set out from their towns on the 6th inst. They had proceeded but a few miles when they were met by a deputation from The Prophet's town requiring from the tribes a categorical answer to the question 'Whether they would or would not join them in the war against the United States—that they had taken up the tomahawk and that they would lay it down only with their lives. They had, however, positive assurances of victory and when they had beaten the Americans those tribes who refused to join them would have cause to repent it.'

"The Delaware chiefs immediately dispatched the interpreter, Mr. [John] Conner, and four of their men to inform me of this circumstance and 'that they had determined to go immediately to The Prophet's town to endeavor to divert him from his purpose; that they would be with me in a few days and communicate the result of their mission, and that if they were unsuccessful in their endeavors to prevent The Prophet from striking us they would abandon him to his fate.' "

As residents of the Indiana country, the Delawares were here under sufferance of the Miamis and their occupancy of this immediate territory was with the approbation and consent of this latter and then dominant tribe in this section of the Midwest country. By the terms of the treaty of Greenville it was determined that the community of interests in the lands among the Indian tribes, as claimed by Tecumseh, should not be recognized, but that each individual tribe should be protected in every claim that should appear to be founded in reason and justice. It also was determined that such tribes as lived upon any tract of land that it would be desirable to purchase should receive a portion of the compensation, although the title might be exclusively in another tribe.

Upon this principle the Delawares, the Shawnees, the Pottawatomies and the Kickapoos were admitted as parties to several treaties. Care was taken, however, to place the title to such tracts as might be desirable to purchase hereafter upon a footing that would facilitate the procuring of them, by getting the tribes that had no claims themselves and who might probably interfere, to recognize the titles of those who were ascertained to possess them. This was particularly the case with regard to the lands watered by the Wabash, which were declared to be the property of the Miamis, with the exception of the tract occupied by the Delawares on White river, which was to be considered the joint property of them and the Miamis.

DELAWARES GIVE UP THEIR LANDS HERE

By the treaty of St. Marys (October 3, 1818), the Delawares ceded all their claims to lands in Ohio and Indiana under the provision that they should receive from the Government a perpetual annuity of $4,000, the Government to provide them suitable lands beyond the Mississippi. In this cession the Delawares reserved the right to occupy their lands here on White river for three years, as a period of

preparation for their departure, and in due time their migration took place and their former lands here were opened for settlement.

Among the signatories to the epochal treaty of Greenville in 1795 the Delawares were second in rank, the names of their chief men being affixed second only to those of the Wyandots, whose signatures, headed by that of the wise old Tarhe (The Crane), followed that of Gen. Anthony Wayne. The Delawares signing this treaty in behalf of their fellow tribes men were Tetabokshke or Grand Glaize King, Lemantanquis or Black King, Wabatthoe, Maghpiway or Red Feather, Kikthawenund or Anderson, Bukongehelas, Peekeelund, Wellebawkeelund, Peekeetalemund or Thomas Adams, Kishkopekund or Captain Buffalo, Amenahehan or Captain Crow, Quehaskey or George Washington, Weywinquis or Billy Siscomb and Moses.

The proprietary right of the Delawares to the lands they occupied here in the Indiana country was incontestible, for by the terms of the treaty between the United States and the Delawares of August 18, 1804, it is stipulated that "the said tribe having exhibited to the above commissioner of the United States sufficient proof of their right to all the country which lies between the Ohio and White rivers, and the Miami tribe, who were the original proprietors of the upper part of that country, having explicitly acknowledged the title of the Delawares, at the general council held at Ft. Wayne in the month of June, 1803, the said United States will, in the future, consider the Delawares as the rightful owners of all the country which is bounded by the White river on the north, the Ohio on the south, the general boundary line running from the mouth of the Kentucky river on the east and the tract ceded by this treaty and that ceded by the treaty of Ft. Wayne on the west and south."

By the treaty of Vincennes on August 27, 1804, the Piankeshaws, who previously had claimed a right in certain lands lying between the Wabash and the tract before ceded by the Kaskaskias in 1803, relinquished all said right to the United States, thus acknowledging the right of the Delawares thereto. At the treaty of Grouseland (near Vincennes), August 21, 1805, it was set out that "the Pottawattomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers and Weas explicitly acknowledge the right of the Delawares to sell the tract of land conveyed to the United States by the treaty of the 18th of August, 1804, which tract was given by the Piankeshaws to the Delawares about thirty-seven years ago."

In the treaty at Ft. Wayne, September 30, 1809, between the Delawares, Pottawattomies, Miamis and Eel Rivers it also was set out that "the Miamis explicitly acknowledge the equal right of the Delawares with themselves to the country watered by the White river. But it is also to be clearly understood that neither party shall have the right of dispossessing of the same without the consent of the others; and any improvements which shall be made on the said land by the Delawares or their friends the Mohicans shall be theirs forever." This treaty was signed on the part of the Delawares by Captain Anderson (Kikthawenund), Petchekekapon, The Beaver, Captain Killbuck and by Captain Anderson for Hockingpomskon, who was absent.

TERMS OF THE TREATY OF ST. MARYS

The new home for the Delawares in what is now Oklahoma was provided for them by the terms of Art. II of the treaty of St. Marys (October 3, 1818), in which the Delawares ceded to the United States all their claim to land in the state of Indiana, where it is agreed that "in consideration of the aforesaid cession the United States agree to provide for the Delawares a country to reside in upon the west side of the Mississippi, and to guarantee to them the peaceable possession of the same." This treaty, by which the lands now comprised within Delaware county were opened for settlement was signed by Kithteeleland, or Captain Anderson, Lapahnini or Big Bear, James Nanticoke, Apacahund or White Eyes, Captain Killbuck, The Beaver, Netahopuna, Captain Tunis, Captain Ketchum, The Cat, Ben Beaver, The War Mallet, Captain Caghkoo, The Buck, Petchenalas, John Quake, Quenaghtoothmait and Little Jack. Among the witnesses to the signing of this treaty with the Delawares was "J. Hackley, captain, Third Infantry," of whom more anon.

Article 7 of this treaty with the Delawares at St. Marys provided that "one-half section of land shall be granted to each of the following persons, namely: Isaac Wobby, Samuel Cassman, Elizabeth Petchaka and Jacob Dick; and one-quarter of a section of land shall be granted to each of the following persons, namely: Solomon Tindell and Benoni Tindell, all of whom are Delawares, which tracts of land shall be located, after the county is surveyed, at the first creek above the old fort on White river, and running up the river; and shall be held by the persons herein named, respectively, and their heirs; but

shall never be conveyed or transferred without the approbation of the President of the United States."

"The first creek above the old fort on White river," referred to in this clause of the treaty is Buck creek, which empties into the river at the present site of Yorktown, and the wording of this clause of the treaty reveals the one time existence of a fort farther down the stream, probably erected at the time of the establishment of the Moravian mission in that neighborhood following the settlement of the Delawares here about 1800. It is said that Isaac Wobby, the first person mentioned in this clause of the treaty, died before his grant could be confirmed to him and the south half of section 14 on the left bank of the river in Mt. Pleasant township was reserved for his heirs. Solomon Tindell's quarter section was located in the southeast quarter of section 15 and Benoni Tindell's the northwest quarter of section 23, both adjoining the half section located by Cassman, the half-blood Delaware, on which the Yorktown town site later came to be laid off. Cassman, whom an older chronicle says "had the Indian thirst for whisky and had neither the thrift nor industry to develop his land and become a factor of civilization," sold his half section after awhile to Goldsmith Gilbert for $500, as is set out elsewhere, and Gilbert some years later sold the tract to Oliver H. Smith, who laid out on it his Yorktown townsite. In further relation to Cassman, it is written that "his existence was unprofitable and some years later his body was discovered in a hollow tree in Madison county."

REBECCA HACKLEY AND THE HACKLEY RESERVE

Three days after the signing of the above treaty and in the treaty with the Miamis at St. Marys on October 6, 1818, it was provided that among other personal reservations allotted in Article 3 of that treaty there should be granted "To Rebecca Hackley, a half-blooded Miami, one section of land, to be located at the Munsey town, on White river, so that it shall extend on both sides to include 320 acres of the prairie, in the bend of the river, where the bend assumes the shape of a horseshoe." By further terms of this same article reservations also were allotted to Rebecca's brother, William Wayne Wells, and to her sisters, these latter reservations lying in the Ft. Wayne neighborhood.

Rebecca Hackley was the wife of Capt. James Hackley, of the United States army, mentioned above as having been one of the wit-

nesses to the treaty with the Delawares at St. Marys in 1818, and was a daughter of Capt. William Wells, who for many years was one of the most influential factors in the frontier country. She was a granddaughter of the famous Indian chief, Little Turtle, who has been referred to as "the greatest Indian of all times," her mother, whom Wells married, having been one of The Turtle's daughters. Beginning in 1870, Little Turtle, who defeated Harmar in 1790 and St. Clair in 1791, was the acknowledged leader, not only of the Miamis but of all the tributary tribes in the Midwest country, until his star descended when General Wayne convinced him at the battle of Fallen Timbers (1794) that the white man had come to stay and hereafter would rule the country hereabout.

Capt. William Wells was a son of Kentucky frontier parents. When he was twelve years of age he was stolen from his Kentucky home by a band of marauding Miamis and taken to the Miami town (now Ft. Wayne), where he grew to manhood in easy compliance with the manner of Indian living. Little Turtle became attracted to the lad and he had all the advantages that could be given a chief's son. In time he married a daughter of Little Turtle and came to be regarded as the chief's right-hand man, a counsellor and aid in war. At the battle at the headwaters of the Wabash (Ft. Recovery) in 1791, "the bloodiest battlefield in pioneer history," where General St. Clair suffered so disastrous a defeat at the hands of Little Turtle and his warriors, "it is worthy of note," says Roosevelt's "Winning of the West," "that William Wells, who was soon to become a leader of the whites, is said to have slain several Americans with his own hands." Simon Girty, of execrable memory, was among the renegade whites who also took part in that bloody debacle. Girty was the leader of the Wyandots. It is narrated that "the Wyandots fought courageously, and none with more bravery than their leader, Simon Girty, who was presented with three of the captured cannon; but the present proved of no value to him, as he could not remove them."

Butterfield, the apologist of the Girtys, in his history, says that "among those who fought with the savages on that occasion (St. Clair's defeat) were considerable numbers of Canadians, mostly young men, and particularly such as were born of Indian mothers. There were also some refugees present. Girty was not the only one who on that day fought against his countrymen. After the action he found General Butler on the field, writhing from the agony of his wounds. The general spoke to him and requested him to end his mis-

ery. Girty refused to do this, but turning to one of the Indian warriors, told him the wounded man was a high officer; whereupon the savage planted his tomahawk in his head, and thus terminated his sufferings. His scalp was instantly torn from his crown, his heart taken out and divided into as many pieces as there were tribes engaged in the battle."

RENEGADE HAS A CHANGE OF HEART

In the next year (1792) William Wells is said to have learned of the whereabouts of his people and with reluctance visited them, for he had broken away from the restraints of the white man and by marrying the daughter of a Miami chief had become Indian in all save blood. It is apparent that this visit back to Kentucky had a certain pacifying influence upon him, for he presently announced to Little Turtle his intention to abandon his Indian alliance and to join Wayne's forces which then were marching through the wilderness to avenge Harmar and St. Clair. At the same time he is said to have urged his redskin father-in-law to use his influence with the other chiefs for a peaceful treaty with Wayne. Little Turtle is said to have been favorably impressed with the plea, but his counsel was unheeded and war was continued until Wayne's decisive victory at Fallen Timbers and the consequent treaty at Greenville in 1795.

It is said that the story handed down in the Wells family is to the effect that Wells and Little Turtle were in entire accord in their views of the situation, and especially as to the necessity of bringing about amicable relations between the Indians and the United States. "For this reason," says Dunn's "True Indian Stories," "it was agreed that Wells should join Wayne and use his influence with the whites, while Little Turtle tried to bring about a more pacific frame of mind among the Indians. The two parted at a point some two miles east of Ft. Wayne, long known as 'The Big Elm.' With clasped hands, and both men visibly affected, Wells said: 'Father, when the sun reaches the noon mark I shall leave you and go to my people. We have always been friends and always will be friends. Upon the field of battle we may meet again. Let the result be what it may be, the purity of the motives prompting us, and our common love for the wronged Indians, must be our warrant, and we may well trust the Great Spirit for results that will vindicate our action this day.'" Wells then made his way to the army of General Wayne and ren-

dered effective service in behalf of "his people" until he lost his life in the Ft. Dearborn (Chicago) massacre in 1812. It was in this same year, at the Wells home in Ft. Wayne, that Little Turtle died, and thus Rebecca Wells lost her father and grandfather in the same year. Burton's "Historical Collections" has it that "Captain Wells, son-in-law of Little Turtle, was doubtless one of the keenest politicians of the frontier. In his efforts to guard the interests of the savage tribes he excited the antagonism of General Harrison but he gained the good opinion of the powers at the seat of government." From the narrative of Sergeant Jordan, who managed to effect his escape at the massacre at Ft. Dearborn, it is learned that the Indians cut off the head of Captain Wells "and stuck it on a pole, while another took out his heart and divided it among the chiefs, and they ate it raw."

THE TURTLE'S EFFORTS TO PRESERVE PEACE

From the evidence preserved in the correspondence between General Harrison and Little Turtle following the battle of the Tippecanoe it is apparent that The Turtle honestly had been attempting to preserve peace on the frontier. The Miamis did not take part in that battle. They at least nominally observed the terms of the treaty of Greenville. As old Gabriel Godfroy, the last "chief" of the Miamis, at a speech made at the Tippecanoe battle ground on June 16, 1907, not long before his death, said: "My people, the Miamis, made peace with the whites in Washington's time and we never violated it. My people did not take part in the battle of Tippecanoe. If they had, the result would have been different, for it was very close anyhow."

In a letter to Harrison addressed from Ft. Wayne on January 25, 1812, in answer to the Governor's searching inquiry concerning the responsibility for the attack at Tippecanoe in the preceding November, The Turtle said: "My Friend—I have been requested by my nation to speak to you, and I obey their request with pleasure, because I believe their situation requires all the aid I can afford them. . . . Your letter to William Wells of the 23d November last has been explained to the Miamis and Eel River tribes of Indians. Although neither of these tribes have had anything to do with the late unfortunate affair which happened on the Wabash, still they all rejoice to hear you say that if those foolish Indians which were engaged in that action would return to their several homes and remain quiet they would be pardoned and again received by the Presi-

dent as his children. We believe there is none of them that will be so foolish as not to accept this friendly offer; whilst, at the same time, I assure you, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to prevail on them to accept it.

"All The Prophet's followers have left him (with the exception of two camps of his own tribe). Tecumseh has just joined him with eight men only. No danger can be apprehended from them at present. Our eyes will be constantly kept on them, and should they attempt to gather strength again, we will do all in our power to prevent it, and at the same time give you immediate information of their intentions. We are sorry that the peace and friendship which has so long existed between the red and white people could not be preserved without the loss of so many good men as fell on both sides in the late action on the Wabash, but we are satisfied that it will be the means of making that peace which ought to exist between us more respected, both by the red and white people. . . . The clouds appear to be rising in a different quarter, which threatens to turn our light into darkness. To prevent this, it may require the united efforts of us all. We hope that none of us will be found to shrink from the storm that threatens to burst on our nations."

This letter was signed by "Your friend, Mischecquocquah, or Little Turtle, for the Miami and Eel River tribes of Indians;" was witnessed by William Turner, surgeon's mate, United States army, and bore the attestation of William Wells that "I certify that the above is a true translation." Little Turtle was reading the signs of the times. "The clouds in a different quarter" which he had discerned marked the approaching storm of the War of 1812. Six months later he was dead. Not long afterward Wells fell at the Ft. Dearborn massacre. In the next year Tecumseh fell at the battle of the Thames. The days of Indian troubling in the Midwest country were drawing to a close.

HEIRS OF WILLIAM WELLS REWARDED

Because of his services to the government following his political split with Little Turtle, Captain Wells had been given a grant of land which includes those sections of the city of Ft. Wayne now known as Bloomingdale and Spy Run, which descended to his children. He had three sons, William Wayne, Samuel G. and Yelberton P., and five daughters, Ann, who married Dr. William Turner, an army surgeon at Ft. Wayne; Rebecca, who married Capt. James Hackley, of

the United States army, stationed at Ft. Wayne; Mary, who married Judge James Wolcott, a Connecticut yankee who had located at Ft. Wayne in 1821; Jane T., who married John H. Griggs, and Julianna, who died unmarried. Rebecca (Wells) Hackley, to whom (as above) had been granted the mile square now covered by one of the best sections of the city of Muncie and on which the nucleus of settlement here was effected, died on June 14, 1835. She had two children, a son, Jack W., and a daughter, Ann, who married Nathan Ferrand. Capt. James Hackley, according to Griswold's "History of Ft. Wayne," committed suicide by hanging in 1826, "after a vain attempt to murder his sister-in-law, Mrs. Turner, against whom he had become enraged because of a dispute over the partition of their property in Spy Run. Mrs. Turner escaped by leaping from an upper window of her home." Hackley was a charter member of the lodge of Freemasons instituted at Ft. Wayne in 1823 and his death was the first in the lodge. It is written that "some objection was made to conducting the funeral because of the nature of the death, but, according to the records, the members 'turned out to gratify Mrs. Hackley.'" And this is the story of Rebecca Hackley, whose land grant here later was bought by Goldsmith Gilbert and converted to the uses of civilization, as is set out elsewhere in the story relating to the beginning of white settlement at the old Munsee town.

In relation to Rebecca Hackley's aboriginal grandfather, an Eastern writer of the period in describing the visit that Little Turtle and his head men made to Washington in 1807, observed that they "were dressed in a costume usually worn by our own citizens of the time—coats of blue cloth, gilt buttons, pantaloons of the same color, and buff waistcoats; but they wore leggins, moccasins and large gold rings in their ears. The Little Turtle exceeded all his brother chiefs in dignity of appearance—a dignity which resulted from the character of his mind. He was of medium stature, with a complexion of the palest copper shade, and did not wear paint. His hair was a full suit and without any admixture of gray, although from what he said of his age at Ft. Wayne in 1804, being then fifty-three, he must at this time have been fifty-seven years old. His dress was completed by a long red military sash around his waist, and his hat (a chapeau braze) was ornamented by a red feather. Immediately on entering the house he took off his hat and carried it under his arm during the rest of the visit. His appearance and manner, which were graceful and agreeable in an uncommon degree, were admired by all who made his acquaintance."

THE DELAWARE CLAIM OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED

It is apparent from official records that the claim of the Delawares to the lands lying between the White river and the Ohio was admitted with reluctance by some of the other tribes, particularly the Miamis and the Pottawattomies. It having come to the notice of Governor Harrison that these latter had taken offense at the terms of the treaty of Vincennes with the Delawares and the Piankeshaws, the Governor made a report of the matter to Henry Dearborn, then secretary of war, in which he pointed out in a letter dated Vincennes, March 3, 1803, that he regarded it as certain that the disaffected were not as numerous as had been stated and that "those who have expressed discontent have been instigated thereto entirely by The Turtle."

Mishikinnakwa or Little Turtle, thus referred to in the Harrison letter and long the leader of the Miamis, generally has been regarded as having been the greatest warrior of that tribe. He was born at the old Miami town, the site of the present city of Ft. Wayne, about 1751, and was thus about forty years of age when he led his forces against Harmar, to the latter's humiliation, in 1790. In the next year (1791) he inflicted crushing defeat to St. Clair's army at the present site of Ft. Recovery and three years later (1794) divided with Blue Jacket the command of the Indian forces which went down before "Mad Anthony" Wayne's stout command at the battle of Fallen Timbers. The Turtle died at Ft. Wayne in July, 1812. Though romancists and sentimentalists have referred to him as "the gentleman of his race," Governor Harrison evidently had his own opinion as to the sort of gentleman he was. In the letter to Secretary Dearborn above quoted, the Governor pointed out that "the violent opposition which The Turtle has made to the Delaware and Piankeshaw treaties is easily accounted for. Conscious of the superiority of his talents over the rest of his race and color, he sighs for a more conspicious theater to display them. Opportunities for exhibiting his eloquence occur too seldom to satisfy his vanity and the subjects which are generally discussed in the councils of the few chiefs who adhere to him, are too contemptible to gratify his ambition. A chosen connection among the neighboring tribes and a regular convention of their chiefs has long been the ruling wish of his heart and the object of numberless intrigues."

In another paragraph of this letter Governor Harrison says that "after a careful and dispassionate consideration of the subject I can

see no reason to alter the opinion I had formed that neither the Miamis nor the Pottawattomies have any just claim either in common or otherwise to any part of the tracts ceded to the United States by the Delawares and Piankeshaws. The Delaware claim to that particular tract was derived from present occupancy and from a grant said to have been made to them upwards of thirty years ago by the Piankeshaws. When the French first descended the Wabash the Piankeshaws were found in possession of the country on either side of that river from its mouth at least as high up as the Vermillion and the possession of it has never been disputed excepting by the Delawares, who claimed under the Piankeshaws and the Weas, who have occupied the country above Point Coupee since their towns at Ouitenon [near the present city of Lafayette] were destroyed by Generals Scott and Wilkinson in the year 1791."

"I was not present when the Miamis recognized the title of the Delawares to the country between the White river and the Ohio, but I have no doubt of the fact," the Governor's letter continues. "As there can be no doubt but that everything that can be advanced in favor of the Miami claim is to be found in The Turtle's address to the President, in that to Mr. Wells [the Indian agent] and in Wells's own letters, the matter will be fully before the President and I must beg for further instructions unless it is determined to admit the principle that the Delawares and Piankeshaws had no right to sell their land without the consent of the Miamis, Pottawattomies, etc. It will be improper, in my opinion, to have a public conference on the subject as it will be necessary to invite not only the chiefs of those two tribes, but those of the Weas, Eel Rivers, Kickapoos and Shawnee tribes, and I know that they can never be convinced without a gratification which will considerably exceed the original purchase money."

DISSENSION AMONG THE DELAWARES

It also is apparent from the old state papers that some of the Delawares were not entirely satisfied with the manner in which their chiefs were letting their lands get away from them. Following the treaty of Vincennes in 1804, it seems that the makers of the treaty were reproached by their fellow tribesmen and that in answer they must have denied that they sold any of the lands down toward the Ohio. The controversy apparently was causing considerable commotion among the redskins and Gen. John Gibson, secretary of the

territory, and Col. Francis Vigo were sent out on a mission of pacification to the Indians along the Wabash and the White rivers.

In his report of this mission, addressed to Governor Harrison and dated Vincennes, July 6, 1805, General Gibson sets out that they proceeded to the Indian towns on the Wabash. "On our road we passed the town of the Eel River Indians at the river of La Rabellaire. They were all drunk, excepting one of their chiefs named Sam. We told him we wished to speak to him and the other chiefs. He replied that they were all drunk, but as they intended going to Ft. Wayne in a few days to receive their annuity they would at that place hear what we had to say to them. We then proceeded to the town of Massasinewa on the Wabash river. . . . At this place I parted from Colonel Vigo and proceeded to the Delaware towns on the White river. Previous to my arrival there I heard of the death of the great chief and warrior, Bokongehales. I informed Telabuxika, the other chief of the Delawares, that I was sent by you and that I had a message to deliver to them from you and requested them to send for the other chiefs.

"The next day the chiefs assembled, except Keehlawhenund or William Anderson, whose wife being dead prevented his coming. When I addressed them and informed them that you were very sorry to hear that they (the Delawares) had denied that they had sold any lands to the United States the last summer and that you, with my assistance, had defrauded and cheated them.

"I then repeated every transaction that took place at the treaty and told them that they had in the most fair and solemn manner sold the lands last summer to the United States and that the treaty had been ratified by the President and Senate of the United States and that their denying it was of no effect and would only make them appear in a ridiculous light in the eyes of all the nations, and would lessen them very much in the great esteem and respect the United States had for them. I also told them White Eyes (George White Eyes or Alimee), one of their chiefs who had signed the treaty, had told their young men that they, the chiefs, had sold the lands to the United States and the chiefs were afraid to own it.

"I then asked them for a copy of the treaty which was given to them at Vincennes last summer. They informed me that they had left it in the hands of Mr. Wells at Ft. Wayne and they said they would council together and speak to me. Soon after, they sent for me, when Telabuxika delivered the answer: 'We did not sell any

lands to the United States last summer at Vincennes. The goods we received there were a condolence present and to pay for horses which your people stole from us.'

"He trembled and appeared very much agitated and confused whilst speaking. He said they were going to Ft. Wayne in a few days to receive their annuity and that on their return they would pay you a visit. . . . After the council a number of their principal warriors and young men came to me. They said they were sorry that their chiefs had behaved so foolishly as to deny the truth, and that they were convinced that they had sold the land and were afraid to own it; that White Eyes had told them so, and they also said that the Little Turtle and Wells had said the sum specified in the treaty was a mere nothing and that they were cheated and imposed upon.

"I then set off for Ft. Wayne. On the road I was joined by Hockingpomskan, one of the chiefs who signed the treaty. In conversation he told me that they had sold the land and that he intended going to Vincennes to settle everything with the Governor. . . . On Colonel Vigo's arrival at Ft. Wayne he went to see Lieutenant Bronson [Brownson] the commanding officer. Mr. Wells came in and he (Colonel Vigo) mentioned he was sorry for the death of Bokongehalas, the Delaware chief, as he was a great man and that he would be much missed by the nation. At the same time he said it was a pity he had tarnished his character by telling a lie in denying his having sold the lands to the United States. Mr. Wells replied and said he dare say the lands were fairly sold and that if he (Bokongehalas) had told a lie it was a lie of necessity. . . . Mr. Johnson, the factor of the United States at Ft. Wayne, informed us that Mr. Wells had repeatedly said that the Indians would never approve of the treaty of last summer and he (Mr. Johnson) as well as every other gentleman with whom we conversed in that place were of the opinion that there never would have been any noise about the treaty had it not been occasioned by the Little Turtle and Wells . . . the latter of whom seems more attached to the Indians than to the people of the United States. In the several towns which we passed through the Indians, although drunk in almost every one of them. behaved in the most friendly manner to us and never once mentioned the treaty or anything respecting us."

Upon receipt of this report, Governor Harrison, under date of July 10, 1805, wrote to the secretary of war to the effect that "if the

Indians should come to this place, as they have promised, you need be under no apprehension of having the affair of the Delaware treaty settled to the satisfaction of the President. . . . Being fully persuaded that firmness and decision are absolutely necessary in every transaction with Indians, I shall state to them in the most explicit manner that the United States are determined to keep possession of the land ceded by the Delaware and Piankeshaw treaties, as they are fully satisfied as well of the fairness of the transaction as of the right of the tribes to sell. If we recede one inch those people will never be satisfied until they have gained the ell.

"A respectable citizen of the state of Ohio came to this place (Vincennes) a few days ago and informed me that in his journey he had stopped at a camp of Delawares, with one of whom, who spoke good English, he had a long conversation respecting the treaty. The Indian informed him that some of the chiefs of the other tribes were very angry with the Delawares for selling the land without including them and the Deleware chiefs had been informed that if they would deny having made the treaty a new one would be made and a much larger consideration given. He further observed that the chiefs were very much laughed at by some of the white people in their country for having sold so valuable a country for so contemptible a sum. . . . Patterson, the Delaware who made the speech to Wells, was present at every conference pending the treaty and also at the signing of it, and he understands English as well as his native tongue. George White Eyes, one of the chiefs who signed the treaty, also speaks English. Indeed, there are few Delawares that do not understand something of it."

FORMAL PROTEST FILED BY THE DELAWARES

The Patterson here referred to as having made a formal speech of protest to Captain Wells was Billy Patterson, a half-blood Delaware, perhaps a nephew of Tethteposeske, one of the sachems of the tribe who had joined with Buckongahelas, the war chief, and Hockingpomskon in a memorial to Wells relating to the subject of the disputed treaty. This memorial, dated White River, March 30, 1805, addresses Wells as "Our Nephew" and says: "We send to you our nephew, William Patterson, to council with you. We wish that you will listen to what he says concerning of Governor Harrison's purchasing a large tract of land. We know nothing of it. We have not

in our power to sell land, and more than that it is contrary to the articles of the treaty of Greenville. Therefore we wish that you will see into it and let the President, our Father, know that the purchase is unlegal and that he may take such measures as will prevent it from being settled. This is all; but you will listen to what Patterson says, as we cannot have all wrote what we wish to say. This is all, but remain your uncles."

Then come the signatures by mark of the three chiefs above mentioned and the countersignatures of John Conner, the Indian trader and interpreter and founder of Connersville, who certifies that "the above is a true translation of what the above signed chiefs said to William Wells."

The speech of Patterson, delivered to Wells at Ft. Wayne on April 5, 1805, also is carried in the Harrison papers and is attested as having been signed in the presence of John Johnston, the United States factor, and Lieutenant Owens of the 1st regiment, with the further certification of John Conner that "the above is a true translation." The tract of land in question included the Indiana "pocket" and all south of the Vincennes tract ceded in the summer of 1803 and south of the trail from Vincennes to the falls of the Ohio (Jeffersonville). Patterson's speech concluded with the declaration that "my chiefs declare to you that they are not willing to sell the lands on the Ohio from the mouth of the Wabash to Clark's Grant at the Falls, and that they consider it out of their power to do any such thing without the consent of the other nations in this country. My chiefs wish you to prevent this land being settled by white people."

Needless to say the protest of the Delawares was ineffectual. The land already was being settled by white people. Kentuckians were coming up over the river in numbers and the great flatboats coming down the river out of the East were bringing other numbers. Indiana Territory had been in existence five years. That portion of the territory in the southeast and extending the tip of its "wedge" from the mouth of the Kentucky river as far north as Ft. Recovery, which had been opened to settlement by the treaty of Greenville in 1795, was being settled and Ohioans were coming in from the east. In the summer of 1805, even while the Delawares were protesting the sale of the summer before, a treaty signed at "Grouseland," the home of Governor Harrison at Vincennes, opened for settlement all the remaining section southeast. Four years later, by the treaty at Ft. Wayne, September 30, 1809, lands in the "New Purchase" in the east-

ern part of the territory below the Wabash and extending to what now is the eastern line of Delaware county, were opened for settlement, as well as a much larger tract in the southwestern part of the territory north of the Vincennes tract. In 1816 statehood was granted the territory. The pressure on the Indian frontier line became irresistible. The overflow from the East was pouring into the Midwest country and the rich lands over here were becoming greatly desirable. The Indian was at his last stand in this part of the country. Two years later, in 1818, by the treaty at St. Marys the Delawares ceded their remaining lands south of the Wabash and the white man entered upon possession of the inexhaustible treasures of central Indiana. Three great new counties were erected out of this central tract, Fayette, Delaware and Wabash, all rather indeterminate in boundary and extent, which were destined presently to be cut up into other civic units as expanding population necessitated. Among the counties carved out of Delaware county was Marion county, organized in 1822, the new capital of the state thus having been in Delaware county when the site of Indianapolis was selected as the center of state government in 1820. And this, all too briefly, is the story of the coming of the Delawares to this region and of their going. The white man needed their lands.

BUCKONGAHELAS AND THE NAME "MUNCIE"

Among all the chiefs of the Delawares who had their habitation here at the headwaters of the White river in the days of Indian ascendancy here, perhaps none left a more enduring name than did old Buckongahelas, the war chief, of whose death here in 1805 mention has been made above in the copy of the official correspondence relative to the dissension created by the sale of some of the Indian lands, although the name of his successor, Kiktheswemud or William Anderson, came to be perpetuated in the naming of the county town in the neighboring county of Madison.

According to Hodge's "Handbook of American Indians," Buckongahelas (properly Pakgantchihilas), the significance of whose name, in English, is "breaker-in-pieces," was a Delaware chief who lived during the Revolutionary period. He was born in the first half of the Eighteenth century, the son of Wewandochwalend, apparently a chief of a Delaware band in Ohio. Buckongahelas became the head warrior of all the Delawares then residing on the Miami and White

rivers. Although he took part with the English against the colonists, Drake says he was not only a great but a noble warrior, who took no delight in shedding blood. The conduct of the English at the battle of Presque Isle in 1794 so disgusted him that his sympathies were diverted to the United States.

Buckongahelas was present at Ft. McIntosh, the present site of Beaver, Pa., when the treaty of 1785 was made, but his name is not among the signers of the instrument. He was a signer, however, of the treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795; of Ft. Wayne, June 7, 1803, and of Vincennes, August 18, 1804. Soon after signing the last his death occurred, probably in the same year, and he thus did not become a party to the dispute which presently arose regarding that treaty and to which reference has been made above. From the evidence of dissension among the Delawares and their neighbors, the Miamis and the Pottawattomies, disclosed in the review of that dispute, it is apparent that the old chief's counsel was missed by the tribesmen.

Hodge recognizes the spelling of this old chief's name as here given, though it appears in the old prints in various forms. This also is true of the aboriginal name of William Anderson or Captain Anderson, Kiktheswemud, who succeeded Buckongahelas as chief sachem of the Delawares and whose name led the list of Delawares signatory to the treaty at St. Marys in 1818, there spelled Kithteeleland. Hodge renders the name Kiktheswemud, but it is found in other forms, a variant for almost every writer of the period who had occasion to put the name down in black and white. Anderson also was a signatory to the treaty of Greenville, on which instrument his name is rendered Kikthawenund, and his is the initial signature to the treaty of Ft. Wayne, September 30, 1809. Jacob Piatt Dunn, for many years secretary of the Indiana Historical Society and recognized as an authority on Indian etymology, renders the aboriginal name of Anderson as Kok-to-wha-nund, or "making a cracking noise." The Delaware name of his town at the present site of Anderson was Wa-pi-mins-kink, or "chestnut tree place."

But why bother with Indian etymology? As General Pratt, of Carlisle Indian School fame, once wrote in a communication along this line: "The subject has not specially interested me, for the reason that, in my experience, not one in twenty of the Indian names in use could be recognized by any member of the tribe from which the name was derived. The attempts to perpetuate such names are

therefore only sentimental abortions." In the matter of the word Muncie, name of our county seat town and the chief city of Delaware county, this same etymological and orthographical confusion is revealed in the old writings, each commentator on the Indians apparently adopting his own idea of how the word ought to be spelled.

One somewhat pretentious history of Indiana says that the town of Muncie "was named after the old Indian chief who lived in Delaware county." There is no evidence that there ever was a Delaware chief of the name of Muncie or Munsey, either here or elsewhere. Old Munseytown (Muncietown) took its name from the fact that here was a village of tribesmen of the Munsee or Wolf division of the Delaware (Leni-lenape) tribe, who had come over here from Ohio and had settled at this point under sufferance of the Miamis, and the point thus came to be known among the whites as the Munsee or Munsey town. This latter form (Munsey) was that employed in the text of the treaty with the Indians at St. Marys in 1818. The government surveyors here in 1821-22 rendered it Munsee town. By easy variation this name came to have its present popular, attractive and musical form. Hewitt renders the name Munsee literally as Minasin-ink, "at the place where stones are gathered together." Hodge recognizes the spelling as Munsee, but it is found in old prints rendered variously such as Humenthi, Mantuas, Mincees, Minci, Minissi, Minseys, Mincimini, Minsis, Moncey, Monsays, Monsees, Monseys, Monsi, Monsies, Monsys, Monthees, Montheys, Munceys, Muncies, Muncy, Munsays, Munsees, Mun-see-wuk, Munses, Munsey, Munseyis, Munsi, Munsy, Wemintheew, etc. The Delaware name for the village which formed the nucleus for the present city of Muncie, or of the old town which stood just above it on the other side of the river, was Wa-pi-ka-mi-kunk, or "White River Town." The name Outainink, sometimes applied to it, is the Delaware u-ten-ink, which, according to Dunn ("Indiana and Indianans"), means "place of the town" or "place where the town was."

According to this same authority, White river, the largest tributary of the Wabash, was called by the Miamis Wa-pa-ka-mi-ki, or "white waters." The Delawares sometimes used this name and sometimes called it Wa-pi-ha-ni, or "white river." The Mississinewa derives its name from a corruption of the Miami name Na-ma-tci-sinwi, meaning "it slants," or as applied to a stream, "it has much fall."

THE BATTLE OF THE MISSISSINEWA

At the beginning of the War of 1812 the Miamis occupied many stations along the Mississinewa river and were concentrating a large force at these towns. Governor Harrison, who had resigned his gubernatorial duties to John Gibson, territorial secretary, in order that he might give his whole attention to his duties in the field, ordered Col. John B. Campbell, of the 19th regiment, to organize a corps of mounted troops for the purpose of breaking up these stations along the Mississinewa. This force was made up of a regiment of Kentucky dragoons, commanded by Colonel Simerall, and a detachment of United States dragoons, commanded by Major Ball, together with a few other detachments of regular and volunteer soldiers, something more than 600 troops in all, besides a company of scouts and guides, mainly composed of whites who had learned Indian ways by reason of periods of captivity among the redskins, and who were thus familiar with the lay of the land through which the army intended to march.

From headquarters at Dayton and Greenville this detachment started on the expedition along the latter part of November, 1812. "The weather becoming very cold, they were much retarded in their march," says Cockrum's "Pioneer History of Indiana." "They carried, individually, a full ration for twelve days and on their horses, strapped behind their saddles, a bushel of corn. It was not until the 17th of December that they arrived at a town on the Mississinewa river, inhabited by the Indians. The ground being covered with snow and the weather very cold, the Indians were in their wigwams. The troops entered the town from several points and killed several warriors and captured between forty and fifty prisoners, most of them women and children. Then they went to some other villages farther down the river, but found them all evacuated. The weather was so extremely cold that it was thought best by the council of officers assembled for the expedition to return, but while the officers were in council the camp was attacked by a large body of Indians [near the present site of Jalapa in the neighboring county of Grant].

"The attack was made upon the left flank of the camp, but in a very short time became general. The enemy advanced very close to the line and seemed determined to come into the camp. The soldiers along that line were brave men, many of them old Indian fighters, and they met this onrush of the Indians with a leaden hail which

checked them; when they rushed to find places of concealment, from which position they kept up a furious fire on the American troops for more than an hour, when the Indians gave way and retired from the field.

"Of the Americans, eight were killed outright and several died that day of their wounds. In all there were about fifty-five soldiers hit. They lost something more than 100 horses. The Indians left on the field fifteen dead. It was not known how many they carried off the field dead or mortally wounded, but probably as many as they left. There was no way of ascertaining the number of others wounded who were able to get away. After the battle was over and the dead were buried, it was decided to commence immediately the return trip. They were compelled to move very slowly, owing to a number of severely wounded men whom they had to carry with them. Colonel Campbell sent an express to Greenville notifying the authorities there of their condition and a detachment of ninety men, commanded by Major Adams, started to meet them with supplies and conveyances for the wounded.

"At a large town in what is now Delaware county, Indiana, the Delaware Indians were in considerable force, and at various other towns up and down that river and its tributaries. These Indians were regarded as friendly to the United States and were urged to move away from the routes of the hostile Indians into the state of Ohio at a reservation assigned for them on the Auglaize river. This arrangement was carried out and the friendly Delawares placed themselves under the protection of the United States government." For full details concerning the battle of the Mississinewa the student is recommended to the reading of Colonel Campbell's official report to General Harrison, pp. 253-265 of Vol. II of "Harrison's Messages and Letters," Vol. IX of the Indiana Historical Collections.

GOOD INFLUENCE OF MORAVIAN MISSIONARIES

The peaceable attitude of the Delawares during the period of their habitation here undoubtedly was largely due to the influence of the Moravian missionaries who accompanied them over here from Ohio and who for some years (1801-1806) maintained a mission here along White river. In 1913 the Kikthewanund (Anderson) chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution set up a boulder with a bronze tablet suitably inscribed as a marker commemorating this Moravian mission. This marker is along the roadside two miles east of Ander-

son in the neighboring county of Madison. The real site of the old mission is located one mile south of the spot where the boulder stands, along the north bluff of White river.

As has been noted, the friendly Delawares were given refuge during the troublous times of the War of 1812 among old Chief Blackhoof's friendly band of Shawnees over in Ohio, who declined to follow Tecumseh, this refuge being secured by the presence of the forts Harrison had caused to be erected at St. Marys and at Wapakoneta, controlling the headwaters of the St. Marys river and of the Auglaize river. Their exodus from their headquarters here on the White river evidently was not as expeditious as had been expected on the part of the government authorities, for in a long letter from John Johnston, the Indian agent at Piqua, to General Harrison, October 23, 1812, the agent pointed out that "in consequence of the Delawares not coming this way for protection and knowing as I do that there is a number of unprincipled, lawless scoundrels among them, I directed John Conner to proceed to White river to watch their movements and keep them straight, to collect news and convey it here by every opportunity. I am sending out William Conner (brother of John) tomorrow morning to conduct some Delawares past Greenville and return here. I believe he will answer your purpose better than his brother. I have always thought him the better man of the two. . . . The Indians are hovering about and only want an opportunity to strike. Their signs continue to be seen in this neighborhood. We cannot doubt the information respecting the Miamis—it was derived from John Conner, the Shawnees and the Delawares. I consider it fortunate that Mr. Conner did not proceed farther than Massassineway, thereby leaving General Hopkins at liberty to proceed up the Wabash. The Pottawattomies continue to pass Massassineway with droves of stolen horses. They told Richardville that they wanted the horses to enable them to move out of the reach of the long knives. I hope they will be as good as their word. I should be content to spare them a few horses myself on condition of getting rid of such neighbors. . . . All accounts agree in representing the Indians of the Wabash and the Illinois in the utmost confusion and distress."

Nearly a year later (August 3, 1813) Johnston wrote to the secretary of war that "the Delaware and Shawnee Indians on this frontier have turned out about two hundred men who have marched to the relief of General Harrison. The Wyandots within our lines, the Senecas and Mingoes have also turned out their disposable force,

about two hundred more. The whole intend to continue with the army during the campaign." During that second war for American independence the Americans had about as many Indian allies as the British. Tecumseh's blandishments did not seduce the more thoughtful and far seeing among the redskins.

Col. John Johnston, above referred to, at that time agent for Indian affairs in the Northwest, was born in Ireland in 1775 and was seventeen years of age when he came to America with his parents in 1792, the family locating at Philadelphia. A year later he was appointed to a position in the quartermaster's service in General Wayne's army and presently was given a clerkship in the War Department, where "his deportment and high standing as an accountant in that department led to his appointment as Indian agent at Ft. Wayne." In 1798 he took his station at Ft. Wayne, where he remained for eleven years, or until 1809, when he was transferred to the agency at Piqua and was thus in charge of that important agency during the period of the War of 1812. Colonel Johnston was retained as Indian agent until his displacement during the Jackson administration, after which he spent his time variously with his children at Piqua, Dayton, Cincinnati and New York, and his death occurred while on a visit to Washington in February, 1861, he then being past eighty years of age. He had married a sixteen-year-old girl in Philadelphia upon receiving his appointment to the post at Ft. Wayne in 1798 and she accompanied him to his frontier station and remained with him during all the years of hazard in the Indian country. To them were born fifteen children.

CHAPTER III

The Indian Torture Stake

In Dillon's "History of Indiana" it is related that the harangues of The Prophet (brother of Tecumseh) in his efforts to stir his tribesmen against the encroachment of the whites "aroused some bands of Indians to a high degree of superstitious excitement. An old Delaware chief, whose name was Tate-e-bock-o-she, through whose influence a treaty had been made with the Delawares in 1804, was accused of witchcraft, tried, condemned and tomahawked. His body was then consumed by fire. [This execution, according to a footnote by Dillon, took place at the Indian village which stood about at the mouth of the creek at the present site of Yorktown, in this county.]

"The wife of the old chief, his nephew, who was known by the name of Billy Patterson, and an aged Indian whose name was Joshua, were then accused of witchcraft and condemned to death. The two men were burnt at the stake, but the life of the wife of Tate-e-bock-o-she was saved by her brother, who suddenly approached her, took her by the hand, and, without meeting with any opposition from the Indians who were present, led her out of the council house. He then immediately returned and checked the growing influence of The Prophet by exclaiming in a strong, earnest voice: 'The evil spirit has come among us and we are killing each other'."

When Governor Harrison received information of these events he sent to the Delawares on White river a special messenger with a speech in which the Indians were strongly entreated to renounce their delusions with relation to witchcraft and to reject the counsels of The Prophet, the address concluding with the admonition: "My children—do not believe that the great and good Creator of mankind has directed you to destroy your own flesh; and do not doubt but that if you pursue this abominable wickedness His vengeance will overtake and crush you."

Governor Harrison's message, delivered by Capt. William Prince, pointed out that "the above is addressed to you in the name of the

Seventeen Fires" and then went on to say "I now speak to you from myself, as a friend who wishes nothing more sincerely than to see you prosperous and happy. Clear your eyes, I beseech you, from the mist which surrounds them. No longer be imposed upon by the arts of an imposter. Drive him from your town and let peace and harmony once more prevail amongst you. Let your poor old men and women sleep in quietness and banish from their minds the dreadful idea of being burnt alive by their own friends and countrymen. I charge you to stop your bloody career, and if you wish the friendship of your great father the President, if you wish to preserve the good opinion of the Seventeen Fires, let me hear, by the return of the bearer, that you have determined to follow my advice."

In a footnote to Harrison's Messages and Letters ("Indiana Historical Collections," Vol. VII, p. 182) Esarey points out that Harrison thought that this cultivation of the witchcraft delusion among the Delawares was a carefully laid plan of Tecumseh and The Prophet to get rid of the Indian chiefs and reorganize the tribes. Joseph Renard's son had been deposed among the Kikapoos and Winnemac was marked. Little Turtle was ignored and the old chief Teteboxti (Tate-e-bock-o-she) of the Delawares murdered. Tecumseh usurped the power of the Shawnee chiefs so much that they applied to Harrison for protection. He had followers in every tribe within a hundred miles and it seems insisted on the converts acknowledging the chieftainship of The Prophet.

WHITE PRISONERS BURNED AT TORTURE POST

In the printed reminiscences of James Shoemaker published in the *Indiana Farmer* for December 10, 1898, some years after the writer's death, and reproduced in the *Indiana Magazine of History* (Vol. I, No. 4), definite reference is made to the Delaware county "torture stake," around which so much conflicting local tradition clings. It is apparent that this is not the same post at which the red victims of The Prophet's craft were immolated (at the present site of Yorktown), but another post which was erected at the village farther up the river at the point still designated as Old Town Hill, the place called Outainink by the Indians during the time of their occupancy of that point.

James Shoemaker was born on July 30, 1812, in the village of Salisbury, midway between where Richmond and Centerville now

are, in Wayne county, where his parents had settled upon coming into Indiana Territory from eastern Tennessee about 1809. Later this family, with three or four other families, became pioneers of what is now Randolph county, settling "in an almost impenetrable wilderness, surrounded by wild beasts and savage Indians." The Shoemaker reminiscence has it that "the nearest white man's cabin on the north was sixty or seventy miles (at Ft. Wayne); the nearest settlement on the east was fifteen or twenty miles. All west belonged to the Indians.

"Our pioneer fathers had all their provisions (except meat) to procure in the old settlement, until they could raise the same at home, and that could not be done until they cleared, fenced and cultivated the ground. The roads over which they had to convey their provisions I will not describe, for they had none. The west line of my father's land was the dividing line between the old and the new purchase. Here (in the new purchase) the Indians were the bona fide owners of the soil, not having as yet ceded their lands to the United States. Notwithstanding the Indians professed friendship and came daily either to beg or to exchange baskets, moccasins, leggings or different kinds of embroidery for salt, meat, tobacco, meal, flour or anything you had to dispose of, yet they viewed each white person with jealousy and wished for an opportunity to do an injury. I recollect one day an Indian chief came to my father's house in his absence. He wanted some milk and butter. He had a deer skin to put his milk in. After getting his milk he wanted a saucer to carry his butter in. Mother refused to let him have the saucer, whereupon he became very angry, brandished his tomahawk and swore he wished it would be war again, so that he could get to scalp my mother and a man named Jordan.

"At that time the Indians had a stake or post, around which they burned their prisoners, in the adjoining county of Delaware. It was then near where Muncie now is. I saw this post in 1833. It was considerably burned and charred for several feet above the ground, and a rise or mound of eighteen or twenty inches around the post was overgrown with blue grass. It was then a standing monument of savage cruelty.

DOMESTIC CUSTOMS OF THE INDIANS

"When I was a lad six or seven years old I would go to the Indian camps and play with the young Indians. Sometimes I would find them at their favorite sport—shooting with bows and arrows. At other times there would be a score or more young Indians lying in their camps, or in the shady grove, in a state of perfect nudity. In the morning the adult Indians would take guns, tomahawks and butcher knives, the younger class their bows and arrows, and start in pursuit of game, leaving the old squaws to perform the drudgery of the camp. They always went armed. From noon until dark the hunters would keep strolling in; one with a deer lashed on his back, another with a turkey, a third with a ham or shoulder of meat, or hog with the hair on, and still another with a raccoon, opossum, porcupine, groundhog, etc.

"The Indian men, women and children, and the dogs would occupy the same tent. The dogs generally slept on meal sacks, as they made them a nice soft bed. I have seen them bake their bread in this manner: They would first burn a brush pile, then rake off the coals and ashes, then roll out their dough, lay it down on the hot ground and cover it up with hot embers and coals, and it would soon bake, and the dog hairs would keep it from crumbling or falling to pieces.

"If I were to tell you how annoying the horseflies and mosquitoes were in the summer and fall seasons, you would not believe me, therefore I will not tell you. Wild animals, such as the bear, panther, wolf, catamount and wildcat were numerous and annoying. The settlers had to pen their sheep and hogs in their dooryards around their cabins every night, and even then the wolves and wild cats would often carry off the pigs and lambs, and even young calves, notwithstanding each settler was provided with a good rifle and from one to three dogs. The cows were belled and turned out to range, the horses were belled and hobbled. Each settler could identify the peculiar tinkle of the bells among twenty others. In the spring of the year we had different kinds of tea—tolbit, spicewood, sassafras and the chips of the sycamore, all of which make excellent tea for the spring of the year. While home-made sugar lasted, store tea, sugar and coffee were not in common use. From 1815 to 1823 there was many a young housewife who could spin, weave, cut out and make her husband a decent suit of clothes that did not know how to make a cup of store tea or coffee. . . . When we commenced

growing wheat it was sown in the corn among the standing trees and stumps. It was cut with a reap hook and either threshed out with flails or tramped out on the ground with horses. In either case there was always dirt or gravel enough left in the wheat to sharpen your teeth, if not your appetite. When the wheat was threshed it was winnowed with a sheet, taken to a water mill on horse back, ground on a corn cracker, bolted by hand and taken home to be baked in a skillet for breakfast on Sundays."

FURTHER NARRATIVES RELATING TO TORTURE POST

Following the reproduction of the above in the *Indiana Magazine of History*, the editor of that journal (George S. Cottman) commented to the effect that "the allusion in the foregoing reminiscences to the old Indian torture stake that stood within the present bounds of Delaware county is one of the few testimonies to the existence of that barbarous relic. Of the various local histories and books of reminiscence only one, as far as we know, makes mention of it. This is the Rev. W. C. Smith's 'Indiana Miscellanies.' Mr. Smith describes the stake as of oak, about ten feet high, with the rough outline of a human face cut on either side. The fires, according to this writer, had been kindled in a circle around the stake at a distance of some five or six feet. When he saw it the ashes formed a perceptible ridge, and an outer circle, where the Indians had danced, was packed so hard that nothing would grow there.

"By inquiring through the columns of the *Indiana Farmer*, the present writer elicted three communications that contained considerable information touching the all but forgotten tradition of the old torture post, and these we reproduce in the order in which they appeared in the *Farmer*:

By Isaac Cartwright of Fillmore, Ind.—"At the suggestion of friend George S. Cottman of Irvington, I would with your permission add my testimony in regard to the old Indian stake in Delaware county. Sometime in the summer of 1841 or '42 father, mother and myself visited relatives then living in Yorktown, a small village about five or six miles west of Muncie. On our return home, then in Union county, Indiana, we were accompanied by Israel Shoemaker, brother of the late James Shoemaker before referred to, who was well acquainted in the vicinity, and when about half way from Yorktown to Muncie he pointed out to us the historic place now under consideration. The surrounding grounds were to some extent grown up with

timber and underbrush, leaving a space of some twenty-five or thirty feet in diameter destitute of any growth except a little grass. The stake or post had been about seven or eight feet high and about sixteen or eighteen inches in diameter, but had rotted off at the top of the ground and had fallen down. A much used path led from the road to the post. There is no betrayal of memory in the above statement. Although many are the years that have come and gone, my recollection of the scene is as vivid as those of yesterday. As to how late this post was used I am unable to state."

By George W. Eddy of Columbia, Ind.—"At your request for information about the old Indian torture stake in Delaware county, I will give you and your readers the facts as I saw them in the year 1842. In the fall of that year, in company with my father and uncle, I journeyed to Delaware county from Fayette county. As we arrived within three or four miles south from Muncie my father asked me if I wished to take a look at the torture stake where the Indians used to torture their prisoners. As I was anxious to do so we left the team in care of my uncle and walked a short distance south from the main road through a beautiful grove of wild plum trees and underbrush. No doubt this was the same path that friend Isaac Cartwright speaks of. We found the circle with a carpet of fine blue grass growing over the ground. The post was lying on the ground in the center of the circle on a heap of fine coals. The post I should suppose had been about eight feet high from the ground. About five or six feet from the ground there was a portion of the post cut out or rounded out, as my father explained to me at the time, for the purpose of fitting the prisoner's head in at the time of torture; as the Indians bound their prisoners fast to the stake at all times of burning. A few years after this date I saw an old black and charred stake in the court house at Muncie, and was informed that it was the same torture stake that I saw in the circle south of Muncie."

By Samuel Cecil of Muncie.—"Mr. Charles Fullhart handed me a copy of the *Indiana Farmer* of February 4, 1899, and cited me to an article written by Mr. Isaac Cartwright concerning the location of the old Indian torture stake, and requested me to correct some mistakes in the article, as I am the owner, for more than fifty years, of the land on which the historic stake stood, three miles southeast of the city of Muncie, in Center township, Delaware county, Indiana, on the old Richmond and Logansport state road. I first saw the stake in 1832. It was then standing, but somewhat inclined to the southeast.

It was some charred by the burning of the fagots. It stood near the center of the Indian village named Munsey, after the Indian chief. The place is now called Old Muncie or Old Town Hill. Soon after the tragedy, the Indians vacated the place and settled on the site where Muncie now stands, and called it New Muncie. The stake was eight or ten inches in diameter, and during the campaign of 1840 of William Henry Harrison for the Presidency, the Whig party took the stake away and sent parts of it to every state in the Union as a token of respect to him as an Indian fighter. The stake or post fell to the ground about 1836 or 1838. It stood fifty feet south of the road and a well beaten path led each way to the post through the dense undergrowth that had grown up after the evacuation of the village. About two acres had been entirely cleared off. I first plowed the ground in 1861 and could tell where every hut had stood by the ground being burned. The huts had been built in a circle with the council house in the center, near where the post stood. The village stood on an elevation of 100 feet above White river with a deep gully on the southwest and sloping gently to the south eighty rods to a creek called Juber, after an Indian chief. Beyond this creek forty rods stood an Indian trading post. Around this several acres had been cleared and cultivated in corn. What I have written is from my own observation.

"I will write a few lines from tradition. The most certain account of the burning at the stake I got from my mother. She lived in Kentucky near Lexington. The three men all lived where she was raised. I have forgotten the names of the two who escaped. The one that was burned was Smith. They were a scouting party from General Wayne's command. The Indians captured them near where Hagerstown now stands and brought them here, and held a council of war over them and decided to burn Smith in the presence of the other two, for some crime they had done. They were accused of killing a squaw and wounding another. Smith was tied to the post and fagots placed around him. The other two men were tied nearby with rawhide strings. Just at that time there came up a most terrific rain and thunder storm. It was then night and the Indians repaired to their huts. The rawhide strings became so wet that they stretched until the other two men got loose, but the lightning betrayed them before they had time to loosen Smith. The Indians gave chase, following them by the lightning flashes to the creek above mentioned where they leaped over a large tree that had fallen and escaped in the

darkness. The Indians abandoned the chase. The men were nine days in reaching their home in Kentucky. They lived on roots and whatever game they could catch in the unbroken forests. This traditional narrative is closely corroborated by an Indian by the name of Jake, of the Musco tribe. His wife, Sally, and his son, James Musco, not being friendly with the other tribes, remained here with the first white settlers in April, 1820. The old folks soon died and James lived and worked among the whites for many years in this neighborhood. He was quite old when he died, and I had the honor to help inter him in the Rees cemetery."

THE NEELY REMINISCENCE

Thomas S. Neely's reminiscences (1880) carry a note concerning this old torture post, this having it that "on the farm of Samuel Cecil, in section 25, Center township, in 1839 [the year in which Mr. Neely arrived in Delaware county] was a piece of ground near the side of the then Richmond state road, where tradition says a Colonel Winchester was burned at the stake by the Indians. The stake was visible when I came and was charred. Around it, for a distance of some fifty feet, it was level and smooth and round, like a circus ring, only not thrown up on the circle. The tradition had gained considerable credence at the time, and all believed it to be true."

John S. Ellis's interesting reminiscences (1898) place the "torture post" locale in section 24 of Center township and the Muncie chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has accepted this as the definite site and has erected a marker at the spot so designated. "Here among these hills," says the Ellis review, "was the famous 'Old Town,' and near here on the south line of section 24 is the place where legend says was planted the stake where the Indians executed their prisoners by burning them at the stake. It is said that the stake was afterward cut down and made into canes or walking sticks; but be this as it may, when we were boys there were many stories told of the ghosts that were seen hovering about the 'Old Town' hills, supposed to be the spirits of the departed Indians and their victims, and many bloodless battles were fought over again by these specters for the special delectation of the gullible and the superstitious. At one time the excitement ran so high that persons came for many miles around to witness the uncanny ghost dances at 'Old Town' hill, but after a certain painter, with other associates, had played ghost until they were about to be captured, or at least feared so, they desisted,

which broke up the ghost business." The Paul Revere (Muncie) chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution also have set up a marker (in 1917), a boulder and bronze tablet, designating the site of the village maintained by the Delawares on the river bluff north of Muncie.

SAVAGERY OF THE REDSKINS

Were there several "torture posts" set up here during the period of the Delaware occupancy? The obvious discrepancy in the above narratives raises the question. Dillon places the scene at the present site of Yorktown. Cartwright places it midway between that village and Muncie, and Cecil and Ellis place it on Old Town Hill, which more nearly conforms to the general local tradition respecting this gruesome spot, and is so recognized by the local chapter of the D. A. R. Cartwright and Eddy state that they saw the remnant of the charred post in 1842. Cecil has it that the post was cut up into bits and distributed in 1840 as souvenirs of the Harrison campaign. Eddy has it that "a few years after" 1842 he saw an old charred post in the court house and was informed that it was the "torture stake."

How shall these differences be reconciled, or is it important that they should be? Indians generally were savages and the torture, even to the fire, of their prisoners was a common practice among them. It is not improbable that even among the generally peaceable and somewhat "Christianized" Delawares a torture stake may have been set up at any point suitable to their convenience and whatever inclination might at the moment of savagery move them. Hence there easily may have been more than one such relic of barbarism here. It is interesting that testimony regarding at least three has come down through definite sources, confirming some of the traditions clinging to the days of the beginning of white settlement hereabout.

"If it were possible to draw the veil and disclose a view of the now misty past," says Cockrum's "Pioneer History of Indiana," "many thrilling incidents would be seen that would melt the heart of the stoic and the wail of despair would be heard from those being tortured for no other reason than to gratify the hellish desire of the Indians to destroy. These things took place in this grand country of ours now inhabited by happy prosperous people, but once covered with Indians and Indian towns.

"From 1785 to 1812 more than two thousand men, women and children were carried into captivity from Kentucky and the Northwest

Territory, and not one in ten of them was ever heard of afterward. No doubt two-thirds of these helpless victims were burned at the stake by the Indians, they having no regard for age or sex, but as joyfully gloated over the death of the helpless infant or its mother as they did over a strong warrior whom they had captured. The Indian women would employ all manner of cruel torture to make their helpless victims more miserable. When burning at the stake they would keep the fire so low as to burn them only by slow degrees, causing them to suffer for many hours before death would come to their relief. . . . There have been a few instances where individual Indians have shown that the milk of human kindness was in them, but as a rule General Sheridan was right when he said that 'the only good Indians are dead Indians'."

About three months after the disastrous defeat of Gen. Arthur St. Clair's army by the Indians at the headwaters of the Wabash, over the line in Ohio (Ft. Recovery), in 1791, General Wilkinson visited the scene and his report on what he there saw has it that "the scene was truly melancholy. In my opinion those unfortunate men who fell into the enemy's hands with life, were used with the greatest torture—having their limbs torn off; and the women have been treated with the utmost indecent cruelty, having stakes as thick as a person's arm driven through their bodies. Believing that the whites made war merely to acquire land, the Indians crammed clay and sand into the eyes and down the throats of the dying and dead."

There are many accounts in the old books of the days of the Indian wars and of the terrors of the frontier, but they for the great part are closed to the youngsters of the present generation who perhaps regard the incidents of those days of the winning of the West as a story that has been told. They thus not only are unmindful of but uninformed concerning the terrible price paid for their common heritage in the beautiful lands of Indiana.

NEARBY EVIDENCES OF THE MOUND BUILDERS

In the official catalog of prehistoric works east of the Rocky Mountains compiled by the Bureau of Ethnology (Smithsonian Institution) there is mention of many mounds and groups of mounds in Indiana, but none ascribed to Delaware county, though mention is made of a group of five small mounds in section 35 of Penn township and a group of three similar mounds in section 13 of Knox

township in the neighboring county of Jay, and of an ancient burying ground near the Salamonie south of Portland; while in the neighboring county of Madison there is revealed an ancient earthworks on the banks of White river three miles east of Anderson and a mound of eliptical shape in section 5, township 18 north, range 7 east.

Mention also is made of mounds and enclosures near Newcastle in the adjacent county of Henry. The neighboring county of Grant is shown to have a group of small mounds on the bluff of the Mississinewa river a little north of Jonesboro, a number of small mounds in section 33 of Monroe township and near Black creek in Van Buren township; two mounds on the bluff east of the river near Marion and large mounds near the court house in Marion and in the city cemetery. In the neighboring county of Randolph there are several mounds, including the large circular works in Washington township, a number of small works north of the Mississinewa between Ridgeville and Fairview, an earth enclosure near Winchester and a circular enclosure in Franklin township. This survey does not reveal the existence of mounds in Blackford county.

No end of speculation may be indulged in when the Mound Builder is considered, for he still is a mystery. His story has not yet been told. He is not yet intelligibly tangent to any known race. He is not only prehistoric but unconnected. His silence is impressive. He is the Pelasgian of the western world. With the exception of his mounds and fortifications and of his stone and flint implements, of which there are countless evidences in Indiana, he left no record of his doings here or of the time of his coming or the time of his going. Evidently he was gone before the Indians came on the scene, for in the traditions of the latter there is no account of him. The study of the Mound Builder therefore is largely confined to a study of his mounds and of the implements he left, and in the conclusions based upon these studies the paleontologist, the ethnologist and the archeologist disagree. And when scientists are in disagreement the layman is left to conjecture. Scientists are divided into two schools on the whole question of glacial man in America and in the meantime the Mound Builder's identity continues a mystery.

CHAPTER IV

EARLY SETTLEMENT: THE PIONEER PERIOD

Upon taking up a consideration of the days of early settlement and of the pioneer period of the region now comprised within the confines of Delaware county, the reader should keep in mind the fact set out in the preceding chapter that the Indians still were in possession of the lands in this region up to the beginning of the third decade of the past century, or until their departure for the West following the cession of their lands to the white man in 1818.

After the treaty at St. Marys in that year the Indians were given two years in which to wind up their affairs here. Then the surveyors came in and the lines of the newly acquired lands were "run," these plats being turned over to the land office as a guide to prospective settlers. This work was not completed until in the summer of 1822 and thus lands for entry here were not available until in the fall of that year. Nine entries of land in the region now comprised within this county were made in 1822, and a few of these were merely speculative entries. There was no immediate "rush" of settlers in this direction. It was not long, however, until the desirability of these lands became recognized and the more attractive sites gradually were taken and settled on, until by the middle of the '20s there were a sufficient number of settlers here to begin the talk of making a separate county government and in 1827 this growing demand became crystallized in the movement which led to the formal erection of Delaware county.

THE WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT SURVEYORS

When it is recalled that when the lands now comprised within the bounds of Delaware county were opened for settlement following the exodus of the Indians here in the early '20s of the past century this region was a practically unbroken wilderness of deep forest and pathless swamp, save for the Indian trails connecting the water

ways, it may be conceived that the Government surveyors who "ran the lines" hereabout had their job cut out for them. The survey of this section of the New Purchase was made in 1821 and 1822, this work not having been begun until the expiration of the three-year extension of time granted the Delawares to prepare for their departure following the cession of their lands here at the treaty of St. Marys in 1818. By this time government land-office regulations had become so revised and systematized that those entering lands here after the survey had been completed had a little better assurance that they would be able to hold their lands than had many who had settled in the earlier settled portions of the state.

It will be recalled that during the first few years after Indiana was admitted to statehood (1816) the price of government land, the so-called congress land, was held at $2 an acre, one-fourth of which must be paid down and the balance in three equal annual payments, a year of grace following the date when the last payment became due being granted before forfeiture of the claim was exacted, interest then being due on the extended installments. This government system caused many men to "bargain" for more land than it was possible for them to pay for. In many cases they would borrow sufficient money to buy a half section or a section of land, or as much as their ambition prompted and their credit could stand, paying in at the land office one-fourth of this $2 an acre government charge, or 50 cents an acre. To them no doubt the proposition looked good on the face, but in many instances they "counted their chickens before they were hatched," failing to recognize that their wilderness lands could have no earning value, in cash, during the period allowed them for taking care of the deferred payments. Speculators possessed of ready money often were able to take advantage of these terms by "unloading" on incoming settlers, for good lands quickly began to advance in price, but the bona fide settler often found himself utterly unable to meet his second or third payments and thus not only forfeited his initial payment but suffered the loss of his time as well as the initial improvements made on his insecure holdings and was left a broken and buffeted hanger on on the fringe of the advancing settlements, compelled to start in as a tenant farmer or as a woodsman on lands which he had hoped to hold as his very own. There were many such tragedies of blasted ambition.

By 1821, the year in which the first survey was made here, the situation in many parts of the state farther down had become acute

for those who were unable to raise the money to meet their deferred payments, thousands finding it utterly impossible to meet their obligations. Then, as one commentator on the trials of that period writes, the subject "was brought up before congress and the plan that was agreed upon was probably most favorable to the people of any that could have been adopted. All interest, which then amounted in many cases to more than one-third of the debt, was released. Lands entered, that part payments had been made on, were allowed to be relinquished and the amount that had been advanced was applied on such lands as the purchaser would select, paying for it in full. The lands were thereafter sold for cash only at $1.25 an acre." And this was the situation with respect to public lands when the lands here were opened for entry and settlement in 1822.

PATIENT SURVEYORS FACE TOILSOME JOB

The lines of the townships incorporated within the present bounds of Delaware county were surveyed by B. Bentley, D. Hillis and J. Hendricks, government surveyors, who worked here in 1821, and by Thomas G. Noble, D. Hillis and J. F. Polk, who finished the task in 1822. One of the chain bearers on this government job was Robert A. Gordon, who remained here, afterward became a contractor and at the time of his death in 1891 was the oldest man in the county. The task which faced these surveyors and their crews of chain bearers and axmen may better be imagined than described. Back and forth, back and forth, through streams and swamps and through almost impenetrable forests, these plucky technicians forced their way, "blazing" their marks, setting their stakes and compiling their field notes amid difficulties that now might seem almost unsurmountable and which in view of the present well drained, cleared and improved condition of the lands hereabout certainly cannot properly be appreciated. A review of the transcript of the official plats of the original survey on file in the office of the county surveyor is deeply interesting, particularly as pointing out the swamp tracts that then created in northeastern Indiana a situation that hardly could be described in other words than as "the abomination of desolation." These are points, these primal conditions, that the youngsters of the present generation ought well to consider. They may thus come to entertain a more appreciative respect for the work done by the men and women who made habitable this once dreary and inhospitable waste.

In the plat of township 21, range 9 (Harrison), surveyed by T. G. Noble in 1822, there is marked a tract about a mile in width running northeast and southwest through sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 20 and 19, marked "Fallen Timber," apparently marking the course of a tornado which some time before had swept over that region. In sections 8, 7 and 18 of township 21, range 10 (Hamilton) there also is carried a notation of a tract of fallen timber. In township 22, range 9 (Washington), at the sharp bend of the Mississinewa, where Wheeling now is situated, just off the south bank of the bend, "Sulphur Spring" is plainly marked. It is interesting to note that the original surveyors, in all instances save one, made it Mississineva, the exceptional employment of the "w" instead of the "v" being in the Polk survey of township 21, range 11 (Delaware), made in 1822.

THE HACKLEY RESERVE

In township 20, range 10 (Center), the Rebecca Hackley reserve is indicated as carrying 672 acres. It will be recalled that the text of the treaty of St. Marys by which this reserve was created granted to Mrs. Hackley but "one section of land," or 640 acres, "so that it shall extend on both sides to include 320 acres of the prairie, in the bend of White river." It is understood that Mrs. Hackley refused to accept as a part of this "one section" the lands covered by the stream and in consequence of her stand in the matter the surveyors were instructed to plat her tract so that it would carry a full section or 640 acres not including the river course covering thirty-two acres, hence her tract of 672 acres in the original survey. This failure to include the bed of the river in the Hackley reserve was an interesting source of contention in a local law suit twenty years and more ago. In fact the survey of this reserve was for years the despair of local abstracters, but long ago abstracts were definitely established so that transfers of title have since been effected automatically and without confusion, the normal adjustments of time and records having done their perfect work.

Here on this original plat of the township, on the north bank of the river, on the outer bend of the curve, is indicated "Munsee T." (town), with a half dozen or more marks in red representing the tepees of the Indians at about the point now covered by the county fair ground. This Munsee town is the only village indicated in the original plats of the townships now comprising Delaware county. The field notes accompanying the survey of the tract now included

within the city of Muncie set out that the land here is "second rate." In the plat of township 21, range 11 (Delaware), in section 21 of that township, on Campbell's creek (unnamed in the plat), there is a notation calling attention to "Good Mill Site." While on the subject of township plats, it is proper to say that in many homes and offices of this county there are carefully preserved copies of the old "Atlas of Delaware County," published by Griffing, Gordon & Co., of Philadelphia in 1887, "from actual surveys;" an interesting and informative compilation covering that period, now of much historical value.

THE RECORD OF LAND ENTRIES IN DELAWARE COUNTY

According to the tract book in the office of the recorder of Delaware county there were 13 entries of land registered as of the lands comprised within the present bounds of this county in 1822, the year in which lands in this region were opened to entry. Two of these entries are of date October 24, 1822, Uriah Bulla having entered the east half of the southeast quarter of section 19, township 20, range 9, east (Mt. Pleasant township), and David Hillis, the northwest quarter of section 29 of the same township and range. On October 31 of the same year John Conner entered an eighty in town 19, range 11, east (Perry). On the following November 6 Jack Branson entered the west half of the southeast quarter of section 12 of the same township and on November 11 James Jackson and Lewis Reese entered tracts in township 20, range 11, the former taking the east half of the southeast quarter of section 21 and the latter the east half of the northwest quarter of section 31, both along the river. On December 2 James Bryson entered the east half of the southwest quarter of section 4, township 19, range 11, and on the 24th of the same month entered the east half of section 25 of township 20, range 10 (Center). On December 9, William Blunt Sr. entered the west half of the northwest quarter of section 28, town 20, range 11 (Liberty), and a week later, December 16, Wilder Potter entered the west half of the southwest quarter of the same section and three other tracts in that same township.

With these entries the tide of emigration began to turn in this direction and during the '20s there came to be a sufficient population hereabout to call for the erection of a new county and it was thus that in 1827 Delaware county as now constituted was organized, though at that time there were some of the present townships of the

county that did not have a single settler. Following are the names of the persons (besides those mentioned above) who entered lands here during the '20s:

In township 19, range 8 (western tier of sections in Salem township)—Campbell Dale, Chamberlain Hutson, Thomas Fastnaugh, Isaac Carpenter, Benjamin F. and Joseph Nichols.

In township 19, range 9 (Salem)—John Lain, Ransom Makepeace, Samuel Johnson, David VanMatre, John Perdue (Perdieu), Enoch Nation, John Luman, John Tomlinson, Daniel Shawhan, John Van Matre (three tracts), Robert Williams.

In township 19, range 11 (Perry)—Daniel Thompson, Benjamin Walker, Aaron Richardson, Solomon Johnson, William N. Rowe, Stephen Bunnel, Thomas Clevenger, Solomon Sanford, William Underhill, John Armantrout, Leonard Stump, James Lindley and Robert Templeton.

In township 20, range 9 (Mt. Pleasant)—Samuel W. Harlan, Solomon and Benoni Tindall and Samuel Cosman (granted as an Indian reserve under Art. 7 of the treaty at St. Marys, October 3, 1818), Robert Gordon, Joseph VanMatre, Timothy Jones, Joseph Bell, William Hardwick, Absalom Doughorty, William Jones, Samuel Bell, Timothy Stewart, Lime Newland, George Michael, Joshua Baxter, John Luman, Powell Scott and Ralph Heath.

In township 22, range 9 (Washington)—William Heal, Thomas Littler, John Dillie and David Conner.

In township 19, range 10 (Monroe)—Benjamin Antrim, Amaziah Beeson, Peter Simmons, Robert Gibson, William Gibson, Rebecca Gable, John Crum, James Mansfield, John Howell.

In township 20, range 10 (Center)—Joseph Bennett, Owen Russell, Conrad Mutter, Lemuel G. Jackson, Philip Moore, William Blunk Jr., William Brown, John Trimble, George Truitt, Lewis Moore, Elijah Reeves, Solomon Hobaugh, John Brown, James Murphy, James Thompson, Isaac Tilden, Thomas Collins, Goldsmith Gilbert (the Hackley reserve located under provisions of Art. 7 of the treaty at St. Marys in 1818), James Jackson and Charles Stout.

In township 21, range 10 (Hamilton)—Owen Russell, Joseph Bennett and Thomas Reeves.

In township 22, range 10 (Union)—Tristram Starbuck and Nimrod Jester.

In township 20, range 11 (Liberty)—Elijah Casteen, James Jackson, David Stout, Parker Truitt, David Branson, William Wire,

Thomas Cox, Morgan Thornburg, John and Solomon Stout, John G. Decas, Asa M. Thornburg, Levi Bowlsby, George Blalock, John Conner, John Fowler, William Barnes, Alanson Ashley and Henry Bolton, Samuel Simmons, Cornelius Vanarsdal, Daniel Thompson, Isaac Jackson, Jacob Marshall.

THOSE WHO CAME IN DURING THE '30S

During the succeeding decade the lands hereabout were pretty much all taken up and neighborhood settlements had become well established. Though there were some land entries made during the '40s, and a few even as late as in the early '50s, the basic settlement had been effected by the close of the '30s. Therefore the names above set out and those that follow may be regarded as those of the real "fathers" of the community, the pioneers who blazed the trails and made easy the ways for the oncoming generations. Some of these names, of course, are those of mere land speculators, persons who did not become settlers, and whose names thus did not become continuing names in this community, but in the main the names here given are those of real settlers who came in and buckled down to the hard task of building homes and carving farms in and out of the forest wilderness. Following are the names of those who entered their lands here during the '30s of the past century:

In township 19, range 8 (the western tier of sections in Salem township)—William Caldwell VanMatre, Frank Brannenberg Jr., John Brannenberg, Jason Hudson, Joel Copher, Allen Makepeace, Lewis Rogers, Joseph Depboye, Arbena Doubt, Robert Lindsey Bartlett, Joshua Hurley, Abraham Depboye, William Fleming, Benjamin Bartlett, William O'Briant, John Fleming, Peter Miller, Jonas Gallahan.

In township 20, range 8 (western tier of sections in Mt. Pleasant)—John Groenendyke, James G. Groenendyke Jr., William Jones, Aaron Adamson, Purnell F. Peters, Robert Griffis, Harlan Stout, Robert Swan Jones, Bethuel F. Morris, Thomas H. Sharpe, Thomas Fife, Abner Ratcliff, Daniel R. Moon, Fleming Reed, Zimri Reed, Oliver H. Smith, Joseph Dillon, Jonathan Dillon, Absalom VanMatre, David VanMatre, Hezekiah Highfill, John Walters, James Lundy Jr., William Nelson, Jesse Dearth, William Caldwell VanMatre, Frederick Brannenberg Jr., James Miller Chambers, Aaron Brewer, Samuel Brown and John McClanahan.

In township 21, range 8 (western tier of sections in Harrison)—Almon B. Brand, Milton Lawrence, John Perdue, Otis Preble, John Robb, James F. Robb, Harrison H. Dean, John Hodson, Richard Justice, Michael Null, Joseph Cook, George Turner, Miles Marshall, Adam C. Lewis, Enoch Garner, Tobias Renner, Jesse H. Healey, James Marshall, Jonathan Langley, Joseph Cox, Thomas Worley, Curtis Langley, Robert Swirt, Samuel Langley, John Starr, Francis Davis, Archibald Parker, John Parker, Stephen Crouss, Isaac Adamson, John Fenney, John Cronsaw, Nathan Hodgson and Stephen Cronsaw.

In township 22, range 8 (western tier of sections in Washington)—Joseph Farley, Christopher Hudson, Robert Hudson, Christopher Scott, John Ellison, Frederick Ice, Robert Burke, James Paine, Louis Hull, Isaac Foster, Ephraim Lewis, Patrick O'Brien, Hiram Lee, George Lewis, Jedediah Adams, William Walker, Anderson H. Broyles, John Farley Jr., Thomas Broyles, Henry Walker, Amos Ratcliff, Eli Hackett, Solomon Fussell, Jesse Munden, Nathan Macy, Wilson Burass, Thomas Hodson, William Burass, Samuel Brown, Phineas Hall, John Hall, Isaac Marshall, Asa Davis and William T. Luark.

In township 19, range 9 (Salem)—James McKimmey, Asa Bishop, James Knott, Thomas Purdue, William Simpson, John Jones, Robert Heath, Samuel Grimes Sunderland, John Adams Jr., Evan Pitser, Francis McNairy, Adam Campbell, Abner McCarty, Griffith Thompson, William McAlester, Theodore R. Lewis, John Stewart, James Leviston, John Kennedy, Oliver H. Smith, John Marsh, John Knoop, Jonas Shoemaker, William Stewart, Jacob Saunders, Haden Makepeace, Tandy Reynolds, William Fenwick, Thomas Fosnot, Ransom Makepeace, James Griffith, Samuel Rogers, John Luman, Justin Steele, Michael Groenendyke, John Simpson, James Fenwick, Stephen Rogers, Henry Rogers, Abraham Pugsley, Henry Richman, Mathias Furrow, David Strickler, Morgan VanMatre, Jesse Windsor, John Fessler, Henry Miller, William Price, Thomas Pierce, William Curry Windsor, David VanMatre, Lawrence Wilson, John Davis, Obadiah Meeker, Samuel Dusang, Asa French, William Tomlinson, Lambert Moffett, John T. Vardaman, William Summers, John Braden Finley, Edward Sharp, Abraham Hall, Daniel Miller, William Scruggs, Bailes E. Jones, Abner Purdue, William Miller, Samuel Clevenger, John H. Taylor, Thomas Kidd, Reece Carter, John Pitser, John F. Moffett, Christian Pence, John Tomlinson, Aquilla Davis, David Mc-

Nutt, Alsabado Watkins, William Parent, Daniel Shawhan, Christian Wall, Isaac Pitser, David Crist, David Strickler, John Fessler, Ephraim Cole, William Schofield, John Simpson, Samuel Stephens, Homer Brooks, Evan Stephens, Francis Lonsdale, John Graham, Lemuel Fleming, William Roberts, James Marsh, Abraham Dipboye, Arbena Doubt, William Fleming, Zachariah Clevenger, John Grove, John VanMatre, William Summers, VanMatre Stewart, John Rinkel, Joseph Chapman, Alexander McCallister, Samuel Johnson, Mathias Pitser, Naomi VanMatre, Edward Sharp, Rufus Purdue, Robert Williams, Francis Colburn, John Myers, William Sharp, Abner and Samuel Davis, Enoch Nation, Enoch Witt, Eliakim Wilson, Christian Sowerwine, Edward Davis and Timothy Ives.

In township 20, range 9 (Mt. Pleasant)—Thomas C. Anthony, John Hayhurst, Sarah Swisher, Martin I. Williamson, John Van Buskirk, Oliver H. Smith, John T. Drummond, Stacia Hawes, Jesse Coil, Andrew Danner, Samuel Danner Jr., John Danner, William Reed, William Palmer, James Cummings, William Norris Stewart, Thomas Palmer, Robert Antrim, Belteshazzar Dragoo, Samuel Proud, Thomas Draper, James Justice, Israel H. Shepherd, James Wiley, Thomas Draper, Peter Shepherd, Nathan Williams, Solomon McLaughlin, Mark Martin, William Carmon Parks, Isaac Darter, Joel Clem, John Greer, Westley Oliver, John Hutson Moore, Thomas Danner, Phineas B. Kennedy, Samuel Parker, Stephen Reed, William McKinley, Samuel Danner, Thomas Morris Gordon, Andrew Cummings, Robert Gordon, Christopher Terrell, Samuel McKinley, Washington Reed, Christopher Wilson, John Antrim, Jefferson Reed, John Reed, John Adrain, Benjamin Owen, James Williamson, John Howell, Jonathan T. Meranda, Martin Johnson Williamson, Henry Merritt, James Williamson, Joseph Emerson, John Fuller Jr., Isaac Norris, Lemuel Greene Jackson, Sophia Prince, William T. Scott, William Dougherty Sr., William Dougherty, John Gordon, William Antrim, James Clark, Zadok Stewart, Stephen Brewer, Robert Watkins, Benjamin Franklin Laing, Peter Smelser, James H. Jones, Edward Redington, Phylonzo Redington, William H. Stewart, Joseph Danner, William Van Matre, James Thomas Walton, Fleming Reed, Timothy Stewart, Amos Dillon Kennard, Aden Antrim, William Daugherty Sr., Joseph Landrey, William Miller, Strafford and Madison Hunt, Thomas Hardwick, Charles Jones, Samuel Parkinson, William Jones, Abner McCarty, Theodore R. Lewis, Thomas Brumfield Sr., David Yount, John Beeth, Jeremiah A. Wilson, William Templeton, John Braden Finley, James

Stewart, Paruel Tomlinson, James Tomlinson, Keziah Keasby, Edmund Alldredge, John B. Brown, Isaac Norris, Thomas and Robert Hasket, Henry Evilseizer, Theodore R. Lewis, Willis Hardwick, Joseph Stewart, David Kilgore, Isaac Jones, John Neeley, Jacob Reddington, James Madison Van Matre, Morgan VanMatre, Francis Pugsley 2d, Jonathan Sheff, William Nelson, John Suman, John Knoop, Benjamin Franklin Haycock, James Washington Brown, John Stewart, Jacob Saunders, Warren Stewart, Daniel Prilaman, Thomas Pierce, Jesse McKimmey, James Moffett, Samuel Stewart, James Goff and James Knott.

In township 21, range 9 (Harrison)—William Gard, David Eury, James Ashcraft, Samuel P. Anthony, John Corner, John Sutton, Bernard F. Hook, Jonathan Johns, David Hays, John D. Jones, Job Garner, John Stewart, John Tomlinson, Samuel McCreery, Gideon McKibben, John Collins, Samuel Richardson, Andrew Welch, William Bentley, Thomas Worley, Henry W. Smith, Joseph Cobie, John Gilliland, Elisha Gallemore, Joseph Gilliland, Reason Davis, Harrison Dean, John Stradling, George W. Horine, Jefferson N. Horine, Samuel Brady, Jacob C. Palsley, Reason Somers, Jacob Beals, Zachariah Cooke, Jesse Mellett, John Perdue, Henry Garner, Vincia Garner, Robert Rabe, Jacob French, Amos Ratcliff, Thomas Dean, Josiah Rabe, William Gard, Michael Null, Anderson Miller, Aaron Adamson, Samuel McCune, Matthew Burrows, Prior Rigdon, John Woods, Lewis M. Wilson, Thomas Brumfield, Andrew Merritt, Thomas Collins, James Washington Cloud, Oliver H. Cogshill, Owen Morris, Abraham McConnell, Jane Stafford, Asher Storer, Watson W. Fitzpatrick, Jonas Sutton, Daniel Jarrett, Hiram Adams, William Beaty, Jacob Miller, Samuel Moore, Samuel Snyder, George Griffin, Isaac Barnes, Benjamin Wallingsford, Thomas Anthony, Thomas B. Jewett, Thomas Haworth, Joseph Lefavour, James Newhouse, George Rouse, Stephen C. Collins, Thomas I. Collins, Jonathan West, Benajah French, William Brady, David Whitson Cook, John Starr, William Campbell, Henry W. Smith, John Smith, Isaac Ridout, James Stout, William Ridout, Tobias Renner, Isaac Stout, Joel Biggs, Levi Lynn, William Newhouse, William Barton Wilson, John McCarty, Vincent Garner, Mary Jones, Solomon Williams, Elijah Newhouse, Jacob Calvert, James Marshall, Charles Thatcher, Jacob Haynes, William Cavitt, John Applegate, William Cantwell, William Moore, Josiah Williams, James Freeman, Thomas Applegate, James Smith, George Shafer, Thomas Nottingham, Peter Simmons, John Nottingham,

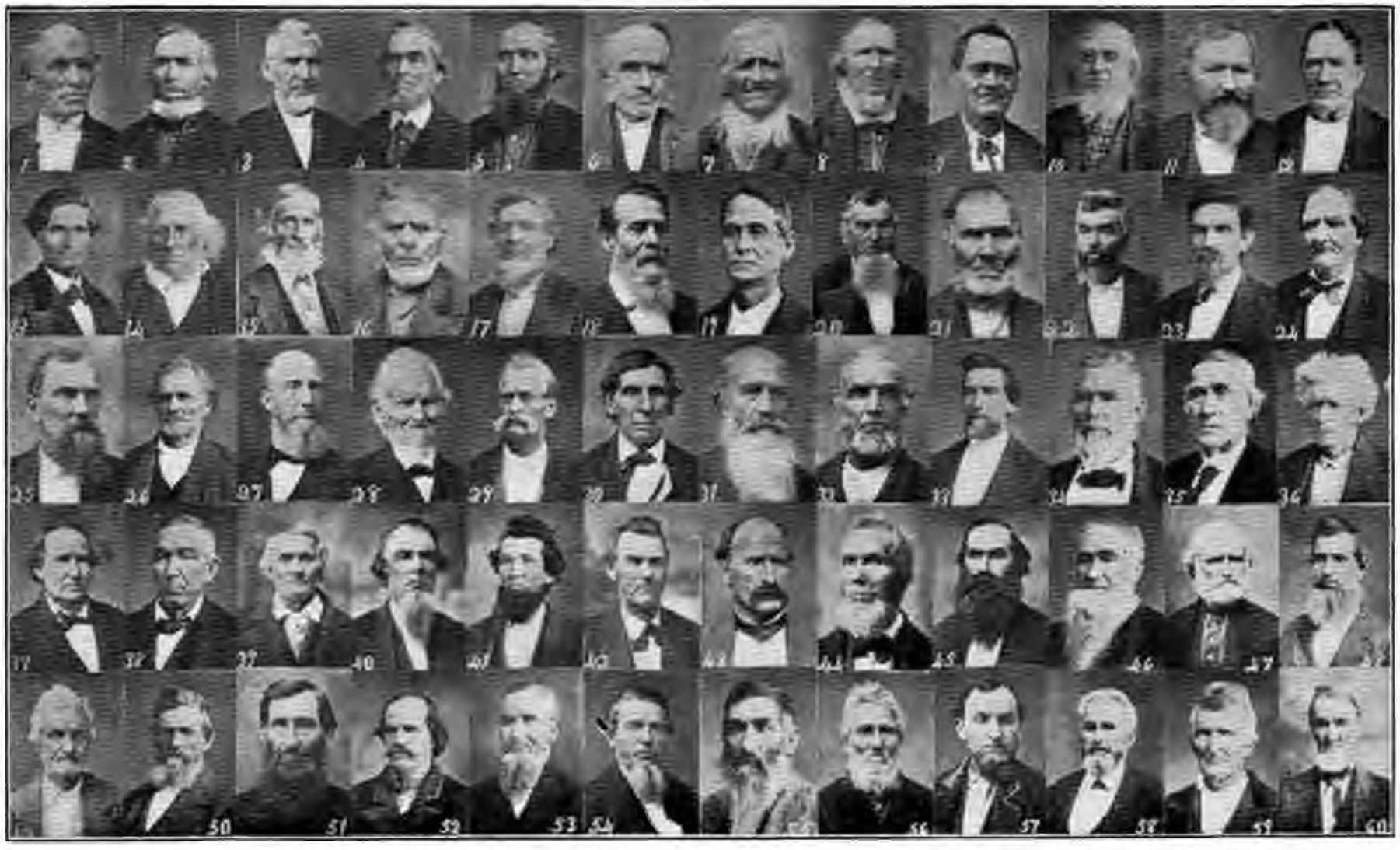
Nicholas Maceltree, Isaac Tildon, James Garner, Christopher Wilson, William Petten, John Coon, John Woods, Jacob Meek Halloway, Elias Wilson, Caviner Conner, Thomas Haworth, Jacob Cline, Jonathan Eddy, Jesse Stout, Abraham Smith, Abram Smith, Nicholas Reel, Luke Wright, Jonathan Langley, James Wright, Hugh Finley, John Langley, William Palmer, William Miller, Jacob Crousore, Samuel Adamson, James Fortner, John D. Jones, Oliver Perry Jones, James Williamson, Moses Shepherd, Solomon McLaughlin, James McLaughlin, Thomas Patton, Dickson Thompson, Elias Humbert, Amos Jenna, Daniel VanBuskirk, William Reed, Samuel C. Bradford, Jane Williamson, Philander Cassman, John McBride, Thomas Williamson, John VanBuskirk, William H. Brumfield, John Hayhurst.

In township 22, range 9 (Washington)—Ellis Jones, John Buoy, James Hinton, William Knight, David Hinton, David McCormick, James Hanway and George Kramer, Gabriel Ginn, Samson Brewer, Samuel Benay, Thomas Buoy, Richard Dickerson, William Bovey, Willard Swain, John Wesley McCormick, John Hawkins, Amos Janney, Ira Swain, Samuel Knight, Samuel Moore, William Wharton, John Dunn, Thomas Dunn, William McCormick, Henry McCormick, Eli Lansing, Thomas Wharton, Robert Wharton, Joseph Wilson, James Watson, John Ginn, John Sanders, Thomas Reynolds, Montg. Watson, Jacob Holland Powers, Jesse W. Thompson, John Wharton, John Crow, David Conner, David Bony, Thomas Bony, David Beony, Isaac Whiteley, William Miller, Wright Anderson, Joseph Jones, Jacob Miller, Robert Dunlap, Isaac Farmer, Samuel Sweaney, Michael Messenger, Robert Dickey, Nathan Henderson, Griffin Tira, William Drennen, Hugh Hazelbecker, Robert Winton, Nathan Maynard, John Johnson, Simeon Dickenson, Samuel P. Anthony, Josephus Grimes, Jonathan McCarty, William V. Natter, Samuel Carman, Robert Winton, Peter Thorn, John Knight, John Kain, Mowery H. Thompson, John S. Thompson, Samuel Knotts, William Carman, Moses Hinton, Stephen Swain, Absalom Williams, John Cain, James Ashcraft, David Williams, James Hamilton, John H. Thompson, Henry Smith, Margaret Taylor, Jonathan Rarden, William Cooner, Amos Groubb, George Tippe, Philip Woodring, James Burgess, Isaac Coe, Christopher Grymes, Jacob Miller, John Burgess, Thomas Bovey, John Black, Elizabeth Umphreys, Ann Umphreys, Orin Chapin, John Summers, Levi Miller, James Porter, Hiram Hendricks, David Hatfield, Hugh B. Sharp, Thomas Worley, Samuel Richardson, Felix E. Oliphant, John Farley Jr., John Rains, Stephen Thorn, Purnell F. Peters,

Johan Goare, John Barkuloo, Harmanus Barkuloo, John R. Williams, Samuel Clevenger, Woodson Cummins, William M. VanMetre, William O. Bryent, Thomas Bartlett, Thomas Veach, John G. Collins, Thomas Cavalt, Jefferson N. Horine, Sarah Wharton Jr., Thomas Dillon, James Hamilton, Lewis Veach, Joseph Tippe, William H. Veach, Samuel Nickson, William Dailey, James Ashcraft, Hannah Corner and Matthew Korner.

In township 19, range 10 (Monroe)—John William Rhoades, Daniel Keasling, Rebecca Kisling, Jacob Kisling, Bowater Gibson, William M. Clark, John Gibson, Boyd Linville, David Beard, Valentine Gibson, William Clark, Otho Williams, Elisha Gibson, Jacob Whitinger Jr., Abel Williams, Isaac Branson, Henry Whitinger, Arnold Naudain, Edward Tatnall and Merritt Canby, Absalom Gibson, French Triplett, John Cram, Thomas Brooks, John Rudolph Palmer, Mary St. Clair, Abner McCarty, William Owen, Robert Heath Jr., George Washington Finley, Mary Finley, Aaron Ross, Harva Heath, James McKinney, William Drum, John Losh Sr., William Tamsett, Ephraim Bundy, Burford Jones, Richard S. Taylor, Thomas Fleming, Mary Moore, John S. Ressler, John Beard, Thomas Strawn Jr., Enos Strawn, Samuel Merrill, John Mansfield, Allen Beeson, John Branson, Samuel Underhill, Andrew Carmikel, Miles Harrold, Ezekiel T. Hickman, John Lenox, Daniel Dewitt, William Culbertson, Henry Taylor, Samuel Meren West, Garret Gileson, John H. Payton, Robert Mapres, Alexander Cheesman, William Gibson, William Townsend, David Ribble, Isaiah Love, Elisha Ogle, Joseph Cheesman, William Cheesman, Daniel Yandes and John Johnson, Jonathan Beeson, Henry Boner, Joseph Brown, Jonathan Harrold, William H. Hickman, Rebecca Gable, William Mansfield, David Williams, Peter Shively, Samuel Fessler, Philip Shively, William M. Clark, Edward Jones, Jacob Bowers, Henry Richman, William Andes, William Haines, John Tuttle, Adam Banks, John Swope, William Clevenger, Michael Thompson, John Fessler, Eliakim Wilson, Amien Rhoton, James Jones, John Howell, John Dusthimer, Jesse Raider, John James Bullingall, George Hinecker, David Williams, Abel Williams, William Underhill, Sarah Davis, Aaron Stout, James Mansfield, James Orr, David C. Martin, William Morris, David Ogle, Jonas Turner, Gilbert C. Millspaugh, John Brown, Jonathan Turner, Robert Morris, James Ogle, Samuel Shockley and Valentine Gipson.

In township 20, range 10 (Center)—Benjamin Goodin, Penelope Anthony, George W. Garst, William Helvie, Joseph Bennett, James



GROUP OF PIONEERS OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

Key to Above: 1, John Nottingham; 2, Charles Jones; 3, William H. Stewart; 4, Dan Pittenger; 5, D. Fetters; 6, S. G. Sunderland; 7, John Krew; 8, Lambert Moffett 9, George Turner; 10, Richard Horner; 11, James H. Jones; 12, S. Dusang; 13, Isaac Worley; 14, A. Goble; 15, E. C. Goff; 16, S. Clevenger; 17, Amos Hiatt; 18, Robert Winton; 19, A. M. Klein; 20, Christian Rhetts; 21, John Sutton; 22, Parker Moore; 23, J. M. Graham; 24, John Smith; 25, Arch Hamilton; 26, Anda Gibson; 27, F. E. Putnam; 28, Benjamin Sayre; 29, J. K. Trimble; 30, S. P. Anthony; 31, Job Swain; 32, John Tosh; 33, Gabriel Payton; 34, James A. Maddy; 35, James Rutledge; 36, W. M. Jones; 37, Stephen Martin; 38, John Brady; 39, J. Walbane; 40, John Cecil; 41, George Luick; 42, C. W. Moore; 43, Joseph Buckles; 44, Jacob Calvert; 45, John McConnell; 46, T. S. Neely; 47, Fred Priest; 48, L. B. McKimmey; 49, Samuel Chipman; 50, Henry Hamilton; 51, J. W. Heath; 52, S. W. West; 53, James Sparr; 54, James Orr; 55, John Dungan; 56, Asahel Thornburg; 57, Lewis Smith; 58, T. J. Sample; 59, William Fenwick; 60, Stewart Cecil.

Sears, David Brooks Buckles, William H. Brumfield, James Howell, William Dils, Abraham Buckles, Thomas Gustin, John Blackford, Aaron Taff, John Buckles, John Collins, Peter Nolin, John Sunderland, James Nottingham, Peter Shanks, Thomas Kirby and Charles Francis Willard, Thomas J. Collins, Nathan Stanberry, William Beatty, Thomas C. Anthony, Isaiah E. Beck, Isaac White, George Schafer, John Henderson Collins, George Siston, William Nottingham, Thomas Collins, Jeremiah Howell, John, William, James and Major Nottingham, Elijah Reeves, Jacob Calvert, Joseph Williamson, Joseph Emerson, Samuel Merrill, James Howell, Moses Willson, George Howell, Jesse Bracken, Elijah Walden, Elijah Casteel, John Trimble, Michael Sills, Alsop Gilbert, Daniel Sills, Archibald Dowden, Jesse Bracken, James Blackford, John Moore, Lewis Moore, George Truitt, Solomon Hobaugh, Littleton Dowby, James Franklin, John Brown, James Barton Eastburn, Joseph Walling, James Franklin, William Clary, Jonathan Reeder, Daniel Thompson, Samuel Anthony, David Gharky, John Collins Jr., George Calvert, James McKee, John McKee, Levi Bishop, Morgan John, Thomas Collins, Thomas Bishop, Asher Storer, Absalom Perdieu, William Briggs, John Tomlinson, Jeremiah A. Wilson, William McConnell, John McConnell Jr., Samuel Storer, Charles Storer, Daniel Wilson, John McConnell, William Y. Williams, Benjamin Irwin Blythe, William Clary, Job Garner, James Garner, Daniel Cline, David Storer, Anderson Redman East, Daniel Thompson, Oliver H. Smith, George Thompson, Isaac Tilden, Pairpoint Blowers, Joseph Jackson, Stewart Boltin, Henry Henkle, Thomas Kirby, Josiah Johnson, John Moore, James Jackson, Joseph Dungan, Lloyd Wilcoxon, Johnson King, Littleton Dowty, Samuel Simmons, Samuel Cecil Jr., Samuel Cecil, Henry Mossburg, William Fowler, James Homan, Samuel Moore, William Heaton, Arthur Morrison, Henry Keyes, Thomas C. Anthony, Samuel Heaton, Robert Gibson, Daniel Heaton, William Kiger, James Mansfield, Anda Gibson, Charles Mansfield, Thomas Gable, John Brown, William Chipman, Elizabeth Brumfield, Thomas Brumfield Sr., John Brooks, Daniel Wilson, Abner Perdieu, Patrick Justice, Warren Stewart, William Finley, Jeremiah A. Wilson, Joseph Thomas, Jesse McKimmey, William Hutton, Enoch Tomlinson, Edmund Alldredge, Ralph Heath, Jeptha Johnson, John Rupe, Isaac Branson, Amos Harrold, Jacob Whitinger, Amasa Harrold, Henry Whitinger, William Clark, Samuel Andrews, James Collison, Garret Gibson Sr., Christian Acker, William Abrams, John Ackers, Thomas Hacket, Stewart Boltin and Lewis Reese.

In township 21, range 10 (Hamilton)—Jesse C. Dowden, John Gamble, John M. Thomas, William Free, Elizabeth Martin, John Baldridge, George Leard, William Phagans, William Silvers, Joseph Hance, Zadok Stuart, Jackson Green, Isaac Shideler, John Richeson, William McCormack, William Martin, Rebecca Corner, Samuel P. Anthony, Thomas Ewell, Samuel Cromer, Samuel W. Mitchell, Howard Mitchell, Alvin Sleith, James and Thomas Kennedy, Joseph Gared, Thomas Stafford, William Singler, William Arnold, George Stafford, Bernard T. Hook, Richard Chamber, John Roop, Charles Francis Willard, Jonathan Maxin, Ralph Stafford, Noah Tracy, Cyrus Pence, James Stafford, Jacob Fortney, Henry Shafer, William Commons, Stephen Davis, James McCormick Sr., William McCormick, Robens R. Willson, James McCormick Jr., Jonathan Johns, Jonathan Ashcraft, Archibald Smith, Henry Huddlestun, Barbara Huddlestun, Robert Kirkpatrick, John D. Albin, Waitsell M. Cary, Alexander Gillfillan, Daniel Smith, Samuel Snyder, William Dailey, Jeremiah Gard, Jacob Meek Holloway, Elijah Castel, Solomon Ishmael, William Harlan, Robert Ishmael, Joseph Turner, John Meeks, Thomas Pritchard, Benjamin Campbell, John Weidner, Thomas Adams, Garrett Williamson, Jacob Weidner, Jeremiah Miller, Samuel Weidner, John Snyder, Stephen Kennedy, Adam Shafer, James H. Fitzpatrick, Thomas Brumfield, Samuel Martin Jr., Elijah Reeves, George Leiber, Pater Williamson, Owen Russell, Mordecai Massey, Stephen R. Martin, Thomas Reeves, Isaac Massey, James Massey, Joel Russell, Alex Crawford, Archibald Hamilton, Morgan and William Conner, Joseph Williamson, James D. Collier, Henry Slover, James Nottingham, Samuel R. Collier, Abraham Slover, James P. Mathus, John Snider, Peter D. Green, James Bowman, Naomi Powers, William Harlan, Stephen Norris, Mary Butcher, John Nottingham, Stanley Littlejohn Robertson, Isaac Branson, Joshua Turner, Josiah Williams, Solomon Burris, Lewis Moore, Aaron Moore, William Moore, Samuel Moore, Isaac Freeman, John Miller, John H. Collins, Bowen Reese, Daniel Jarret, William P. Williams, John A. Gilbert, Abraham Bourgett, John Whiteside, John Isaac Jetmer, Joseph Deem, Major Powers, William Collins, David S. Collins, David Adams, Ezekiel Bazzill, Jacob Holland, Stephen Hamilton, David Leiber, Thomas Albin, John Gathrie, Truman Conklin and Archibald Dowden.

In township 22, range 10 (Union)—John Reasoner, John Reasoner Jr., Josiah McVicker, William Jobes Jr., Isaac Swisher, John Hamilton, John Ginn, Leonard Cline, John Deekons, Nathaniel and Henry

Skinner, James Chenowith, James Chenowith Jr., John W. Pyke, Isaac Miller, Ashford Roberts, John Flummer, William Adsit, Letice Shidler, Jacob Shidler Sr., Jacob Gayman, John Lambert, Abraham Gray, Abraham Shidler, Archibald Ray, Daniel Haynes, Ephraim Link, William Shearin, Aaron Mote, Patrick Carmichael, John McClain, Archibald McClain, William Ray, Samuel S. Mote, Hiram Cochran, John VanBuskirk, Peter Shidler, David Shidler, Joshua Shidler, Benjamin Harris, Sarah Rarden, Nancy Rarden, Samuel Skinner, William Craw, Elizabeth Flummer, Mariah Sarah Flummer, Richard Craw, Samuel Lyle Black, Elijah Collins, David Ashby, Havilan Green, John W. Harter, Liberty and Joseph Ginn, Sarah Ginn, Moses Hinton, Reason Tippin, George Carter Jr., Thomas Carter, William Flummer, Charles Royster, Daniel Cochran, George Comstock, William Cox, Isaac Cox, Samuel Wilson, Jesse Lincome, Peter Grimes, John Essley, Abraham Zemar, Tristram Starbuck, Samuel Elliott, James Harter, James Galbreath, Washington Holdren, John Irvin, Absalom Edwards, Reuben Hampton, Isaac Edwards, Samuel Kite, Ochring Bird, Benjamin Harris, George Shearin, James McMillan, Innis McMillan, William Shearin, William McCallister, William Essley, Reason Iams, Francis Harris, Roland Hughes, Mary James, James B. Harter, Joseph Battrell, Jacob Gump, Joseph Snyder, Hannah Studebaker, James Bowman, John Meek, William Mendenhall, David Studebaker, James Gilbreath, Mary Ann McCormick, James Frazer, Philip Hedrick, Virginia Royster, Nancy Royster, John Fipper Jr., Matthew Smith, James Love, Matthew R. Smith, John J. Adsit, William Martin, Jonathan Johns, Stephen Dunlap, Eliza Wildy Wilson, William Adsit, William Dailey, John W. Stafford, Thomas Williams, Joseph Wilson Jr., Robert Houston, Willis Hance, Isaac Mendenhall, John Houston, Vincent Martin, Samuel Martin, Abraham C. Culbertson, Nicholas Sherry, Simeon Maxon, David Sherry, Thomas Ewell, James Egnew, Israel Martin, Elizabeth Y. Martin, John Gregory, Waitsell M. Cary, Harvey Millspaugh, George Pyke, Thomas McCormick, Joseph S. Austin, Sarah Simonton, Joseph Hance, Michael Thomas, Solomon McKee, William Sleeth, William Gregory, Ephraim Laird, Peter R. Bradshaw, Samuel Payton, George Laird, Nancy Egnew and William Guthery.

In township 19, range 11 (Perry)—William King, John Fetters, Bowater Bales, William Locke, Thomas Clevenger, William Baird, Norris Flemming, Joseph Whitacre, Robert R. Barr, Henry Way, Andrew McAlister, William Ditts, James Barr, John Roaks, Nelson

Thayer, William M. Clark, Lyman Halstead, Peter Halstead, Joseph Walling, Samuel Halstead, David Hoover, William A. Rowe, John Hill, Louisa Thayer, William J. Cecil, Aaron Cecil, Daniel Thompson, George Ribble, William J. Cissel, William Ingraham Cecil, Samuel Cecil, Joseph Keasling, James Cecil, Joseph Keesling, John Vanarsdal, Joseph Kisling, Daniel Keasling, Henry Mulkin, David Robinson, John Kirkpatrick Sr., William Drum, Samuel Hutchings, Isaiah Gandy, Joseph R. Pratt, Keder Homan, Benjamin Irvin Blythe, Calvin Cecil, James Carey, Almeron Spencer, Ephraim Cary, William Bowers, William N. Rowe, Eli Hoover, William Baltimore, John Buck, Samuel Halsted, William Ball, Joseph Fifer, Francis Edwards, Martin Hoover, Henry Hart, Moses Hodson, George Holloway, Charles Miller, Paul Way, John T. Thornburg, Joseph Whitacre, Solomon H. May, Samuel Roaks, Evan Jay, John Helms, Henry Hill, Ephraim Emmons, Benjamin Carr, Edward Thornburg, Isaac Thornburg, Joseph McClarkin, Isaac W. Beeson, Alexander Thornburg, John A. Locke, James Warren, David Stephens, Robert Hindman, James Lenington, Michael Wolf, Jackson Brewer, Isaiah Templin, William P. Ball, James Hart, Jesse Pugh, Jonathan Warren, Stephen Bunnel, Seth Warren, Leonard Stump, William P. Bunnel, Hervey Bates, Jesse Jackson, Martin Galliher, Thomas C. Anthony, Isaac Branson, Elijah Harrold, Morgan Thornburg, Jonathan Thornburg, Joseph Cheesman, Mahlon Bronson, John Lewis, Samuel Loff, Peter Dragoo, Robert Franklin, John Armantrout, Isaac N. Delaney, William Honnel, David Feterich, Elias Burket, Henry Riggs, William Heaton, Abraham Slover, William Phillips Mathers, Thomas Jefferson Keener, Hosea Sisk, Joseph Cowgill, William Lindley, Richard Dunmitt, Daniel Kessler, Charles Lindley, John Elliott, Ebenezer Elliott, Terah Templin, John Lenington, Eli Fox, Robert Templeton, Isaac Blunt, Calvin Ball, Robert Worrell, Hugh McCune, James Lindley Jr., William E. Swan, Abraham Lenington, John Beckelshymer, Isaac Wrightsman and Samuel Bedwell.

In township 20, range 11 (Liberty)—Benjamin Irwin Blythe, Moses E. McConnell, James H. Neel, Melker (Melchoir) Shroyer, John Givan, John Morrison, Jonas Huffman, George Barton, Samuel McKinsley, George W. Miller, Joseph Howrey, William Brownfield, William Broderick, William L. Gough, Willis Ball, Reuben Preston, John Kinsley, Washington Heck, Samuel P. Anthony, Henry Phillips, John Richey, Charles Points, Joseph Rash, Willis Hance, Eli Babb, Thomas Sweetman, John Robinson, Ranzel Barton, Peter Clark,

James Barton, Aaron Stout, John Neel, Gilbert Winsett, William M. Clark, William Barnes, Charles Melone, John McConnell, Isaac Barnes, Daniel Lutz, John VanBuskirk, Thomas Wallace, Isaac Dunn, John A. Gilbert, Josephus Brandon, Jacob M. Johnson, Peter Clyne, Lewis Kendall, George Dickey, Levi Bowlsby, Eleazar Coffin, Lewis Shroyer, Benjamin Plants, Daniel Elaberger, Henry Elaberger, David C. Mays, Aaron Marshall, George Dickey, Chester Searles, William McConnell, William Wier, Gilbert Winsett, Frederick Goings, George Dickey, David Goings, John Norris, John Morgan, Lewis Kendall, Alexander Addis, Joseph Humphrey, William Payton, William Payton Jr., David Hamer, Elijah Casteen, John Guthrie, Joseph Mulkins, Jason Tilden, John Moore, Jacob Payton Jr., Joseph Dungan, Parker Truitt, David Rench, John Smith, Thomas Hamilton, James Truitt, Elisha Dewitt, Asahel Thornburg, William Niblon Rowe, John Shelburn Goff, Thomas Whitney and Lewis Smith, John Stout, Andrew Collins, John Richardson, Abraham Bush, David Stout, Laudrine Rash, Thomas Rash, John Roush Deeds, Christian Life, Loring A. Waldo, Levi Bowlsby, James Barr, Joseph Lewis, Thomas Wallace, Samuel Croy, Michael Mayer, John Conner, John Boweter Bailes, Michael Pepper, Henry Dye, William M. Clark, Henry Cline, Isaac Clyne, John Pennington, John Gardner, Samuel Williams, Peter Clyne, Uriah Bulla, John Gardiner, Peter Cline, Joab Thornburg, William Williams Sr., George Turner Jr., Jonas Hammer, Francis Coffin, Noise Main, Peter Halstead, David Stout, Joseph Shields, William Williams Jr., William Barnes, William I. Paff, James H. Cecil, Samuel Cecil, William Pollen, Thomas Wilcoxen, William Stanberry, Isaac Dewitt, John Smith, John Richey, John Wilkinson Cecil, Thomas Crafford, Jacob Payton, Henry Bolton, Samuel Hutchings, Samuel Simmons, Cornelius Vanarsdal, George Ribble, Thomas Hacket, Garret Gibson, David Ribble, Aaron Cecil, Isaac Jackson, William Paff, Martin Kesling, Michael G. Carver, Abel Robinson, Hila Adkins, Sarah Holloway, Henry Row, Joseph Derr, Ira Main, Thompson Stanberry, Peter Derr, Martin Dye, Alexander Nisbit, Henry Dye, Joel Drake, James Barr, Robert R. Barr and William Baird.

In township 21, range 11 (Delaware)—Ezra Bantz, Reuben Strong, Jacob Pendroy, John W. Strong, Lewis Stoner, Abraham Custer, Absalom Boots, David Jones, John Dinsmore, William Venard, John Quinn, Stephen Vinard, Morrison Quinn, Emerson Hughell Vinard, Henry Shappills and Joseph Eron, Ralph Stafford, Francis Venard, Susannah Thomas, Robert Malcom, George Mills, Martin De-

poy, David Bright, Henry Judy, William Black, McCoy Malcom, Joseph Godlove, William Martin, Samuel P. Anthony, Archibald Dowden, Isaac Martin, Thomas Wilson, John Thomas, William Thomas Sr., David Sutton, Adam Wilson, Israel Martin, Thomas Williams, William H. Green, Benoni Wilson, William Thomas, Ezekiel Thomas, John Baldridge, John Boyles, Lloyd Wilcoxon, John Bathriall Jr., William Boyles, Squier Boyles, Charles Francis Willard, Jefferson Walburn, William Moody, Wilson Lennon, Andrew Wilson, Robins Wilson, George Richerson, John Funderburg, Stephen Berry Jr., Moses Canaan White, Reuben Eppert, Silas Sparr, Joshua Bantz, David Bright, John Bantz, Martin Smith, Henry Bright, John Sparr, John H. Taylor, Solomon Boots, Joseph O'Neal, Alfred Lee, Adam Keever, William Custer, Jonathan Bergdoll, Joseph H. Hulls, Frederick Stoner, Lewis Stoner, John W. Strong, Reuben Strong, John Wilson Strong, James Dean, Nehemiah Burden, Abner Woolverton, James Campbell, Levi Boots, Joseph Templer, Eli Thornburg, Stephen Kennedy, Solomon Rohrbaugh, Samuel P. Anthony, John H. Taylor, John Puckett, Martin Forbes, Joseph H. Hulse, John Kennedy, Andrew S. Kennedy, Granville F. Hastings, Joseph Baird, Abraham Godlove, Daniel Cochran, Philip Cochran, Thomas Martin, Ebenezer Halstead, Edward Marshall, Henry Huddleston, William Custar, Isaac Martin, Ana Custar, William Pence, Elizabeth Friend, Elijah Reeves, James Russell, Stephen R. Martin, Thomas Albin, John Pepper, William Stanberry, Henry Harmon, Daniel Pittinger, John Godlove, Benjamin Drummond, Ebenezer Halstead, Aquilla Hensley, George McCullough, Uriel B. Fox, Robins R. Willson, Jonathan Rarden, Jacob Sellars, Glass Ross, Samuel Thomas, Christopher Humphreys, John Pittinger, Daniel Perrine, Michael Beighley, Stephen Kennedy, Stephen W. Kennedy, Benjamin Mann, Thomas Berry, Elias Beighley, James Campbell, James Dean, Joseph Orr, George Iman, James Pendroy, William Woods, William Bartlett, Samuel and Edwin Johnson, Warren Mann, James Jones, Jabez Jones, David Lewellen, James Orr, Justus Kitterman, Ila Lake, Thomas Humphreys, Jesse McCray, Nicholas Pittinger, Daniel Richardson, William E. Pendroy, Uriah Lennon, John Moody, Jacob C. Harmon, Thomas Harmon, Josiah Wade, Henry Pittinger, Wilson Lennon, Jacob Furrow, Thomas H. Weirman, Thomas F. Wilson, Thomas Crawford, James Sparr, William Dragoo, John T. Goff, Jefferson Cox, John Moody, Lewis Smith, John Guthrie, Jesse Holland, Steward Cecil, Monroe Goff, John Dragoo, Joseph Newman, John Newcom, Samuel Moody, George Moody.

Thomas Points, John Sparr, Thomas Zarver, Thomas Bloom, William Henry Williams, Robert Lake, Jacob Pendroy, Daniel Fox, Samuel Lewellen, John Dinsmore, Samuel S. Swan, David Fox, John W. Baughn, Thomas Gough and John Hines.

In township 22, range 11 (Niles)—Stephen Hayward, Thomas Newton Link, Ephraim Link, Jonathan Ballinger, George W. Leedom, William C. Knight, John Black, John C. Corbley, William L. Essley, John Thomas, James Wooster, George Huffman Sr., William D. Field, Dennis Wilson, Jacob Huffman, George Huffman Jr., John Mellett, John Constant, John Buckles, Joel B. Lowe, Valentine Bone, William Bell, Eldridge Addison, Joseph Heaton, Adam Raeder, Samuel P. Anthony, Jones Peterson, Noah Shealey, Hugh Campbell, Bowline Smith, Nathaniel Poor, William Shrack, Elijah Bartlett, Richard Higman, David Fisher, William Lee, Samuel Sprinkle, George William Strafford, Richard Chandler, John D. Highway, Ralph Strafford, John Bailey, Thomas C. Moore, Ezra Wasson, James McMillan, Thomas Haworth, Aaron Mote, Stephen Butler, Philip Stoner, Elisha Essley, Jesse Essley, Philip Essley, William Constant, James Black, Francis A. Essley, James L. Veach, Jeremiah Priest, Cyrus McMillan, Alfred Barnett, William Lee, David Mason, Shadrach Thornburg, David Moore, Andrew Willson, Robert M. Boyd, Loxley Ricards, James Bolton, Augustus Alonzo Root, Samuel F. Kyle, Jacob Moore, Thomas D. Berry, Isaac Spence, Ezra Porter, Daniel Bosman, Iva Ingrahan, William Scott, Amos M. Wooster, Nathaniel Dickson, Adam Michael, Isaac Maitlan, Samuel Kyle, Samuel Dixon, William F. Houston, John Wilson, Daniel Dean Jr., John Dinsmore, John Blakeley, Sarah Kimble, John Shrack, John W. Vincent, Robert Kimble, William McCoy, William Foster, Jeremiah Veach, George Shearin, David Smith, Samuel Martin, John Lewes, Robert M. Boyd, Israel Martin, Stephen Berry, Henry Shearin, Noble Gregory, Glass Ross, William Custar, Robert Hutson, Samuel C. Clark, Charles Redding, James Robinson, John Thomas, James Helton, John Blakeway, Thomas Hillman, Ralph Shaw, Willis Hance, Norris Vinard, Reason James, John Gregory, William Gregory, Peter Thomas, William O'Neal, John Enyard, Andrew Battreall, Jacob Battreall, John Battreall, Jonathan Ruggles, Alexander Price, John Sutton, Samuel Kite, William Battreall, William Downing, Isaac Martin, Israel Martin, James Gregory, William Lee, Samuel Gregory, Jesse Clark, Jacob Peterson, Samuel Gregory Jr., Joseph Stafford, Michael Hedekin, Eli H. Anderson, Thomas Vincent, Eli Pendroy, John Mann, John Dinsmore, Adam

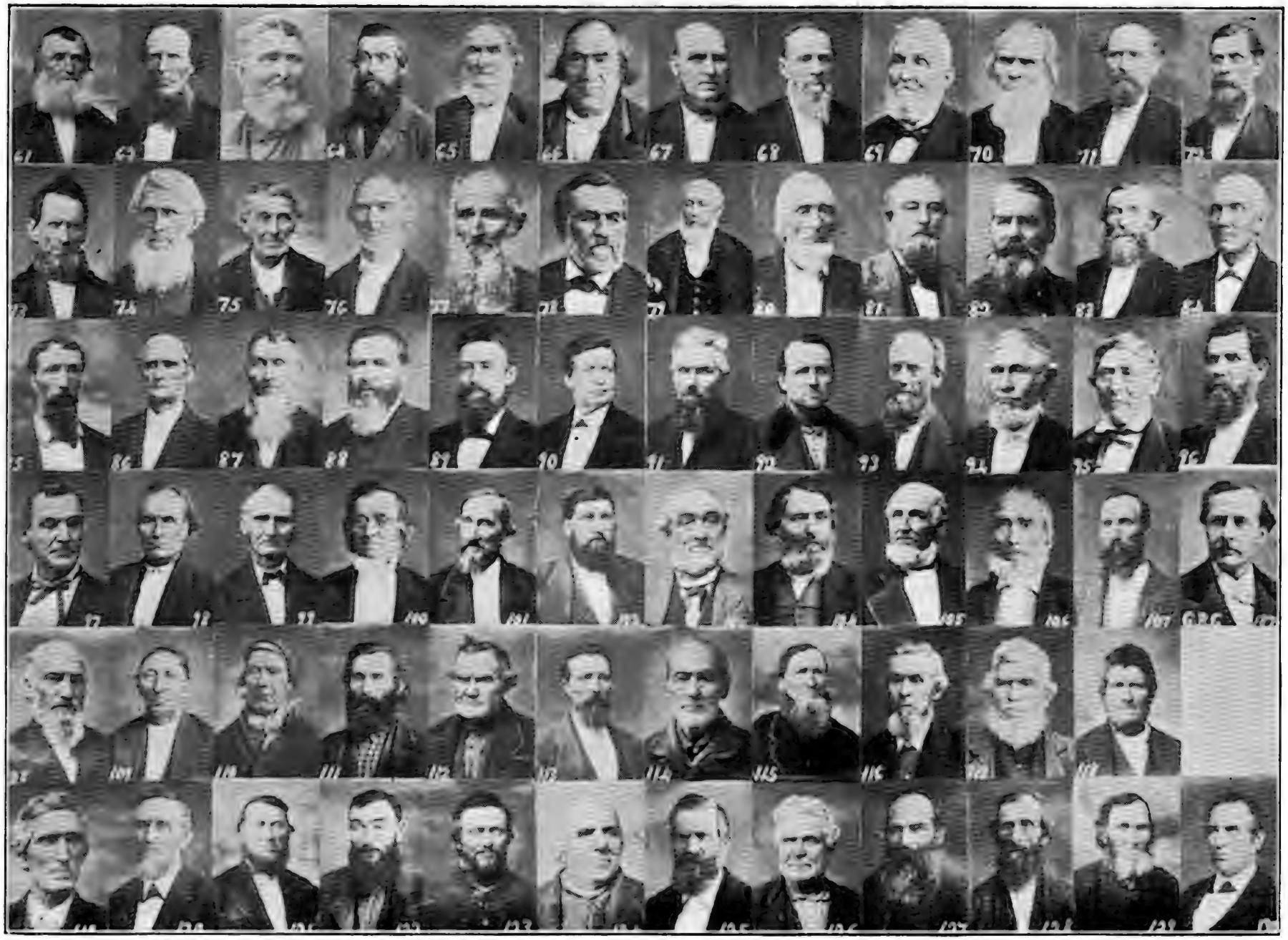
Keever, Isaac Pavey, John Boots, Ezra Bantz, Warren Mann and Jacob Noggle.

SOME STORIES RELATING TO THE EARLY SETTLERS

The older chronicles relating to this county carry much informative matter regarding the pioneers that to students possesses a continuing interest. These are available and are taking on a growing value. This is particularly true of the "History of Delaware County" compiled by Thomas B. Helm in 1880 and published in the following year by Kingman Bros., Chicago. Through the co-operation of many then living who were here during the settlement period some exceedingly valuable first-hand information was obtained and preserved. In that work also was preserved a story of Delaware county's part in the Civil war, compiled by Prof. E. Tucker, which is regarded as basic in its line. This local military history was further amplified in an exhaustive narrative supplied by A. L. Kerwood for a second "History of Delaware County" compiled under the editorial supervision of Dr. G. W. H. Kemper and published by the Lewis Publishing Company (Chicago) in 1908. Then there is John S. Ellis's interesting little volume, "Our County, Its History and Early Settlement by Townships; Entry of Public Lands, Present Owners, Reminiscences of Pioneer Life, Etc., With Original Poems," published in 1898 and printed by the Neely Printing Company of Muncie. In this largely informative volume are a series of sketches of pioneer life compiled by Mr. Ellis for newspaper publication and printed in the *News* (Muncie) and later revised and amplified for book publication. This is a book of 194 pages, with numerous pictures of scenes in the county at that time. In 1897 a volume of local biography was published by A. W. Bowen (Chicago) that also contains much interesting "side-light" information relating to pioneer times.

VALUE OF NEWSPAPER FILES

The newspapers also have long been helpful in "writing up" and thus preserving in their files interesting stories of a local historical character, and much valuable matter relating to the days of the pioneers thus has been preserved. Of course the newspaper files in themselves are the continuing records of local history and the fact that they have for many years been systematically preserved in the public library gives to this community the advantage of a continuing



GROUP OF PIONEERS OF DELAWARE COUNTY.

Key to Above: 61, L .Goff; 62, Alex Snider; 63, James Williamson; 64, William Sharp; 65, W. McAllister; 66, William Gordon; 67, J. A. Tomlinson; 68, Amos Wilson; 69, Thomas Kirby; 70, Abram Buckles; 71, E. Pierce; 72, Charles Greene; 73, Albro Gates; 74, William Chipman; 75, T. Hedrick; 76, C. Cecil; 77, William Walling; 78, Volney Willson; 79, Martin Galliher; 80, Boyd Linville; 81, J. H. Wysor; 82, Peter Trimble; 83, J. A. Ross; 84, C. P. Streeter; 85, J. McKimmey; 86, J. Janney; 87, W. Black; 88, William Carroll; 89, M. M. Moody; 90, T. E. Burt; 91, L. Whitney; 92, David Heal; 93, Benjamin Dragoo; 94, J. Stewart; 95, Loxley Rickard; 96, G. W. Greene; 97, John Shoemaker; 98, Elisha Dewitt; 99, Warren Stewart; 100, W. Carman; 101, William Moore; 102, M. Truitt; 103, B. Jones; 104, Wash Franklin; 105, J. Bowen; 106, J. McKimmey, Sr.; 107, J. McKimmey, Jr.; G. R. G., the photographer; 108, Minus Turner; 109, W. R. Moore; 110, W. H. Vincent; 111, J. H. Moody; 112, Charles Mansfield; 113, J. R. McKimmey; 114, William McConnell; 115, F. McNairy; 116, Robert Meeks; 117, John Crum; 118, W. Y. Williams; 119, David Thompson; 120, Wash Wilson; 121, John Freeman; 122, Sidney A. Jewett; 123, J. Rees; 124, Adam Shafer; 125, John C. Long; 126, Charles Rickart; 127, W. Kiger; 128, J. Vanmater; 129, J. Aldridge; 130, Walter March.

narrative of local affairs that will be invaluable as source material to the reviewers of future generations. Beginning in the fall of 1896 the Muncie *Herald* (Frank D. Haimbaugh then editor) carried on a singularly interesting and informative series of such articles, under the head of "Men of Muncie," biographical sketches, with portraits, of men "who have helped to make the city." The newspapers of the present day are rendering valuable service to the cause of local history by their presentation from time to time, as special features, of articles bearing on the history of the local community.

As the *Star* said in commenting on the prospectus upon which this present volume is based: "Counties generally in Indiana are awakening to the fact that much of the basic material upon which their history rests has been relegated to 'the dust of old oblivion' and now are beginning anxiously to pick 'from the worm-holes of long vanished days' such details as will render demonstrative the foundations upon which have been reared the social and civic structures that have arisen here since the days of the pioneers." And the newspaper files are an invaluable supplement to the public records in the county's archives, an unimpeachable record of the doings of these "long vanished days" that to future reviewers will be of incalculable value, even as the current files have been valuable to the present reviewer.

ANOTHER VALUABLE LOCAL HISTORY

Though not, of course, relating to the pioneer period there is another book relating to Delaware county's history that merits high mention. This is "Delaware County in the World War," a book of 134 pages, compiled by Lannes McPhetridge and published by the Enquirer Printing and Publishing Co., Indianapolis, in 1919. The title page of this very comprehensive review of the activities of Delaware county during the period of this country's participation in the World war carries the indorsement that it was "reviewed under the direction and censorship of the Delaware County Council of Defense" and it has come to be recognized as an invaluable source of reference for information with relation to the local activities during the stressful period which the review covers. Thoughtfully selected illustrations from photographs of the time give an additional value to the work, which will grow in value as the years pass.

It is understood that there was a fairly adequate distribution of this work in the community, thus insuring the preservation of the records there carried for future generations. A partial review of the

table of contents of this work will reveal something of its scope, the book covering stories relating to the County Council of Defense, Woman's Council of Defense, conference on war work, war time on the farms, home war gardens, saving food in the homes, county fuel administration, merchants' economy committee, county conscription boards, farewells to the soldiers, merchants' war chests, service flags, "gold star" record, local company of the state militia, Student Army Training Corps, publicity in war times, Liberty loan campaigns, other money-raising campaigns, social service and war relief work of various local organizations, Red Cross activities, civilian forces at work, local factories in war work, colored people in war work, etc., in fact a general review of local activities during that period that will be invaluable for reference in years to come. As the preface to this book sets out, it was "intended not only as a history, but as a guide to coming generations should they be called upon, as were the patriots of the present, to rally their forces in defense of the country or of the world."

FIRST SETTLEMENT IN COUNTY

The Ellis reminiscences have it that what probably was the first court held in what is now Delaware county was in the Vanarsdal settlement in Perry township, the settlers there setting up their own court and selecting John Rees, afterward one of the first associate judges of the county, as judge to try "Old Obediah," a negro chicken thief, who was duly found guilty and then permitted to make his escape to other parts as a riddance to the neighborhood. Another local offender, "Old Tom" Hall, a white man, was sentenced by this same court, in the lack of a formal jail, to be confined in a wolf pen—a log trap—for two days for bee stealing.

The lands now included in Perry township naturally were the first to be settled, as lying nearest to the settlements on the east, the Vanarsdals and the Blunts and the Richardsons and one or two other families having come over as early as in the spring of 1820 to "squat" pending the formal opening of the lands to entry. The Helm chronicle has it in this connection that "one of the first acts of our pioneer party was the erection of rude cabins for the shelter of their families. Within a few days after their arrival four new families joined them. Mr. Vanarsdal, with the hospitality characteristic of the times, took them into his own cabin, there to remain until they could erect homes of their own. His house was about fifteen feet

square and the inconvenience of having five families in such narrow quarters may be better imagined than described. Two weeks elapsed ere the inmates of this house completed their respective abodes." The first land entrant in this township, as has been noted, was John Connor. Among other earlier settlers were the Bransons, the Reeses, the Stumps, the Sanfords and the Wallings, all of whom came in during the '20s. It also was in this township that Goldsmith Gilbert, the New York trader who later developed the Muncietown village site, first established himself, at the mouth of Prairie creek, in 1822 or 1823. He did not make formal entry of the land on which he settled and made his improvements and an enterprising yankee (Wilder Potter), who had been making his home with him, presently went to the land office, filed his claim to the land and took possession. It was then that Gilbert moved on up onto the Mississinewa and started his trading post, later buying the Hackley Reserve at the bend of White river and establishing there the townsite. It was in this township that the first religious services in what is now Delaware county were held and the first school house erected, as is told elsewhere. Social seniority thus properly is claimed by the people of Perry township. Mrs. Jane (McClellan) Vanarsdal, one of this first group of settlers in Delaware county, lived to be ninety-six years of age, her death occurring in 1885.

GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOWNSHIPS

It is a matter of continuing regret that no story of the official beginnings of the several civil townships in Delaware county is possible, the destruction of the early records of the commissioners' court by fire having removed forever the records of the delimitation of these townships that would have afforded source material for such a narrative. It is known, however, as is pointed out in the chapter relating to county government, that when the lands now included in this county were under the civil jurisdiction of Randolph county, before the erection of Delaware county, they were comprised within a vaguely defined area styled Liberty township. When the lines of the present civil township of Liberty were defined is not known. The first entry of land made within these present confines was made by William Blunt on December 9, 1822, he having settled along the river just southwest of where the Smithfield settlement presently was established, and he is regarded as probably the first permanent settler

of that township. By the time Delaware county was erected in 1827 there were about twenty families settled in the township. It is said that the first election held in what is now Delaware county was held in this township, the fall election of 1824, at the cabin of William Williams, which cabin also was the local stop for the mail carrier, Harvey Fitzpatrick, on his way through the settlements. The total number of votes at this election, it is said, did not exceed twenty and the ballots and tally sheets were carried to Winchester by Samuel Simmons, a deputy sheriff for this district, and then a resident of what is now Perry township, who was county agent when the county seat was established in 1827. Among those who were here in the '20s were Wilder Potter, the Bransons, the Ashleys, the Jacksons, the Casteels, the Truitts, the Stouts, the Thornburgs, the Coxes, the Wiers, the Fowlers, the Conners, the Boltons, the Lewis Reeses, the Marshalls, the Duncans and the Clines. The Smithfield settlement sprang up around the water mill erected there by David Stout in the middle '20s, and not long afterward John G. Deeds erected a second mill. These settlements were effected along the river. It was not until ten years later that settlement began in what then were regarded as the less desirable lands in the northern part of the township. The pioneer cemetery was established at a point about a mile west of the present Mt. Tabor church and when the church later was erected the bodies were removed to the church yard.

FIRST SETTLEMENT IN MONROE TOWNSHIP

The first white resident of what is now Monroe township is said to have been Jonathan Mills, a Tennesseean, who had come over into Indiana from Greene county, Ohio, and had gradually pushed his way westward, hunting and trapping, until he was found here, a squatter, in 1821. Two or three years later he was joined here by his kinsmen, the three Gibson brothers. In 1826 came the Mansfield brothers, James and John, who settled on the west side of Buck creek. Before the end of that decade there were several others here, including the Beesons, the Lenoxes, the Crums, the Taylors, the Hodges, the Antrims and the Howells, but the rush of settlers did not come until in the '30s, the last land there having been taken up in 1837. The first mill was that erected by Amaziah Beeson on Buck creek in 1831, the settlers prior to that time having had to drive down to Crull's mill in Wayne county. The first road "viewed"

through the township was the road running down from Muncie along east of Buck creek through the Macedonia settlement and on into Henry county, which was laid out in 1829. It is narrated that "a draft for labor was made upon all the able-bodied men and boys along the line, and it is said they responded to the call with a hearty good will." Roads naturally were the first consideration in those days and all "pitched in" to help cut a highway through the woods or build corduroys over the swamps.

HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS IN SALEM TOWNSHIP

In Salem township, in the southwestern part of the county, effective settlement did not begin until in the middle '20s, though in common with other portions of this region, hunters and trappers had been present here earlier, from the time of the departure of the Indians. It is said that the first permanent settler was William Dilts, who had come up here from Henry county in the spring of 1824. In the spring of the next year David VanMatre came here "spying out the land," and in the fall of that year (1825) entered the southwest quarter of section 21, along the Henry county line. He made some improvements on the place and in the spring of 1827, the year in which Delaware county was erected, was joined here by his family, his wife and ten children. William VanMatre, a member of this family, became the first clerk of Delaware county and the first postmaster at Muncietown.

While the VanMatres were getting established three other families joined his settlement, the Windsors, the McCullochs and the Wilsons, who had leased lands in the adjoining school section (16). In 1880 it was written of David VanMatre, who then was still living on the land he had entered, that "in the early years of his residence in the township he was a robust, hearty man, and was always present at house-raisings and log-rollings and rendered cheerful assistance to his neighbors in their efforts to build their homes and improve their farms." Lawrence Wilson, one of these neighbors who had leased a tract of school land, did not acquire title until in the fall of 1834. Not long afterward he was killed by a fall from a horse. Aquila Davis, a Virginian, came in in 1825. He took an active interest in stimulating settlement "and made a practice of piloting new settlers to their lands and showing choice locations to prospective settlers." Among the other settlers in Salem township during the '20s were

Robert Williams, James Marsh, Ralph Heath, John Tomlinson, John Lain, Campbell Dale, John Luman, Thomas Fastnaugh, Chamberlain Hutson, Isaac Carpenter, Daniel Shawhan, John VanMatre, Ransom Makepeace, Samuel Johnson, John Perdue and Enoch Nation, the latter of whom became a member of the first board of commissioners for Delaware county.

The first cemetery in the township was established on a plot of ground donated by Ralph Heath. The first formal road "viewed" in the township was an east-and-west road designed to cut into the old Richmond road at New Burlington and running on west toward Chesterfield. This road later was intersected by the Muncie-Middletown road opened in 1832. It is said the first saw mill was put up by John Tomlinson, then an associate judge of the circuit court, in 1835, and that in this same year the first kiln of brick was burned by Ralph and Harvey Heath and John Lain, the settlers thus being enabled to replace their log cabins by structures of plank or brick. The first school was built on the David VanMatre place in 1828. At a meeting held in the home of Judge Tomlinson in 1831 the Methodists effected an organization and for fourteen years the Judge was the leader of the class. The story of the founding of the village of Daleville is told elsewhere.

THE TOWNSHIP OF MT. PLEASANT

Elsewhere also is set out the story of the founding of Oliver H. Smith's town of Yorktown in the township of Mt. Pleasant, adjoining Salem on the north, as well as of the Indian reservation on the site of which the town came to be laid out. The first man to enter land in this township was David Hillis, whose entry to the northwest quarter of section 29, along the river, bears date of October 24, 1822. It is said that Hillis made some improvements on his place and then moved on. And then in the next year (1823) came the VanMatres, Joseph in section 20 and William (mentioned above) in section 19, about where Mud creek empties into the river. Other settlers during the later '20s were Joseph Landry, the Newlands, the Bells, the Hardwicks, the Stewarts, the Bentleys, the Joneses, the Davises, the Browns and David Kilgore, afterward judge of the circuit court, who came in in 1829 "with just enough money to purchase his land." In 1831 he married Mary G. VanMatre, the ceremony being performed by William Jones, the first justice of the

peace of the new township which had just been erected in that year. This was 'Squire Jones's first magisterial act and it is written of this ceremony that he "was only able to perform his part after a careful drill by the groom."

David Kilgore was a Kentuckian, born in 1804, and was thus about twenty-five years of age when he came to Delaware county. In Brookville he had studied law with James Brown Ray, afterward Governor of Indiana, and then, with four law books in his possession, came up here and entered a tract of land. In 1832 he was elected to represent this district in the Legislature, in 1839 was elected to the circuit bench, in 1850 he represented this district in the state constitutional convention and in that same year was elected to Congress, in which he served for several terms. He was a successful manager and came to be the owner of nearly one thousand acres of land in this county. His last days were spent on his home farm in Mt. Pleasant township, where he died in January, 1879. Judge Kilgore taught the first school held in Mt. Pleasant township, in 1831, in an abandoned cabin on the Jonathan Bentley farm. The first mill was that built alongside Buck creek, at the present site of Yorktown, by William Hardwick in 1830, six years before Oliver H. Smith platted the town. This was a combination saw mill and grist mill and it later came into possession of Smith, who turned it into a woolen mill, which was operated for many years thereafter. The flour mill was expanded by M. C. Smith, a son of the former owner, and both it and the woolen mill were flourishing industries in pioneer days.

LATE START IN HARRISON TOWNSHIP

Harrison township, to the north of Mt. Pleasant township, was originally included within the bounds of the latter township and did not attain a separate civic identity until about 1834 or 1835, as there was little settlement there during the early '30s. Lands had been open here for ten years before an entry was made as of the lands in the present boundaries of Harrison township, the first entry having been that of Isaac Adamson in 1832. Not long afterward Adamson, who had established his home on his place, died from the effects of an injury sustained in helping a neighbor raise his house. Oliver P. Jones entered a tract in the fall of 1832 and in the next year Archibald Parker moved up from the Yorktown neighborhood and entered a tract in section 36. It was Parker who presently circulated

the petition which prompted the county commissioners to set off a new township and it was at his suggestion that the name Harrison was given the township, for he was a soldier of the War of 1812 and desired thus to honor his old commander. Parker moved over into Madison county in the '40s and thence some years later migrated to Iowa, where he died in 1878. Carvender Conner settled in section 28 in 1833 and in that same year William Patton, who later became one of the first justices of the peace in the township, located on an adjoining farm.

The Helm narrative has it that "for several years the township settled slowly and as late as 1837 the arrival of new settlers was marked by as much interest as at an earlier date. Enoch Garner came with his family in that year, and it is said by his son Vincent that they were as much alone, to all appearance, as if they were the only settlers in the township. Their nearest neighbor was Charles Stout, who lived about two miles southeast, while Samuel Brady lived three miles north, and Job Garner three miles east." The Enoch Garners had settled over on the western edge of the township in what came to be the King's Chapel neighborhood. The early roads in Harrison township were little more than neighborhood makeshifts and the first road laid out with any particular attempt at system is said to have been the Delphi and Muncie state road. The state surveyors "blazed the way" for this road through the woods and then left it for the local supervisors to cut the way through and finish the job, with the result that "a number of years elapsed between the date of its location and the time when it was cleared and opened for travel." The first mill was a corn cracker (hand power) put up by Charles Stout for the convenience of his neighbors and not long afterward Samuel McCune erected a horsepower mill. Then in the fall of 1842 Joshua Howell erected a water mill on Killbuck, south of Bethel, and in that same year Jesse Stout set up a distillery on his place along the creek in that same neighborhood. Stout was a local preacher of Baptist persuasion and "between the labors of his distillery, it is said, he would preach and exhort with great power and force." It also has been written of this early enterprise that "the demand for the article he manufactured was so great that it was purchased by his patrons as fast as it could be made. They bought it red-hot from the still and cooled it in tincups at the neighboring creek." When the township was organized Stout was elected one of the first justices of the peace.

It is said that the first school in the township was that conducted in a cabin on the Job Garner place in the winter of 1834-35. This became an early social center and the first formal religious services held in the township were carried on there, the school house being used by any and all denominations that sought to "hold forth." It was at this center that Jacob W. Miller put up a little brick building and started the first store in the settlement. He also served as postmaster and carried on until he presently sold out to William Moore, who had established himself at Bethel, which then became the postoffice. That was in the early '50s. Olive Chapel was not built until twenty years later. Harrison township was handicapped by its large area of swamp lands and thus got a bad start, but those former swamp lands now are just about the richest in the county.

SETTLERS FACE DIFFICULT PROBLEM

The same may be said of Washington township, adjoining Harrison on the north and constituting the northwestern corner of the county, where the settlers faced an exceedingly difficult problem of clearing and draining. These swamp lands long retarded settlement in that part of the county and with the exception of a few settlers who had gathered along the river in the vicinity of the trading post at the present site of the village of Wheeling little development work was done there until in the late '30s and early '40s. In 1823 David Conner entered a tract of land in what is now the Wheeling neighborhood and established on this place his trader, a man of the name of Broderick, who for some years thereafter carried on his traffic with the Indians who were ranging up and down the Mississinewa, the trade with the Pottawattomies and the Miamis still continuing profitable here in the New Purchase. Broderick kept up the post for three years, the only white man living in what now is Washington township, and was succeeded by another of the Conner traders, Robert Sanders, who remained on the scene after settlement began to grope along up that way, and presently started a tavern which proved a great convenience when the government road opened up a main highway to the north and west.

In 1829 William Heal and Thomas Littler entered lands in that same neighborhood (section 15) and established their homes there, the first farmers to come into the township. John W. Heal, son of William Heal, born in February, 1831, was the first white child

born in the township. John Graham, who came in from Ohio in 1830, helped clear and farm the Heal tract and his daughter Mary was the first female white child born in the township. The only other settler to enter land here in the '20s was John Dillie, who came in in 1829 with his two sons and their families and settled along the river in section 12, the northeast corner of the township. Later settlers in this township were the Wilsons, the Lansings, the Whartons, the Ginns, the Watsons, the Reynoldses, the Beouys, the Dunns, the Whartons, the Carmens, the Moores, the Ashcrofts, the Richardsons and the Kains, who were here by 1834 and most of whom held to the river bottoms. Thomas Beouy and John Dunn were the first to open lands in the central portion of the township and in due time all the township was taken up. In 1830 a road was viewed from Muncie to intersect the old government road and this (to the Wheeling settlement) became the first post route in the township.

The first school in the settlement was carried on by Mrs. William Heal in her home, and in that house also was conducted the first religious services, the Methodists having charge, and there a class was organized which later put up a log meeting house on land donated by Thomas Littler and called it the Olive Branch church. Mrs. Heal's name was Olive and the pioneer community sought thus to honor her services in the name of the new church. The first brick kiln was put up by William Heal. The first miller was Uriah Powers, who also had a distillery. Under various changes of management this distillery was maintained until about 1870, when it was destroyed by fire. Incendiarism was suspected and the suspect was arrested, but promptly acquitted. Powers also was the first store keeper besides the earlier post traders. His place was on the farm of Joseph Wilson, who had an interest in his milling business, the two operating both a flour mill and a saw mill. The first run of stones in this flour mill were "niggerheads" taken from the river and dressed down. The mills got their power from the river. This mill site provided the nucleus for a village to which the name of Elizabethtown was given and for which the proprietors had high hopes, but it long ago lost its place on the map. Further mention of Wheeling and New Corner (Gaston), earlier known as "Snagtown," in this township is made elsewhere.

"SQUATTERS" ALONG RIVER IN UNION TOWNSHIP

Union township, over east of Washington, got going in the way of settlement about the same time as the latter, the river, which flows through the township, also proving the incentive to early settlement. Though there were several "squatters" here along the river in the late '20s, there were but two formal land entries as of that township in that decade, those of Tristram Starbuck and Nimrod Jester, both entering in section 22, but the latter did not occupy his land until some years later. Starbuck came in from Wayne county, established his home there along the river just west of the present city of Eaton and became one of the leaders in the settlement that presently grew up. In 1830 John Ginn, a native of Ireland who had been living in Pennsylvania, came in with his family and settled down. In the next year he put out an orchard, bringing the slips up from Wayne county, and this is said to have been the first orchard in the township. Among the other settlers in 1830 was William Easley, who settled at the mouth of the creek which still bears his name, just east of Eaton. In the spring of 1831 Francis Harris came in with his family and set up a mill along the river, making his buhrs from "nigger-heads" taken from the river and utilizing a hollow sycamore log as a bolting-chest. This mill, which provided a sort of a community center, became the nucleus around which the present city of Eaton gradually expanded.

The desirability of these bottom lands and the fact that the Mississinewa continued to hold its own as a traffic way brought settlers in rapidly after a start had been made and by the middle '30s most of the best land had been taken up, the last entry as of that township having been made in 1837. It must be recalled that in those days, before systematic drainage had brought the streams to their present low levels, the Mississinewa and the White rivers were regarded as navigable for pirouge traffic the greater part of the year and a considerable trade was carried on along these waterways, the traffic down to Peru being particularly worth while for those engaged in it. As an older chronicle has it, "there was a good market at fair prices for the products of the settlement, and cash began to take the place of furs as a circulating medium." The old military road, cut during the campaigns hereabout in connection with the War of 1812, from Greenville to about the present site of Marion, was more or less available to the pioneers of Union township—with a good deal of

clearing of the second growth stuff which meanwhile had all but obliterated the old trail, and this thus early became the chief highway into the settlement.

It is said that the first school in the township was conducted in a cabin on the Junius McMillan place in section 24, where the Eaton settlement later developed. The first church service is said to have been held in the home of John Ginn, up in the northwest corner of the township, at the mouth of Lick creek, the class there organized and a class organized at about the same time in the home of Tristram Starbuck later merging into the Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal congregation, which put up a meeting house at the cross roads north of the river about the center of the township. The limestone quarries at Eaton were a valuable early asset to the community. When the railroad came along in 1870 the settlement began to "look up" and when less than twenty years later the gas "boom" came on the town began to flourish and for years has held its own, contesting with Albany the claim to be the second town in the county in point of population. At the election held on July 5, 1873, to determine the matter of incorporation of the village, there were twenty-eight votes cast and every one favored incorporation. The last census gave Eaton a population of 1,214.

THE "REMOTE" TOWNSHIP OF THE COUNTY

Niles township, just east of Union and occupying the northeastern corner of the county, is traversed in its southwestern sections (31 and 32) by the Mississinewa, along the left bank of which is located the ancient trading center of Granville, which long ago had a measure of commercial importance it no longer possesses. With the exception of that corner of the township traversed by the river, this was really the "remote" township of the county in the days of the beginning of a social order here and its settlement was much retarded by the generally wild character of the land before the work of clearing and draining had brought it to its present admirable state. There were no land entries made as of this township in the '20s. Indians still occupied the lands along the Salamonie, to the north, and the prospect here was not attractive to those who early began to seek out locations in this section of the New Purchase. It is said that the first white man to make his habitation in what is now Niles township was one Hessenflow, who had "squatted" on the left bank of

the Mississinewa about where the Granville settlement later came to be effected. He is said to have been there in 1828, but his name is not included among those who later took up lands in the township. In those southwestern sections there along the river lands began to be taken up in 1831, among the early settlers thereabout being found the Gregorys, the Jameses, the Hances, the Hillmans, the Shaws, the Venards, the Thomases, the Engards, the Battrealls, the O'Neills, the Ruggleses, the Kyles, the Suttons, the Prices and the Downings.

Samuel C. Clark, who came over from Champaign county, Ohio, and settled in section 29, just north and east of the Granville settlement, as late as 1835 is quoted in an older chronicle as having declared that at that date "he could have traveled from his claim to Ft. Wayne without passing the habitation of a human being excepting the cabin of the old Indian, Godfroy, on the Salamonie river." It was in that same year that Thomas D. Berry, who for years served as township trustee, came over from Highland county, Ohio, and settled in section 25. In the next year (1836) came John Buckles, also an Ohioan, and presently erected the first brick house put up in the township. Elder John Buckles, a cousin of the Rev. Abram Buckles, father of the late Judge Joseph S. Buckles, became pastor of the Mississinewa Old School Regular Baptist church of Niles township and was for many years a preacher in his district, carrying four charges, "and never received a salary from any church or pay for attending a funeral." The same also has been said of Abram Buckles, who for forty years preached for the Muncie Baptists without pay.

The settlers in that part of Niles township had use of the old Greenville-Marion trail and the first road formally "viewed" through the township, north and south, was the Smithfield-Montpelier road surveyed in 1836. An older chronicle says that "one Sunday morning in the year 1841 John Buckles and his brother Timothy blazed a road from his farm to Sutton's (now Dunkirk), a distance of a mile and half, taking the rays of the rising sun as their guide to a direct line. A subsequent survey of this route proved that their lines varied but slightly from a due east course. This road was extended entirely across the township and that part laid out by the brothers Buckles was only slightly modified." The section line road running through the township one mile west of the county line was called "Greene street" because the majority of the settlers on both sides of the road were former residents of Greene county, Ohio. Greene township,

over in the neighboring county of Jay, was given its name by the Greene county people who were the first settlers there.

John Gregory was the owner of the tract where the Granville settlement grew up as a trading center surrounding the opening of stores there along the river about 1836, James A. Maddy and David Shideler being mentioned as the first merchants. The first school is said to have been taught in 1837 in the cabin put up by John Sutton three or four years before and the first church services were held in the cabin of Eli H. Anderson, the Methodists there organizing a class of seven members in 1836. In the same year, at the house of Isaac Martin, the Baptists effected an organization under the direction of Elder Jesse Mellet. These were the Regular Predestinarian Baptists. The Christian church people effected an organization about the same time, under the ministration of Elder John Battreall.

SETTLEMENT IN DELAWARE TOWNSHIP

Delaware township, situated just south of Niles, also got a late start in the way of settlement, there having been no land entries as of this tract until in the '30s, by which time the desirability of the lands along the Mississinewa, which traverses the upper part of the township, began to be recognized by incoming settlers. There was at least one white man here in the '20s, however, for the older chronicles carry mention of John Boyles, who had apparently been living among the Indians there along the river some time prior to 1828, when his presence first was noted by white men. It is said of Boyles that "he was as much like an Indian in his habits as a white man could be, and the terrible scars that covered his neck and person, he said, were received in fights with the Indians." When settlers began to invade his domain Boyles in 1832 entered his formal claim to the tract of land he had been occupying along the right bank of the river in section 7 and on which he had erected a crude corn cracker. He thus probably was the first miller in the township. John Black presently bought him out and on the opposite side of the river erected a mill which for three generations was known as Black's mill.

Among the others who were here during the late '20s was the family of Andrew Kennedy, which had become established along the river in section 2, the present site of the town of Albany. The Kennedys, however, did not make entry of their claim and in 1832 sold the improvements they had made to William Venard, who made

formal entry of the land and in the next year laid out the Albany townsite, as is told elsewhere. William Venard's brother Francis took a claim in section 3, just west of his brother's, at the same time. In 1835 Kennedy took a claim farther down the river, in section 15. A contemporary of Venard's in section 2 was David Jones, who settled there in the fall of 1831. When the township in time received separate civil jurisdiction he was elected justice of the peace. Among the settlers in 1832 were James Dean and the two Boots brothers, Joseph Bantz, Joseph O'Neal and Lewis Stoner. Others who took up bottom lands there during the early '30s were the Pendroys, the Strongs, the Bantzes, the Joneses, the Quinns, the Crons, the Densmores, the Brights, the Staffords, the Thomases, the Malcoms, the Depoys, the Godloves, the McCoys, the Wilsons, the Martins, the Baldridges, the Wilcoxons, the Richardsons, the Lennons, the Whites, the Brights, the Keevers, the Lees, the Custers, the Pittingers and the Orrs. Settlers then began to come in rapidly and by 1838 all the land in the township was taken up.

The first road laid out through the township, excepting the old river trail, was a highway to connect Deed's mill (Smithfield) with the Albany settlement, which was cut through about 1834 but was not formally surveyed and straightened until in 1840. In the western part of the township there was a similar highway running up from Muncietown to Boyle's mill and thence to Granville. And thus began a system of highways which in course of time was to evolve into the present admirable system. It is said that the first store in the township was started by Granville Hastings, who had come up from Wayne county and had started a mill on his place in section 15. To this early flour mill he presently added a saw mill and these with his store proved a great convenience to the neighborhood, this center coming to be known as Sharon. Uriah Pace, it is said, was the first merchant in the Albany settlement. The old Boyles mill site in 1838 was bought by John Black, who put up a mill much better adapted to the needs of the growing settlement. The old Sharon mill presently came into possession of Joseph Godlove and passed through several other hands before finally being abandoned. It is said that the first school in the township was taught in the kitchen of the Joseph Godlove home. Later the William Venard cabin was turned into a school house, and thus the Albany schools got their start. It was about this time that a class of Methodists was organized in the home of Jacob Pendroy, and not long afterward a log meeting house was erected on

John W. Strong's place for the accommodation of both church and school. The social order thereabout thus early became established. When the railroad came along in the '70s the line of the survey took in Albany, which profited greatly by the consequent development. The coming of the gas "boom" later gave another impetus to the town and later development has been about normal, the present population of the town being given as 1,333.

LACK OF WATERWAYS A DISADVANTAGE

Hamilton township, lying west of Delaware and north of Center, progressed about evenly with its neighbors in the way of settlement, although naturally the location of the county seat in Center township gave the latter an advantage. Hamilton was at a disadvantage in its lack of waterways, which had proved helpful to those of the townships through which the rivers run, and during the '20s there were but three entries made to lands in the territory now comprised within Hamilton township, these having been the claims of Owen Russell, Joseph Bennett and Thomas Reeves. Owen Russell, a Virginian, came in with his family from Alliance, Ohio, in the fall of 1829 and settled on a tract in the lower part of what later came to be organized as Hamilton township, about two miles north of Muncie, taking over there the improvements that had been made on the place by Andrew E. Boggs, also an Ohioan, who had "squatted" there some time prior to its formal entry by Russell, the latter giving Boggs a yoke of oxen for his labor in clearing a cabin site. Bennett settled in that same neighborhood. Following these, within the next year or two, came Adam Shaffer, Samuel Massey, James Nottingham and a few others, but there was little real movement in the way of settlement until in the middle '30s, by which time the Kirkpatricks, the Smiths, the Martins, the Robertsons, the Colliers, the Slovers, the Turners, the Moores, the Collinses and the Freemans are found as land entrants.

In 1836 and 1837 others came in until, including the lands taken over by speculators, all the land in the township had been taken up. A list of freeholders in 1840, made for the tax duplicate, shows 118 such, though quite a number of these were non-resident speculators. The census of 1850 gave Hamilton township a population of but 462, the smallest of any township in the county. It is said the first white child born in the township was Riley, son of Adam Shaffer, in 1831. Owen Russell is said to have set out the first orchard, in 1830. The

first school in the township is said to have been taught in a cabin on the Thomas Reeves place, which also was used as a place for holding neighborhood religious meetings. The township is understood to have been erected into a separate civic entity in 1838. When the railroads came in, and three of them new traverse the township, trading points were established at Shideler, Royerton and Anthony, but the proximity of these points to Muncie and Eaton operated to prevent any considerable development and Hamilton township has remained an essentially agricultural region, blessed in its fine consolidated school at Royerton and in its rich farms.

BEGINNING OF SETTLEMENT IN CENTER

Center township had no "boom" in the way of settlement until the county was organized in 1827 and the county seat was established at the old Munsee Town there at the bend of the river where Goldsmith Gilbert had set up his trading post upon his acquisition of the Hackley reserve the year before, and he and Lemuel Jackson and William Brown were on the ground as landowners there and in a position to donate a townsite for the county seat when the commissioners appointed to erect the county were looking about for a likely point for the establishment of a center of local government. The news of the location of the county seat attracted some attention among prospective settlers and by the end of the '20s no fewer than twenty land entries had been made as of the lands now comprised within the confines of Center township. Though definite official records have been lost, it is apparent from collateral records that the commissioners or "justices" erected Center township contemporaneously with the erection of the county and that its original confines took in not only the present Center but Hamilton and the lands north, for Delaware county at that time comprised much more than its present territory, as will be noted presently in another chapter. The development of Center township, as now constituted, has been so intimately connected with the development of the city of Muncie, which occupies the geographical center of the township, that further reference to it will be deferred for general treatment in the chapter relating to the county seat.

This somewhat sketchy review of the development of the several townships of the county and of the period of the pioneers is but introductory to the more comprehensive details of development that follow.

Further details regarding the social, commercial and industrial life of the community in general will be found in succeeding chapters and in the biographical section of this work, wherein is carried the life stories of many of the men who were leaders in the business life of the community in days gone by and of many who now are equally active and influential in their generation. Concerning these biographies and the wealth of information they carry, it may be well to bear in mind, as one thoughtful writer has put it, that "biography is the foundation of all history, for the processes of achievement grow out of what men do as men. These real things, the story of these individual achievements, must be recorded that they may bring back to the generations that are passing and those that are coming the memories of what they and their fathers did. The successors of these founders must know what were the foundations of our community history, that they may have in them and their builders that pride without which we cannot become and remain a united force. If our people cannot learn how their heritage has been created they will not have either the interest or the intelligence to know and understand the larger things in the world about them."

FIRST WHITE PERSON BORN IN PRESENT LIMITS OF MUNCIE

The first white person born within the present limits of the city of Muncie was Mary Jane Gilbert, daughter of Goldsmith C. Gilbert, the pioneer merchant and miller, and of the latter's first wife, Mary Bishop, who had bravely accompanied her adventurous husband out here from New York about the time lands here in the New Purchase were opened for settlement and whose last days were spent here, her death occurring about 1830, she thus long having predeceased her husband, who died in 1844, while serving as a member of the Legislature from this district. Mary Jane Gilbert was born in 1825 here on the Hackley Reserve, which her father had bought and on which he had established a trading post, which became the nucleus for the development of the present city of Muncie, the date of her birth thus having been two years before the formal erection of Delaware county and the establishment of the county seat at the site of the trading post, her father, out of his land holdings here, having made a donation for a town site.

A quaint souvenir of other days, the childhood days of this child of the wilderness, is an old "sampler" worked by little Mary Jane

many years ago and now in the possession of her daughter, Mrs. Julia Williamson. This sampler, which bears the date line, "Muncietown, June 6, 1837," incontestibly sets out the fact that "Mary Jane Gilbert was born in the year of our Lord 1825." Then in the same childish though exemplary lettering follow the letters of the alphabet, after the manner of samplers, both "caps" and "lower case" letters being represented, this being accompanied by the working into the sampler of an ornamental house and tree, with a representation of what seems to be a well-sweep alongside. Mrs. Williamson has several such souvenirs of the younger days of her mother, these now constituting priceless relics of pioneer days hereabout.

Mary Jane Gilbert lived to be near eighty years of age and all her life was spent in Muncie, she thus having lived, as the Muncie *Herald* put it at the time of her death, "to see a wilderness changed into a great center of population and activity." "Rounded out to almost four score years," concluded the *Herald,* "a beautiful life is ended and the blooms and blossoms of the place of her birth cover the last resting place." Her death occurred on June 24, 1904. A contemporary appreciation of the life and services of this real pioneer said: "As during life, she was ever ready for all emergencies, so at death her household was in order." She was twice married. Her first husband was Dr. Daniel H. Andrews, a New Yorker and one of the most forceful of the pioneer physicians of this county, to whom she was married on October 31, 1844, and who died on March 12, 1856, leaving four children, the daughter, Julia (widow of J. H. Williamson), and three sons, Samuel, John E. and George R. Andrews, who survive. On March 17, 1858, the widow Andrews married Joseph Edmonds, also of Muncie, who died in 1892 and whom she thus survived for about twelve years.

SOME INTERESTING REMINISCENCES

Mrs. Edmonds retained to the end her vivid recollections of the early days of the settlement here and from time to time had contributed to the local press interesting reminiscences of the days now long gone. In one of these, published in the *Times* of November 28, 1895, under the head of "Reminiscences of Muncie's Oldest Settler," she wrote that "my father, Goldsmith Coffeen Gilbert, and my mother, Mary Bishop Gilbert, were pioneers of Delaware county. They first settled on Prairie creek, but soon moved near the Mississinewa river.

There they had two cabins, one to live in, the other to use as a trading house, for father then was trading with the Indians. While away from home for supplies for his business, the Indians got into a drunken row, burned his trading house, almost killed my mother and little brother and killed the cattle and a big dog. The latter they cooked in an iron kettle and ate it as they danced around the fire in their drunken frenzy. My mother was hidden in a pile of furs and cared for by some friendly Indians until the rest had sobered up and my father returned."

This narrative then takes up the matter of the purchase of the Hackley Reserve by Mrs. Edmonds' father and settlement at the Munsee town and continues: "After building his cabins, father built a saw mill, two blacksmith shops, two cooper shops, a grist mill, a still house, a woolen factory and several houses. The woolen factory was five stories high. He managed all his business in the building I have mentioned—kept tavern, also burned lime and did not neglect politics when there were enough settlers to be represented in the Legislature. He brought apple sprouts and currant slips on horseback from Ohio, and peach, pumpkin and garden seeds he carried in his saddle bags from the same state." The story then goes on to say that Mrs. Edmonds was the first white child born in Muncietown and the first white female child born in the present limits of Delaware county, stating that Scott Richardson (Perry township) was the first white male child born in what is now this county. The place of Mrs. Edmonds' birth was the Gilbert cabin which stood on the square now occupied by the Wysor residence (418 North Walnut street), the site of this old Gilbert residence occupying the full square north of North street, between Walnut and Mulberry, and with its beautifully planted grounds and quaint old house, now owned and maintained by Harry Wysor, son of Jacob H. Wysor, a pioneer merchant and miller, constituting one of the most picturesque urban sites in eastern Indiana.

Continuing, Mrs. Edmonds' narrative says that "father kept a tavern in a two-story building that stood where the Delaware county jail now stands (on High street in the block north of the public square). The old sign read 'entertainment for man and beast,' and every tavern had a big barn or shed and feed lot for the stock that movers were taking to their new homes. It was no unusual thing to see as many as five families quartered in one room."

SOME OF MUNCIETOWN'S "FIRSTS"

Among the "firsts" pointed out in this narrative of Mrs. Edmonds was that "Mr. (Jeremiah) Jewett burned the first lime kiln (north bank of the river, off Walnut street). Robert Gordon (an Ohioan) was the first man employed by my father in the Hackley Reserve. He owned the first sun glass in this neighborhood. The first cook stove here was owned by Eleazar Coffeen (cousin of Goldsmith Gilbert). They also had the first candle molds and Mrs. Coffeen showed me how to use them. Before this we always 'dipped' our candles, making a quantity each fall and spring. The first buggy Jim Frazell brought from Vermont. He and his bride rode from that state here in it. He also brought the first matches. He traded the buggy to Volney Willson for something to go to housekeeping with. Dr. and Mrs. S. P. Anthony had the first flowered (ingrain) carpet and cane-seated chairs. Mrs. Stephen Long had the first sideboard. She sold it to John Jack. I traded Mrs. Jack a pet colt for it and the remains are now (1895) used by J. H. Williamson for a desk." Among the keepsakes of her mother preserved by Mrs. Williamson is an old school "certificate of merit" given to her mother when the latter was nine years of age. This time-stained certificate is written on a bit of coarse paper and is as follows: "Class 3—This certifies that Mary Jane Gilbert is head of her class and has behaved in a manner that does honor to herself. She has made good improvement of her time at school and deserves the esteem and approbation of all patrons of learning and good behavior. Miss E. Keelor, teacher. February 21, 1834."

Not the least interesting of these keepsakes now regarded as priceless by Mrs. Williamson is a copy of the David Gharky "Life," a review of which is made elsewhere, and many interesting documentary relics of other days, including letters written to her grandfather, Goldsmith C. Gilbert, and quaint invitation cards of the '40s, when her mother was one of the society belles of old Muncietown. One of the Gilbert letters that is particularly interesting because written by Lewis Rees, one of the first associate judges of Delaware county, to Mr. Gilbert while the latter was serving this district in the Legislature, is as follows: "Muncietown, Delaware county, Indiana. Mr. Goldsmith Gilbert after our respects to you and other we wont you to atend to that Road that is the Hogesdon Road without fail to apint a vewer on said Road as hit was done last winter but hit was not

known at that time that hit was maid a law then all we want is you to apinte a vewer from Malen Bransons To New Burlington We sent a few lines Down to you in Decembe but Cant find out wether hit was Don or not or Wheather you got the Letter Mr. g gilbert send us a few lines Derect your Letter To Lewis Rees January 10, 1842." The postage notation on this letter was 10 cents, to be paid, of course, on delivery.

EVIDENCES OF EARLY GAIETIES

Among the invitation cards, now yellow with age, is the following, printed with a blank line in which is written the name of the recipient: "Independence Ball—The company of Miss Mary Jane Gilbert is respectfully solicited at a BALL to be given at the ASSEMBLY ROOM of the Central Hotel, Muncietown, Indiana, on Monday, the FOURTH OF JULY, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Volney Willson, John Bowen, Samuel Andrews, Managers, June 28, 1842." Wedding invitations in those days were likely to be guarded in tone, as witness the following, gracefully written in blue ink: "Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gilbert's compliments to Miss Mary Jane Gilbert, and would be happy to see her at their residence next Wednesday at 5 o'clock, p. m. Muncietown, February 6th, 1843." The guests gathered at the John A. Gilbert residence on that evening were witnesses to the marriage of Volney Willson and Miss Betsey Gilbert, daughter of the host and hostess. John A. Gilbert was a nephew of Goldsmith Gilbert and was one of the New Yorkers who had come out here on the solicitation of the latter, founder of the town. Another of these old invitation cards follows: "Washington Ball—The company of Miss Mary Jane Gilbert is respectfully solicited at a Ball, to be given at the American House on Thursday Evening, 22d February, 1844, at 3 o'clock.—Managers, Jacob H. Wysor, Mark Walling, S. H. Russey, Wm. H. Iddings. Muncitetown, February 12, '44."

Among the old pieces of furniture representative of that period which Mrs. Williamson has preserved is what perhaps may be regarded as the first piece of real substantial cabinet-making turned out in this community. This is a chest of drawers, a bureau or highboy, made by Levi Bishop, brother of Mrs. Goldsmith Gilbert, and an expert cabinet-maker, who brought to Muncietown the first kit of cabinet-making tools brought to that place and numerous samples of whose skilled work are still treasured in this county. The piece in question is made of cherry and curly maple taken from the native

woodlands and still carries the original glass knobs on the drawers. Among the old papers preserved by Mrs. Williamson is a receipt dated Cincinnati, July 9, 1842, carrying a memorandum of sale by James Williamson, father of Mrs. Williamson's late husband, J. H. Williamson, and a pioneer packer and dealer in live stock, to I. Scott of 164 pounds of ham at 2 cents a pound, or a total of $3.28 for the transaction. And it must be kept in mind that transportation to Cincinnati in 1842 was by wagon train. What the carter got for his freightage and just what was the packer's net profit on this transaction is not stated.

In this collection are account books of the old Muncietown Mills and of the Gilbert general store and distillery, carrying the transactions of those pioneer enterprises through 1838-40, the oldest of these books opening as of July 24, 1838. Accounts as of the transactions at the distillery show that whisky was retailing at 19 cents a quart. "To 1 bbl. of whisky, 49 gal., $26.93," is a notation in account with Winiford Stout, dated April 30, 1839. The character of some of these accounts would indicate that the Gilberts also were doing a sort of accommodation banking business for some of their customers.

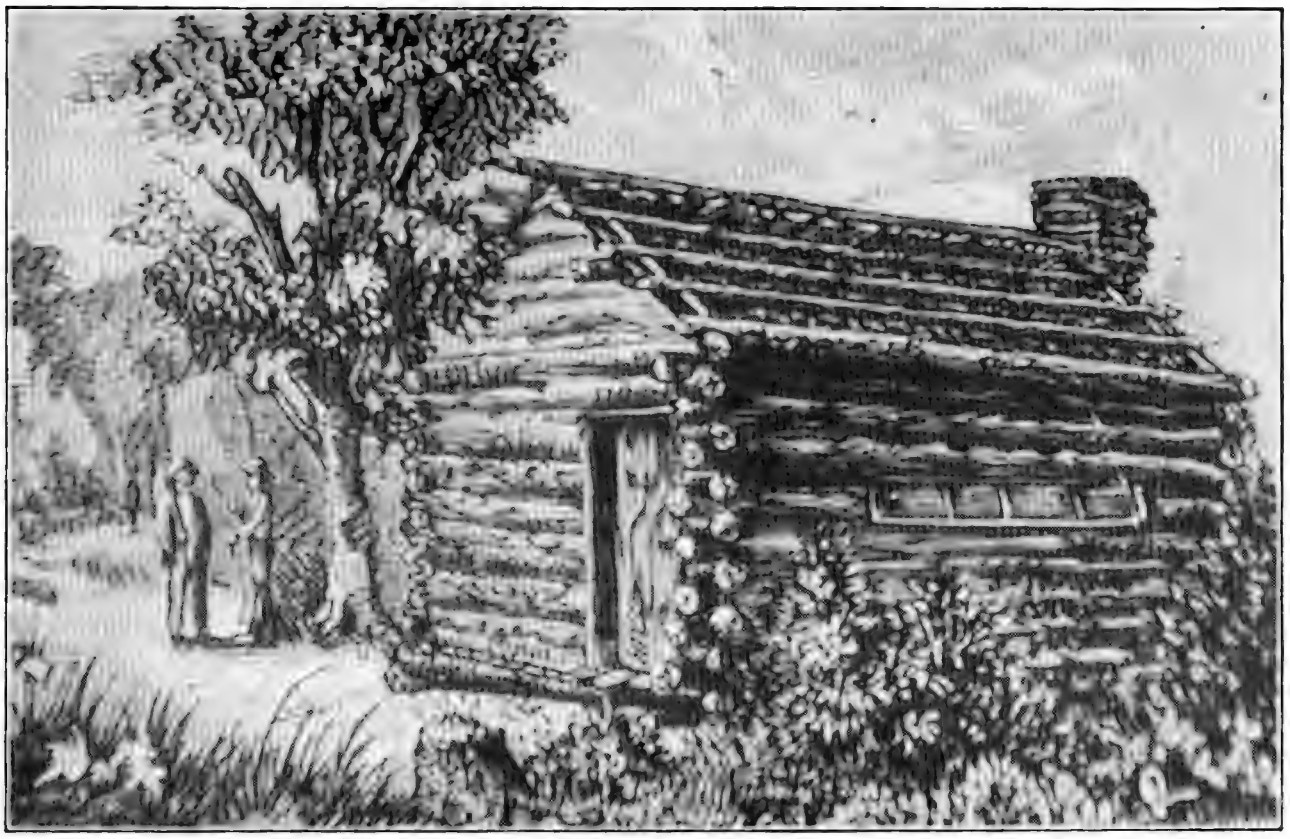
Among the miscellaneous papers in this collection is a hand bill of the early '40s headed "War in Texas" and informing the public that "The undersigned now informs those of his customers who pledged themselves to settle their accounts in September, 1842, that the time has now expired but that their accounts may be found in his hands until the first day of November, next, when they will be left with Esquire Gilbert for collection. Come up and redeem your pledge and save costs and most of your credits. N. B.—Merchantable wheat and flax seed will be taken in exchange for goods. J. H. Wysor, Muncietown, October 10, 1842."

REMINISCENCES OF NATHANIEL FULLER ETHELL

A series of chatty reminiscent letters from the pen of the late Nathaniel Fuller Ethell, in his generation one of Muncie's best known and most influential newspaper men, running in the Sunday *Star* (Muncie) during the summer of 1913, carry much particularly interesting and informative matter relating to the history of old Muncie. Mr. Ethell left here in 1908 and died at Glenwood Springs, Col., in 1915, he then being eighty-one years of age. Nathaniel F.

Ethell was born in the village of Utica, in Licking county, Ohio, January 15, 1834, and was a son of John and Mary Ethell, Virginians, who came over into Indiana with their family in 1839 and settled at old Muncietown, young Nat then being five years of age. The lad grew up in the village, where he learned typesetting, and when he had completed his studies in the old Delaware County Academy went to the state university at Bloomington. He supplemented his schooling by a course in French and German in the private school of Professor Hoshour at Newcastle and in 1851 took up civil engineering and afterward acted as assistant engineer of the construction of the Marion & Mississinewa Valley railroad (now a part of the Pennsylvania system) from Marion to Logansport, and also took part in the construction of the G. R. & I. from Ft. Wayne to Grand Rapids, Mich. During the middle '50s he was for some years engaged in business in Chicago. In 1859 he married Millie Turner, daughter of Minus Turner, one of Muncie's most stalwart pioneer citizens, and was thereafter for a year or two engaged in newspaper work in Indianapolis in association with John D. Defres, and thus started on his newspaper career. In the winter of 1859-60 he returned to Muncie and on January 1, 1860, began the publication of the Muncie *Times*, which in 1869 he sold to Tom Brady and went to Washington, D. C., where he was employed as a foreman in the Government print shop until in 1872, when he took employment in the Interior Department and was for a year thereafter engaged as clerk in the land office at Independence, Kans. In 1873 he returned to Muncie, bought the plant of the *Liberal*, a newspaper that had been struggling along there, changed the name of the paper to the *News* and as editor and publisher of this paper, which in 1878 he changed to a daily, continued in business until he sold the plant to C. W. F. Neely in the fall of 1885.

In the reminiscent letters here referred to Mr. Ethell pointed out that when he arrived at Muncietown as a small boy in January, 1839, "the principal industries of the place were along the mill race—the Walling tannery in the flat below the race; the Gilbert saw mill and adjoining grist mill, the distillery on the site of the Hibbits flouring mill [along the river just north of the present electric power house on North Walnut street], and, at the foot of Franklin street, the woolen factory, a large frame building, red in color. In connection with the distillery were two log pens built across the tail of the race, in which pens fat hogs were still further distended with mash from the still and otherwise fitted for the Cincinnati market."



DELAWARE COUNTY'S FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE—PERRY TOWNSHIP, 1827.

OLD HOME OF DR. SAMUEL P. ANTHONY.
First Lodge of Freemasons in Delaware County Instituted in an Upper Room of This Dwelling in 1843.

EVOLUTION OF THE FIRST DENTIST

"In the '30s and '40s," continues Mr. Ethell's reminiscences, "there was plenty of game in the nearby woods and much of the living for many families was procured by hunters—amateur but generally successful—from the little town. There were but few dwellings unsupplied with a rifle or shotgun, and one or more of the family were familiar with their use. Naturally, so to speak, guns often needed repairs or renewal, this requiring the skill of a gunsmith. The first gunsmith, if I recall correctly, was a man named Lefevre—I think his place of business was in North Walnut street, but he went away and for a while there was lack of gun repairing until a young man, who had stopped at Yorktown for a while, came up and settled in Muncietown.

"This was Samuel O. Budd, a skilled mechanic and an honest man, always earning his pay in a pleasant and satisfactory way. His shop was opposite the public square—a small frame building, half way between High street and the alley east. For some years his business was good and he succeeded, by industry and thrift, in getting a firm foothold in the growing town. While doing this he studied dentistry, which, being of a mechanical turn and of good memory, he soon mastered, and set up his shop in the middle room of his modest building, where for many years he successfully followed his vocation. A few years ago he removed his office to his residence, corner of Main and Monroe, doing what work his increasing age made possible. I remember him years ago going from his office in Washington street to his home and back again, wearing a long plaid Scotch shawl in lieu of an overcoat—a garment much in vogue here then and affected by many of us old-timers. He was a consistent and steady advocate of total abstinence from intoxicating beverages, his opinions always respected because of their sincerity and the fine arguments sustaining them. A fine specimen of intelligent citizen, doing his good part in the making of the town, dying recently in years with honor."

Referring to the growth of the village, Mr. Ethell's review pointed out that by 1840 the town "had grown fast, considering circumstances, the depth of the forests and its almost inaccessibility owing to bad roads. At the latter date there were probably 500 or 600 inhabitants, struggling mightily to get out of the woods into the sunlight. All the trades necessary for the building of houses were

represented, besides others; along with doctors, preachers, teachers, a few ne'er-do-wells—the last often found cuddling acquaintance with the worm of the still, quarreling, fighting or otherwise handicapping the industrious; a fair share of lawyers, tailors, shoemakers —even a hatter, and a pottery making ware for the domesticities."

THERE WERE GIANTS IN THOSE DAYS

"Looking back through the glasses of memory, I see many tall and stalwart forms among the pioneers of the town and county," continues Mr. Ethell's reminiscences. "Topping all are the forms of Job Swain, John Cecil and Joseph Edmonds. Jacob Calvert, out of whose fertile acres Normal City was made, was tall, with swarty complexion, as also was his son William. He was of a Maryland family, I think. The Neelys, Thomas and Moses, were tall and large men. Robert Meeks was tall and in later years heavy—a tremendous worker. His brother Isaac, also a great worker, was slighter in build but above medium height. Doctor Willard was taller than his brother Charles, who was more heavily set, but over medium in height. The Gilberts were a sturdy set of medium height, setting the pace for industry and thrift, building the town. The Carmichaels, south of town, were tall and spare, as were the Gibsons—spare, broad-backed men, shouldering their way into the sunlight through the forests and turning up the soil among the stumps, making farms of value. Jesse Nixon was tall and large in frame, while his neighbor, Liberty Ginn, was equally tall, if not more so; thin of chest, slightly round shouldered, thin and keen of face—a twain hard to beat. Henry and Arch Hamilton were taller than their father, Stephen, whose brick farm house three miles north of town on the Granville road, was for many years a landmark in the fertile region round about.

"Thomas Bishop, who made a place west of town on White river, was a large man. The most of the Reeses were of medium height—another sturdy set of fine farmers. The Fusons were large men, as also were the Mansfields. The Driscolls were of medium height, somewhat stocky, built for service in the fight against the wild. Nate Branson was large, strong and never averse to a scrap, if it was fair, always ready to do his part in the hardships of the time. The Ribbles, whose fine farms were along White river east of town, were spare men, rather above the medium height, good men. William McCallister was large and tall, equally capable, along with his neigh-

bors, the Shoemakers and Cromers, in making a farm paradise in the Richwoods. Thomas Kirby was tall, spare, with a ruddy complexion and a good word for everybody, one of the foremost men of the county, a model of thrift, urbanity and public spirit.

"Minus Turner was of medium height only, but what he lacked in height he made up in muscle that never tired, strength that endured and determination equal to any emergency, forming an important link in the chain of townmakers, building more houses of brick and wood, or both, for himself and others, than any other one man—a fine specimen of pioneer and American manhood—a worthy colaborer with the Gilberts, the Willards, the Kirbys, the Carpenters and other men foregathered to form the town out of hickory and walnut groves, hazel brush, hoop-poles, thickets, black haw trees, swamps and other century-old accumulations of natural growth and decay. James Nottingham, a carpenter, was tall and large, as was his son Osie. John, the brother of James, was much shorter but fully capable of making a farm far out Riverside way, and always able besides to get to the Methodist church, where his 'amens' were conspicuous for sympathetic following of the exhortations and prayers of emotional ministers, vieing in frequency with those of Brother Sample, in his chair facing the audience, rising now and then and beckoning late incomers to vacant seats near the mourners' bench.

"The Straddlings were not noted for height or size, but not anywhere were better farmers or honester men. But for giants, reference is made to Sampson and Abraham Jetmore, living out that way. If old King Frederick of Prussia had been overlord of Delaware county, Indiana, some twenty years after the state had been admitted to the Union he might have recruited a platoon of tall soldiers he so much admired and so widely sought for. I think, however, the recruits would have kicked that hobby of his into fertilizers for the worn out lands of the aristocracy. One could not imagine such men as the Cecils, Swains, Neelys, Gibsons, Carmichaels and Wysors tamely licking the shoes of even so potent a ruler as that old king. The Truitts were large, tall men, with the possible exception of Joshua. The Gregorys were large men of great height. The Heaths were slender and tall. The Armitages were large men. Henry Wysor was a large man, mentally and physically, of great public spirit.

"The Orrs, up Smithfield way, of Irish descent, were not noted for size, except Samuel, the largest and tallest—all good farmers and talkers of ability. Samuel F. Anthony was of good size, round

shouldered, bald headed—wore a wig, had a great head for business, besides being a good doctor. At one time he was reported to have forty rental properties in town besides large holdings of land northwest and south of town. His son Edwin was a large man. The Williamsons of Yorktown and thereabout were men of good size. J. H. Koontz was a large man, a great good citizen, representing the county in the Legislature. Judge Kilgore was a large, tall man—represented the district in Congress, a prominent lawyer, also doing stunts as a farmer. There were many others worth naming in this connection, men of mental and physical worth—a small army of them recruited rapidly, the fame of the fertility of the land going broadcast. There was not a county in the state settled by men more uniformly able-bodied, strong in heart and muscle, determined and effective, than those who came up here in the '20s and '30s from widely separated regions and tackled the virgin forests with ax and fire and turned up the rich soil with plow and grubbing hoe, sowed and reaped, threshed wheat with flails, and kept faith with enduring industry. The size and grit and muscle and brains of these men in a great measure account for the high standing of the county in agriculture, in education and in social and material advancement."

DELAWARE COUNTY'S OLDEST CONTINUOUS RESIDENT

John M. Graham, a retired farmer, living at 310 West Adams street, Muncie, is believed to be the oldest continuous resident of Delaware county, he having lived here more than eighty-eight years. Mr. Graham was born in Virginia in March, 1835, and was but an infant when he was brought by his parents to Delaware county in the fall of the same year, his father, Jahiel Graham, who for many years was better known in this county as "Squire" Graham, settling with his family in Liberty township in what later came to be the Selma neighborhood. Smithfield, on the river, then was the trading point for the people of that community. All of John M. Graham's conscious memories thus are associated with Delaware county. His first trip to Muncie was taken when he was about ten years of age, when he accompanied his father on a horse-trading trip to town. He still recalls that the impression he carried back home with him was that the county town was a wonderful place, where one "could see people everywhere." He has distinct recollections of the old corduroy causeway which was constructed when the first railroad came to connect

Walnut street, from about Charles street south, with the depot. The swail which then covered much of that section necessitated this bridgeway. Otherwise the street would have been impassible for much of the year as far south as the railroad. The first depot was built in the fall of 1851, in preparation for the railroad which was completed through to Indianapolis in the summer of the following year. Mr. Graham continued farming until his retirement in 1886, and has since been making his home in Muncie. He was married in April, 1859, and he and his wife have thus been living together for nearly sixty-five years, which is believed to be the record for this county. Mrs. Graham was born in Liberty township in 1838 and is believed to be the oldest native-born surviving and continuous resident of Delaware county. Her father, John Smith, a Vermonter, was one of the pioneers of Liberty township.

Charles F. Willard, now living at Muncie, is the oldest surviving native Muncietonian, though not a continuous resident of the town. He was born at Muncietown in 1842. Wallace Hibbets, retired miller, still living at Muncie, has been a continuous resident of the town since the fall of 1839. He was born in Ohio in the spring of the same year. Martin L. Meeks, veteran mortician at Muncie, is believed to hold the record for the greatest length of continuous service in business in that town. He is past seventy years of age and has been connected with the undertaking establishment, of which he long has been the head, succeeding his father, who founded the business, ever since the days of his boyhood, his actual formal connection with this business thus covering the period since the late '60s. There are several nonogenarians in Delaware county, but none whose continuous residence in the county approaches the periods covered by those whose names are here mentioned. John Sullivan, a native of Ireland, who came to America in 1861, died at Muncie, on January 19, 1924, at the age of 101. He had been a resident of Muncie since 1863.

CHAPTER V

David Gharky, an Interesting Pioneer Figure

In the considerable list of quaint and rare books relating to the days of the pioneers in Indiana and throughout the Midwest country generally, there are few more interesting or more valuable than that carried under the title of "The Life of David Gharky, as Written by Himself: Also, a Record of the Gharky Family; a Description of Muncietown, Indiana; of His Adjoining Possessions; of His Lands in Bates County, Missouri; Together with His Last Will and Testament. Printed by John Gharky. Portsmouth, O. 1852."

This rare old "Life," printed for private circulation, is a work of 220 pages, pocket size, and is substantially bound in the sheep and "marble" of the period. The copy of the book before the present reviewer carries an ornately bordered book-plate bearing the inscription—"This Book is Presented to Charles F. Willard, of Muncietown, Indiana," and it is through the courtesy of Charles F. Willard, present owner of the book and son of Charles F. Willard, that this quaint old book has been submitted for review. The senior Charles F. Willard was one of David Gharky's contemporaries at old Muncietown back in the '30s of the past century and was one of the considerable figures in this community in his generation, "a permanent influence in this county's history," as it has been written of him. Charles F. Willard was born at Charlestown, N. H., and was eighteen years of age when in 1830 he took employment with the mercantile establishment with which Thomas Kirby then was connected at Dayton, Ohio. In the next year, 1831, he was sent to Muncietown to take charge of the Kirby agency there in the buying of furs, ginseng, etc., and in the following year became the junior partner in the firm of Kirby & Willard. The commercial interests thus established were extended by Mr. Willard until he became recognized as one of the leading factors in the business life of this part of the state. He died in 1871. In a niche reserved for the purpose, in the Willard building,

corner of Main and Walnut streets, erected by his son in 1886, is an admirable stone statue of the senior Charles F. Willard.

NOTABLE SERVICE OF GHARKY'S SON

The printing of the Gharky "Life" was indeed a labor of love. In his preface, John Gharky, the printer of the little volume, addresses the work to "Friends and Relatives" and then says: "Inasmuch as our father has written the contents of the following pages, and so earnestly requested that the original shall be preserved from age to age as a family relic; knowing that it belongs to Philip, to whom I shall send it, and feeling certain that but few if any of you, would ever obtain a sight, much less a perusal of it, I have voluntarily printed it, with second handed type, on a press of my own plan and manufacture, and presented a copy to each member of the family now in existence bearing the name of Gharky, for which purpose only it is designed. . . . As an apology for the inferior workmanship and the many blunders and errors that occur in the book, which were never seen until too late to correct, I will remark that I am no printer, but a gunsmith. I never took hold of a type until I was 30 years of age; and as the old saying goes: 'It is hard to learn an old dog new tricks.' No other person in existence could or would have printed the work, and if foreordination was to be believed in, here is a forcible evidence of its existence, and I have learned the use of types for no other than this purpose." Certainly a laudable filial obligation, admirably discharged.

David Gharky was a European, born at Stargard, Pomerania (in Prussia), February 13, 1775, and was a son of Johann Christian and Elizabeth (Warburg) Gharky, native spelling Gehrcke—pronounced Yurky. The first part of his "Life" is devoted to a narrative concerning his family and the details of his upbringing, with many interesting and intimate sidelights on same. "My constant attendance and perseverance in study," he wrote (p. 44), "brought me head in nearly every class in school; in Latin I had already made great progress, and my father was often flattered by the testimony of my tutor that I was apt to learn; but I had no intention of becoming a preacher, mainly because I never thought that my father would allow me a sufficiency to pursue my studies at the university; hence I had fully determined within myself to learn some mechanical branch, and my choice was not difficult to make." At the age of

fourteen Gharky became indented to a joiner, "for three years' apprenticeship, finding my own clothes, washing and mending, and the half of a bed, besides paying $20—$10 in hand and $10 at the expiration of my time. Now my drama commenced, and I found too late that I had, agreeable to an old proverb, 'jumped out of the frying pan into the fire.'" Upon completing his apprenticeship young David worked as a journeyman joiner in his native land until he was twenty-one years of age, when he sailed for America "and at 4 o'clock on a Saturday, A. D. 1796, we landed at Philadelphia; it was very smokey, and the sun looked bloody to me."

NOT A VERY ENCOURAGING BEGINNING

Book II of the Gharky "Life" carries David's ingenuous narrative up to the year 1838, including the story of his arrival at Muncietown. Concerning his stop at Philadelphia David writes that "I got employ with an old German, whose shop was out of town; but whether it was poverty or what, I got a mere nothing for my labor, as for about six weeks' work I got nothing but a rorum hat, mine having been stole on the day we landed." Not a very encouraging beginning in the land of hope and promise. On April 9, 1800, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, David Gharky married Elizabeth Knappenberger. Gharky had been prospecting over in the Ohio country the year before and after his marriage, he writes, "I hired a team and had her things hauled to McKeesport, where we got into a boat, taking her two cows aboard; the river being high, we had a quick, pleasant and agreeable voyage; and landed safely here (Alexandria, Scioto county), May the 2nd, 1800. . . . Nothing of very great import transpired in 1803, except that the Northwestern Territory was admitted as a state, and Scioto county was marked out by our legislature, which is the era from which feuds and strikes are dated. Until this time the inhabitants of Alexandria lived in peace and harmony, like one great family, though nowise related by the ties of blood, but by Christian-like neighborship. . . . The majority of the humane portion moving off and newcomers not caring for its cultivation, this virtue became neglected and a rule brought in vogue, 'Every one for himself.' Portsmouth was now laid out and the generous proprietor, Henry Massie, offered each one here as many lots there as he owned here, on condition that he would move or build there, and very advantageous offers were made. But adhering to the principles

of my neighbors, I remained here, to my sorrow, without benefit. The hope of getting the county seat located here kept up a lively anticipation of the superiority of our place over Portsmouth, until the seat of justice was permanently established there, when we commenced to dwindle into that nothingness which our feuds brought us to."

From his narrative it is apparent that Gharky had a hard time of it generally. "In the winter of 1804-5 the Ohio tore all my fence away and I went to the Miamis in search of a place to suit me better; but, alas, I was deceived. Not only the Miamis but every little rivulet had overflowed its bank, as I learned from the devastation made on the adjacent grounds, to the injury of the inhabitants, and I returned home contented and satisfied." In May, 1813, Gharky was called into military service in America's second war for independence. "I was two months from home, mostly at Upper Sandusky," he writes. "In this time I at least learned the difference between a camp and home life; but freely would I go again if called on, if I could render any service to my adopted country. I hope, my son, that you will always stand ready to defend the liberty and freedom of that country which gave you birth, without fear or cowardice; and then you will please your aged parent, when, on the contrary, I would scorn to own a coward as a son."

In May, 1814, Gharky sold out at Alexandria and moved to Portsmouth and in the next year when the town was incorporated he was elected a councilman—"against my will, and the board elected me treasurer." In the fall of 1820 he was elected auditor of Scioto county and by successive re-elections held the office until his resignation in the spring of 1830 and removal to Muncietown. Gharky had been active in milling industries at Portsmouth and also for some time operated the ferry. His "luck" seemed to have changed. "Fortune seemed to smile upon me," he wrote, "and all things prospered around me and my property increased." And then family troubles began. "In the fall of 1829," the old diarist wrote, "a disagreement arose in my family, which resulted in a separation; and I boarded in my own house, having the victuals brought there to me until March, 1830, when I resigned my office and went to Muncietown, Indiana."

GHARKY'S LIFE AT MUNCIETOWN

David Gharky's initial entry regarding his life at Muncietown is as follows: "In March, 1830, I bought a corner lot of Lemuel Jackson, with whom I lived. He entered a half-quarter of land for me in Indianapolis. April the 12th I bought and entered 327 acres of school land [in section 16 of Center township, now covered by the city of Muncie]. In May I entered into partnership with Lemuel Jackson, and we built a saw mill. In July, having already spent $1,000, I went back to Ohio for more money. On my return I took sick with fever and ague. August the 27th the mill began to saw and would have done very well, with good attendance, provided it had not been built on a sandy foundation." Hard luck again knocking at the door.

"On the 13th day of February (1831), being my birthday," the diarist writes, "we had the greatest eclipse on the sun that I had ever seen before. Hart, a Yankee, and his wife kept house for me. I lost a cow in the swamp and laid all winter with severe rheumatism. David [his son] came to see me in March and made me a skiff; shortly after he left here the saw mill settled four feet in the sand, and this prospect was blasted in the bud." The narrative then goes on to say that he presently returned to Ohio and borrowed $500 at 12 per cent interest. While on that visit he "was taken with a writ for charging unjust fees as auditor; returned, dismissed Hart for embezzling my property, commenced a severe but my last drunken frolic, got safely over it and took my seat on the stool of repentance. Since the 22nd day of August, 1831, I have neither drank a drop of spirituous liquor or made use of profane language, and since the 8th of December, 1831, I have used no tobacco."

In February, 1832, the suit against Gharky (as auditor) went against him. He writes: "I went to Portsmouth in time to appeal it to the supreme court. In this month the Ohio was three or four feet higher than it has ever been within the recollection of any white man." The diarist remained in Portsmouth during the summer and then "return to Muncietown, where they had taken one acre of my ground under a writ of *ad quod damnum*. In March, 1833, I sold all my loose property here for a song, traded the half of the mill and the partnership articles to Lemuel Jackson for four inlots in the town of Muncie [his first use of the shorter name] and then went to Portsmouth. At the October election I offered for treasurer and was elected by nine votes; had my election contested and gained it in

court, as also that unjust trial on which the cost was $220. In June, 1834, I entered on the duties of my office by entering into bonds of $16,000, with seven securities. On the 4th of June, 1834, my wife died, and on the 5th of June my youngest son, Manuel, died, both of cholera. . . . In June, 1836, after settling up my official concerns . . . I came to Muncietown with the liver complaint; boarded with [Patrick] Justice, dug out my mineral spring, which cured me, and I went back to Portsmouth in the fall . . . and bought A. J. Bingham's printing establishment. In May, 1837, John White printed three numbers of the *Muncietonian.*" This was the first newspaper printed in Delaware county, as is set out elsewhere.

The next notation in this diary is as of date July 3 (1837), when the diarist notes "I had my thigh bone broke." In the following November he returned to Portsmouth, where he evidently spent the winter. In 1838 he became interested in a Missouri land speculation, in which he apparently presently found that he had been "wronged." In 1840 he notes that he "paid up for my land in Muncie and in August started for Missouri . . . and in November came to Portsmouth; went back (to Missouri) by the way of Muncie in 1841 . . . had a great deal of trouble and came to Muncie. In October had my arm broke by a fall from Cola [his favorite horse] . . . and went to Portsmouth in December." In the next spring he returned to Muncie and "sold my printing establishment to Jones for $450, and in September went to Portsmouth." Gharky's affairs in Portsmouth and in Missouri then occupied his attention until in November, 1843, when he "came to Muncietown, had the old cabin repaired, a stable and privy built, a spring dug out, and spent upwards of $300 here April, 1844, and am now waiting impatiently for money from Pennsylvania."

INTIMATE ITEMS FROM OLD DIARY

Gharky was now sixty-nine years of age. He had been a busy though unsettled man and things were going against him. Among the items selected from his diary as of 1844, is the following: "At my double cabin, Muncietown, March 9th—As to my own distress, I have a sore leg; I am out of funds; destitute of clothing and food, besides being deeply in debt." On the 21st he notes that "I have now been afflicted with a sore leg for eight weeks." On the 16th of April he notes "Leg seems to mend—I long for travel," and then, on the 22d,

"I left Muncietown at noon." 25th—"Arrived at Cincinnati." 26th —"Set a tailor, bootmaker and seamstress at work." 27th—"Bought bandanna, socks, razors, hone, apples, watchkey, shoes and suspenders." 30th—"Clothes not yet done; engaged passage to St. Louis on 'Louis Phillipe' for $10; leg is sore; got shirts which cost $8." May 1—"Got clothing, $50; went on boat." 6th—"Reached St. Louis; stopped at Vancourt's." Gharky's business in Missouri occupied him until in the following November, his notation as of the 18th of that month (1844) having it that "at daylight we reached Cincinnati." 21st—"Arrived at Muncietown at noon." 25th—"Moved into my double cabin." Continuing notations through December have to do with his treatment of his sore leg. On the 21st he notes that "Jack's store was broke open in the night and the contents of the safe taken." In the first week of January, 1845, he notes the prevalence of scarlet fever in the vicinity, with the death of five children in one week, in the Gallagher, Baxter, Lockwood, Keasby and Jo Davis families. On the 12th of February he notes that "my leg is mending finely." 13th —"My 70th birthday—It is bitter cold." The weather must have changed suddenly, for on the 25th he notes that he "had clover seed sown." 26th—"Sodded my door yard." March 6—"River very high; bridge in danger; no mail." 17th—"Court begins; I am indicted." 21st—Took sick and shook like the ague." 27th—"Eight Sappingtons pills have restored me." April 4-5—"Meriton surveyed my land; fixed all the plats." 11th—"Moses Ebey died without a struggle." 15th—"Levi Bishop cut his own throat." 17th—"Started for David's" [his son in Missouri].

GAVE UP HIS CABIN HOME

The old diarist remained in Missouri, where his leg still gave him much bother, until in October, 1845. His diary as of the 26th of that month notes that he "arrived at Cincinnati." 29th—"Came to Muncie and stopped at Ethell's." November 3—"Lutz hauled furniture to Ethell's." Gharky evidently was giving up his cabin home. 4th—"Sawed, split and carried up into my room one-eighth of a cord of wood in less than two hours." 8th—"Poulticed leg and took salts." 11th—"Bought a pew for $2.50 and went to see it." 12th—"Walked through bottom; timber destroyed." 16th—"Sacrament at Irwin's church." 21st—"Leg is worse; sale of press." 27th—"Fast day; went to church; pumps froze." December 5—"Commenced the use of urine on my leg." 6th—"A boy kicked my leg and hurt it se-

verely." 9th—"Urine appears to help leg." 15th—"Drafted my land for Thomas Kirby." 25th—"Children call for Christmas gifts." 26th—"Drafted my land for Jo Anthony." January 7th—"Drafted land and lots for T. S. Neely." 11th—"Felt unwell; read the first Muncie *Journal*." 13th—"Lot 3 in block 4 sold to E. Gilbert through mistake; began a draft of the town." 17th—"Israel Shoemaker died here." 20th—"Finished David's plat and began Philip's; a heaviness of mind hangs over me." 29th—"My medicinal spring water has helped me." February 1—"Great Methodist meeting." 7th—"Methodists fell into J. Russell's cellar." 13th—"My 71st birthday; walked to Irwin's." 16th—"Dreamed of sitting on the wheel of fortune." 21st—"Great wolf hunt." March 9—"Bought a hat for $3.50." 21st—"Had an encounter with Coan." April 4—"John Marshall married the widow Gilbert." 6th—"Began a draft of school section, sixteen inches square." 7th—"Finished the draft for J. Anthony." 10th—"Cleaned out my medical spring." 12th—"Easter Sunday; ground covered with snow; not sick, yet have no appetite; distressed in spirits and mind." 19th—"Walked twice to spring." 29th—"Felt sick and took pills." May 10—"Saw Shafer and wife baptised in river." 16th—"Closed mortgage and got $602; horse race and fight." 22d—"First news of the Mexican war; walked to spring and seminary; exhibition at night." 27th—"Walked up to my mound." June 3—"Drafted Muncietown; slept sound." 13th—"Great gathering for military purposes; Sample elected lieut. col.; Ribble, major; Paff jailed for cutting Ethell's scull."

Gharky took a trip over into Ohio, visiting his old home at Alexandria, his notation as of July 2 having it that he "walked to Alexandria grave yard; tomb very much defaced." He left Cincinnati on the 8th "at sun rise" and "reached Muncietown at 3½ o'clock p. m." July 11—"Three children buried; Marshall spoke." 23d—"Drafted all my lands for William Robey." August 1—"Horse company paraded." 2d—"Rode to spring, which runs strong." 6th—"Commenced a draft of all my possessions in a superior style." 13th—"Leg very bad; poulticed with live-forever." 31st—"Camp meeting people going home." September 10—"Appraisers allowed me $8 for gravel." 22d—"Verdict against me for $125.25." 24th—"Got a new trial by paying costs, $43.16." 28th—"Wrote to my sister; mind uneasy." October 5—"Put the writing on three superb drafts." 8th "Went to funeral (Spencer Moore); grand menagerie here." 13th—"Ethell took his sign down." 19th—"Glorious news from the Mexican war." November 17—"Wrote my will; leg is painful."

FIRST PLANS FOR COMING RAILROAD

During the following December and January Gharky was at Portsmouth, returning to Muncietown on February 15, his diary noting that he "came to Ethell's; my room occupied." February 23, 1847—"Rode to spring and cleaned it out." 29th—"Moved to Andrews'; warm but dark room." March 5—"Walked on mound." 11th—"The Halstead trial came on." 12th—"Some swore false; verdict for me, $25.81." April 3—"Squirrel hunt." 4th—"John Parker, cow thief, ran off with Isaac Tildon's daughter." 21st—"They got trees from my land to plant in the public square." May 1—"Rain spoiled the youngsters' sports." 7th—"Had my last two apples wasted." 12th—"Doctor Clark died." 22d—"Mexican volunteers started for Marion." 31st—"Walked to farm, grave yard and mound." June 3—"Temperance speeches delivered." 5th—"Horse company paraded." 14th—"Went up into the court house steeple; bell weighs 491 pounds; hangings, 300 pounds." 16th—"Raised a club and sent for eight *Sat. Couriers.*" 26th—"Railroad meeting; corresponding committee appointed." July 4—"Ate my last apple; walked to Franklin's." 10th—"Camp meeting at Campbell's creek." 11th—"Had a light chill and burning fever." 13th—"Took 28 pills and feel no better." 16th—"Feel some better; walked through town." 20th—"Wrote reminiscences of Capt. Samuel Gunn's vicissitudes." 29th—"Leg gets worse; employed Dr. Anthony." August 2—"Leg no better; warm election day." 20th—"Railroad route determined." 26th—"All gone to the grand show; leg better." September 3—"Took eight ague pills; leg uncommon sore." 4th—"Tom Thumb came to Muncietown." 26th—"Charles F. Willard's Frances died." 28th—"Circus with a bear without fore feet." October 1—"Use Mahon's salves and leg mends." 26th—"Walked to the farm." November 4—"Caravan and circus here." 9th—"On hand: Gold, $70; paper, $57; silver, $2.50." 18th—"Smallpox made its appearance here."

On November 22 the diarist "left Muncey at 10 o'clock, a. m." and on the 26th "came to Portsmouth," where on the 28th he notes that there is "high water and bank caving very much." On December 7 he notes that "my daguerreotype was taken by Shewell." 13th—"Leg severely sore; plaster inflames it; torment, confusion, loss and dismay." He returned to Muncie on the 29th and his notation as of the 30th has it that "smallpox is raging fearfully." January 1 (1848)—"Made fourteen gifts and took to children; A. Kennedy was buried

in Indianapolis." 6th—"Town meeting; resolution adopted respecting Kennedy's death; committee appointed." [It will be recalled that Andrew Kennedy read law at Connersville and soon after his admission to the bar in 1830 located at Muncietown. In 1835 he was elected to represent this district in the Legislature; in 1838 was elected to the state Senate, and in 1841 was elected to Congress. He was the choice of his party for the United States Senate in 1847, and would probably have been elected by the Legislature which was precipitately adjourned on account of the smallpox scourge to which he fell a victim on December 31, 1848.] 7th—"Doleful times; bell tolls at 9 o'clock." 12th—"Sleighing and log hauling is all the rage." February 10—"Jo and Tom Buckles rented my farm." 22d—"Grand ball and turkey dinner." 28th—"Fire in the prairie." March 6—"Dismal cold and river frozen over." 21st—"Smith [Oliver H.] lectured on railroad; books opened." April 13—"Walked to my farm and mound." 22d—"I rode to the dam, bridge and spring."

EFFICACY OF WATERS OF GHARKY SPRING

On the 25th the diarist left Muncie for Missouri and on the 26th notes that he "saw the first operation on the lightning line." On the 28th he "left Cincinnati on the Neplus Ultra" and on May 2 "at night we arrived at St. Louis." On June 2 "a cloud bursted over St. Louis, overflowed the town, ruined roads and bridges." On the 21st he "arrived at and left Cincinnati" and on the 24th "reached Dr. Andrews' in Muncietown." 25th—"Walked over farm and to spring." 26th—"Great speeches delivered at court house." 30th—"Feel better from drinking my spring water." July 1—"Great railroad election." 6th—"Three eastern mails a week established." 11th—"Trouble in camp concerning the clerkship." 20th—"Rejoicing over the arrest of horse thieves." 22d—"Great quarterly meeting." 26th—"Wax figures not shown on account of storm." August 7—"Election day; nursed my sore leg." 9th—"Ball at Hoon's." 23d—"Walked to spring; hole shot through cup." 25th—"Went to spring; hole shot in new cup." September 1—"Leg worse; poulticed it with carrots." 3d—"Horse thieves broke jail." 4th—"One thief caught." 12th—"I was summoned before the grand jury." 14th—"Had one tooth pulled; two and a stump left." 16th—"Walked to the spring; tin cup there." 22d—"Leg mends and I have a good appetite." 26th—"Great gathering for show." October 5—"Began railroad draft; leg mends fast."

7th—"Paris cut Nottingham with a hatchet." 12th—"Apple peeling and dancing at Dr. Andrew's." 14th—" A painful bile on my cheek." 19th—"Great excitement in love affairs." 22d—"Granny Thompson died, aged 98 years." 30th—"Anxiety of mind during sleep." November 7—"Presidential election day; I voted for Zack." 10th—"Much sickness prevails in this section." 13th—"Excitement concerning railroad and depot." 16th—"Garst petitions for a charter for a hotel." 19th—"Walked to railroad route; more healthy." 23d—"Freemasons buried old Mr. Miller." December 30—"Presented Dr. Willard my crockery ware." January 8 (1849)—"Rumor of railroad route being altered." 26th—"Sick, and went to bed at 10 o'clock." 29th—"Wrote to Myers in great distress." February 8th—"Feel some better and walked into town." 11th—"Negro preaching; dined at James Truitt's." 13th—"I am 74 years old; I dressed, went up town and found nothing right." 20th—"My farm looks bad." March 17—"O. H. Smith lectured on railroad." 20th—"Sam Orr's speech; exposure of Sample's." 30th—"Cleared and harrowed the mound."

EXCITEMENT RUNNING HIGH OVER RAILROAD

The old diarist's vacillating mood evidently was changing for the better. He apparently was again taking an interest in his labors. On April 7 he "walked to mound and spring" and on the 12th he again "walked to mound." On the 13th he noted that there was an "exhibition at the seminary," which he no doubt attended, and on the next day (the 14th) he noted "high discussion on location of depot," in which he no doubt took part. April 20—"Wrote a description of my Missouri land." 24th—"Had overalls tore by a dog." 28th—"Excitement runs high on railroad." On May 1 he notes a new physical pang—'rheumatic pains in knee." 4th—"Wrote release of right of way for railroad." 5th—"Lightning struck Waters' house and stunned his daughter." 7th—"Both knees begin to pain me." 8th—"Exhibition of the Shaking Quakers." 14th—"Rheumatism left me." 17th—"First marble tomb arrived from Dayton." 19th—"Hydraulic ram erected on top of saw mill." 22d—"Rheumatism again in right knee." 26th—"Walked to both springs." 29th—"Wisner lectured on phrenology."

Local contentions over the routing of the coming railroad apparently would not down. On June 1 Gharky wrote—"Confusion about railroad." 9th—"Resurvey of railroad; quarterly meeting." 11th—"Commissioners levied railroad tax." 17th—"Saw two women bap-

tised in river." 20th—"Felon broke jail." 25th—"Walked to farm; nothing goes right." 27th—"Town in commotion about railroad route." 28th—"Kept in bed all day and took medicine." July 1—"Rode to farm and spring." 10th—"Cholera in Bluntsville; several leave town." 11th—"Despondency prevails; street and pond draining committee; Caleb Wilcoxon died, cholera." 12th—"Stage stopped running; Burlington and Bluntsville deserted by set of cowards." 13th—"California fever supersedes cholera." 15th—"Dent Smith died of cholera." 16th—"John Barber, Joseph Williamson and Aaron Stockham died of cholera." 17th—"John Wilcoxon died of cholera." 18th—"Aretta Andrews, Eliza Boldman and Thomas Williamson's son died." 23d—"Funeral of Jesse Moore's child; horse race." 25th—"J. Wesley Redhead died of cholera." 27th—"California fever rages still higher." August 3—"Left leg sore; took five pills." 6th—"Election day and horse race." 19th—"My cough increases; feel weak." 25th—"Quarterly meeting; feel vastly better." September 3—"Robbery committed at Osborn's house." 19th—"Walked to spring; both tin cups gone." 20th—"The great 'I Am' held forth in the court house." 22d—"Felt bad and took three pills." 28th—"Had a severe shake of the ague."

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR THE CHILDREN

The "California fever" apparently was finding abatement through an outlet. On October 1 the diarist makes a brief note, "Californians started." Significant date for this hardy bunch of local '49ers. The railroad question still was exciting much local comment. On the 22d there is this note in the diary: "Loud vociferations against railroad depot." November 1—"Walked to spring, hurt my left leg." 2d—"P. Moore bought my wood; eight acres for $80." 10th—"Brewery on fire." 11th—"Man died of milksickness." 14th—"Walked on railroad to Levi Bishop's land." 29th—"Smallpox in town." 30th—"Confined to house by rheumatism." December 4—"Walked to show damages on my mound." 9th—"John Russey died; didn't leave the house." 10th—"Osborn died; smallpox; Masons buried R." 20th—"I read by candle light at noon." 25th—"Done up nine Christmas gifts for children." Despite his afflictions, the old man's heart remained mellow. 31st—"New Year's ball at Joseph Anthony's.". It is easily conceivable that David was there getting a bit of cheer.

The first notation in the diary opening the year 1850 is that of January 3—"Letter from McCoy, containing $15." 4th—"Philip

Moore paid me on the timber, $45." 6th—"Rode to Gough's chapel; dined at Franklin's." 8th—"Sick; took pills; settled with Buckles and Homer, $110.39½." 10th—"Pills did not operate; balloon ascension." 16th—"William Calvert was married to Miss Reeves." 17th—"I rode to Calvert's; William's infare on hand." 20th—"I walked to Franklin's and dined." 31st—"Ate my last bellflower apple." Friends apparently were good to the old man and his invitations out seemed numerous. His notation as of February 1 states that he "walked to John A. Moores and dined." 3d—"Turkey dinner here at D. H. Andrew's." 6th—"Tucker and girl fled and sheriff pursued." 8th—"Settled with D. H. Andrews, $126.91½." 11th—"Tucker is bound over; his bond is $350." 13th—"I am 75 years old; walked to John Moore's." 19th—"Horatio Gilbert was married; I was invited." 27th—"I rode to Philip Moore's and dined." March 1—"Drafted railroad for Jo Buckles." 4th—"Italian exhibition; music bad." 6th—"Great fight; river high; mill dam gone." 14th—"Dined at Jacob Calvert's." 16th—"D. H. Andrews shot sixty pigeons." 26th—"Got badly mired at the spring." 29th—"Unwell; took morphine and six pills." 31st—"Rode to Josiah Williams'; had appetite."

HIGH HONORS FOR FANNY LEE TOWNSEND

April 1—"H. Smith started to N. Y. with horses." 2d—"The killed child was buried." This item seems to stand alone, the diarist having made no previous mention of apparent tragedy. 7th—"Walked with John Ethell up on mound." 14th—"Walked to Franklin's and dined." 15th—"I walked to Lloyd's and dined." 20th—Great excitement over Fanny L. Townsend." 21st—"Rode to Parkers and dined." 22d—"Rain kept me from seminary." 26th—"Negro performance and music." 28th—"Walked to John A. Moore's and dined." May 1—"Bell tolled at Fanny Lee Townsend's departure from Muncietown." 14th—"Rode to spring with Dr. Willard." 16th—"Burned stumps in the new field." 17th—"Fatigued and cramp in the thigh all night." 20th—"Walked to spring; letter from my sister." 27th—"Signed power of attorney for J. S. Buckles." June 2—"Rode to spring; lost whip; dined at John A. Moore's; supped at Wilcoxon's." 3d—"By burning logs in the road I fired the woods." 8th—"I rode to spring; tin cup gone." 14th—"Daniel Burt found sand in my mound." 21st—"Depot excitement runs extremely high." 23d—"Dined at Franklin's; rode to William Bridget's funeral; left fifty

persons at my spring." The popularity of this old mineral spring evidently was growing. 28th—"Finished railroad plat." 30th—"Walked to spring with Ethel and Willard." July 4—Walked to Moore's shanty; the boys have a picknick dinner." 11th—"Wrote a letter to my sister." 12th—"Sick, took pills and got wet by the rain." 16th—"Dr. Willard and I walked to the spring." 17th—"Saw California gold, sent home by Spear." 20th—"Felt a slight dysentery; walked to spring." 21st—"Moses Neely and I walked to the spring." 22d—"Took Cola [his horse] to Calvert's; squared accounts with Moses Neely." This is the last entry in this engaging old diary. In brackets following this entry is a notation, probably in the hand of the son who printed the book, stating that "the probability is that he (David) left Muncietown on Tuesday, the 23d day of July. He arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday, the 27th; was taken sick the same day and died on Friday, the 9th of August, at 8 p. m., under the treatment of Dr. J. M. Shackleford." In the "Family Register" carried in this little old book, under the heading "Deaths" the notation relating to Gharky's death has it that he died of cholera in the Franklin House at Portsmouth.

DAVID GHARKY'S PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE

A notation in Gharky's diary as of February 1, 1848, has it that he "wrote to page 4 to C. F. Willard." 3d—"Wrote to page 8 to C. F. Willard." 8th—"Wrote to page 12 to C. F. Willard." 11th—"Finished writing to Willard, on page 16." The old man then was about to enter upon the seventy-fourth year of his life. He had written his memoirs, detailing with frank intimacy the varying courses of his changing fortunes. In March, 1844, at his double log cabin in Muncietown, he wrote that "it has seemed surprising to me, yet nevertheless it is a fact, that during my long, wearied and chequered life a perceptible change took place with me, either for good or evil, septuannually; or, rather, a new epoch appeared in my life every seven years." Four years later he apparently felt the urge further to express himself, and it is thus that there is carried in his "Life" the following "Extracts From an Address to Charles F. Willard," dated at Muncie, February 1, 1848, a singularly interesting human document:

"Dear Charles—In presence of Parson Irwin lately at your house, the conversation was turned upon fear and cowardice, which brought

in its train all the miseries of believing in hobgoblins, elves, fairies, spirits, ghosts and witches. A retrospective view of my infancy now pictures in my mind the fear, dread and horror such tales nightly told by my father's servants produced on my infant mind. Although my father was not a believer in ghosts, he firmly believed in witches, and on every Walpurgis night (May the 1st) he made me make three crosses with chalk on every door and blind.

"During my apprenticeship I grew more bold working among coffins, which was my principal occupation, and we sometimes had a cellar full on hand, concerning which I have heard many superstitious tales, and loud raps or whacks on them. After my apprenticeship, in traveling among entire strangers, my fears gradually grew less; not because I never witnessed anything incomprehensible to me and bordering the mystic if not supernatural order, yet I never obtained the sight of any apparition, although it was devoutly to be wished for; not only in order to procure knowledge of a future existence, if any there be, but through it to pry into futurity itself. For this purpose I have climbed mountains to see them there at sunrise; descended into mines to spy the mineral ghost; at midnight there have I called on murdered men to reveal their murderers to me, all of which availed me nothing.

"During these unsuccessful trials in which my impetuous daring had often led me, to obtain sure and undeniable proofs of invisible or spiritual beings existing in another world, a number of my intimate friends, who heretofore had joined me in the midnight revel, in joyfully draining the cup of pleasure, even to intoxication, over bacchanalian songs, tales and jokes, as John Collins and others, were suddenly converted into Methodists. This occurrence brought the following question to my mind: 'Can these professions be real?' In order to ascertain this I had a private conversation with each of them on this subject and they all assured me that the change in them emanated from God alone, with whom they held converse in their prayers, and that not only I but every wicked sinner would obtain this long by me sought intercourse by humble, penitent and incessant prayers.

"Now, dear Charles, my mind was made up to follow their instructions, placing implicit reliance in the truth of their statements to me, in describing their peculiar feelings and excessive happiness, their certain and assured salvation in the Kingdom of God and the delightful feelings they had possessed since their so desirable change, as it were, into newness of life. Therefore I adopted the prescribed

rule and offered up in private, sincere and penitential prayer to the giver of all good, stipulating only that if such power existed, or such gifts as my friends pretended they had obtained could be granted to me, to convince me of the fact by giving me a sign of assurance in my dreams or otherwise. How long I kept up this mode of private prayer, apart from all my family, I do not now recollect; but at least I thought it long enough to be heard and granted, when suddenly some of these converted and holy brethren backslid and relapsed into their former sinful state, and laughed at their own deception and being deceived themselves. This caused me to pause and reflect, and not having the least intimation of the reality of the feelings described as being so supernatural by the converts of this sect, I formed an unalterable belief that all of these well described and defined feelings were but a farce, and henceforth I treated them as such.

"Under such circumstances was it to be wondered at that I lost all respect for religious creeds? I had witnessed palpable perjury and gross partiality in one sect; fraud, cheatery and deceit in another; bickerings, backbiting and distrust in the third; and the general abhorrence one sect has for another throughout, although all pretend to be christians, and all expect to enter the Kingdom of Heaven through the narrow gate.

"Although I never had my children christened or instructed in any sectarian creed or principles, I exempted every preacher of the gospel, no matter of what denomination, from paying anything for crossing at my ferry, even in high water, when a mile and a half of rowing was required and the price for man and horse, $1. And during camp meetings and on Sundays I permitted every church goer to go free; yet I seldom attended meeting myself. Widows and their children until they became of age, also went free of charge whenever they chose to cross at my ferry. These are the outlines of my religious character and principles when in March, 1830, I entered Muncietown.

"During the severest part of my rheumatism my son David visited me very unexpectedly. I rejoiced at seeing him, and it ameliorated my agonizing pain and misery to see one son at least who seemed to care for me and would accept of some of my hard earnings as a gift worthy of the donor. Hence I offered him my 100 acres, upon which was the millsite, but judge my astonishment when in flat terms he refused my offer, and said he would not thank me for my whole possessions, and the town into the bargain, as it did

not lie in the right place. He built me a skiff, which done me very essential service, in crossing the mill pond back of the house. From his departure my misery, both external and internal, increased and prosperity with me became only a dream."

MUNCIETOWN IN 1846

In this "Life of David Gharky," under date of 1846, there is the following description of the county seat of Delaware county: "Muncietown is the seat of justice for Delaware county, state of Indiana, situate on the south bank of White river, on an elevation of about 30 feet above its bed. It was laid out in 1827, by four different proprietors, in the form of an oblong square. The principal streets are 45, and the alleys 10 feet wide. The lots are 125 feet long and 62½ feet wide. It contains about 600 inhabitants; a superb court house and jail; a handsome seminary, with an accomplished teacher of different languages and sciences; a printing and postoffice; a Presbyterian and a Methodist church; a flouring and saw mill; a wool-carding and fulling machine; four taverns; eight mercantile and two drug stores; two groceries and a proportionable number of mechanics of every description. Some large brick buildings for mercantile purposes are now in progress of construction, and the building of others next season is under contemplation. Two weekly stages pass from Muncietown to Indianapolis, which lies about 61 miles southwest."

EXPRESSES OPINION CONCERNING NEIGHBORS

In addition to these published reminiscences and letters in the Gharky "Life" there are numerous other bits of this pioneer's writings preserved by Charles F. Willard, of Muncie, who had them from his father, the elder Charles F. Willard, who was Gharky's chief confidant and adviser during the time of the latter's residence here. One of these letters is so expressive of the temperament of Gharky and of his attitude toward some of the members of the early community here as to be worthy of preservation in this connection. This is a letter to Charles F. Willard (the senior), dated September 21, 1848, and is as follows:

"Dear Charles: All the spite, malice and intrigue brought on against poor ME by Judges, Lawyers, Jurors, Witnesses and individuals, consisting of Rogues, Scoundrels and Villains, who have greatly

harmed me here, probably under the Idea that I should be induced thereby to give my property away and leave here, and I fear for further trouble, loss and damages, as I have sustained largely heretofore. But to convince you (the only one known to my secrets) how little I dread their chicanery, I have not only made a sliding scale of the progress in price of my property; but I am determined to stare these evil wishers of mine in the face till I have obtained the price stated here by yours truly, David Gharky." And then followed an elaborate schedule of the Gharky property, by lots and parcels, with a "sliding scale" of prices.

Tradition has it that Gharky bore himself somewhat more "loftily" than was common in pioneer communities and that this exhibition of apparent arrogance invited retaliation on all sides, so that often his life perhaps was made miserable by such as declined to take his European notions seriously. Particularly were the boys of the town "down" on him and their pranks, not always free from malice, gave him no end of annoyance, especially when they would befoul his cherished spring or shoot holes in the tin cups he was wont to keep at the spring. The above letter is evidence sufficient of Gharky's opinion of the community at large, which he seemed to people largely with "rogues, scoundrels and villains." His irascibility at times knew no bounds. It is related that one time he took a notion that Jacob H. Wysor had taken from his woods lot a pole. So incensed did he become at what he considered an act of encroachment on his preserves that he would not listen to Mr. Wysor's denial of the charge and announced to the latter that he not only did not care to be addressed by him but that he never again would speak to him nor have anything to do with him. So consistently did he adhere to this resolve that thereafter in passing the Wysor home he would cross the street and walk by on the other side. The present Charles F. Willard was eight years of age when David Gharky died and he has distinct childish recollections of the pioneer, and particularly of the latter's distribution of Christmas presents to such children of the community as he favored.

In the collection of Mrs. Julia (Andrews) Williamson there is the time-worn copy of David Gharky's "The Works of Lord Byron, Including the Suppressed Poems," published in Philadelphia in 1829.

GHARKY PUNISHED FOR SLANDER

Gharky's unbridled tongue sometimes got him into trouble. In the orders of the March term of the circuit court for 1843 it appears that an action for slander against Gharky, on the relation of Dr. George W. Garst, went for the complainant, the jury assessing the latter's damages at $75.

In the minutes of the board of county commissioners for the September term, 1846, under the head of "David Gharky's Claim for Damages," it is set out with a somewhat facetious pen that "and now at this day David Gharky files his pathetic and cogent epistle to the county commissioners and an invitation to view his mound near town, and also an account of $12.30 for 158 loads of gravel taken by supervisors from his said mound, with a prayer that said sum, and as much more as he can get, to be allowed to him as damages by the board. Whereupon the board appoints Stewart Hoon and Eleazar Coffeen to go to the mound and look at it with eyes of righteousness, feelings of kindness, and a regard to what they are about, and make out what them gravel stones was worth, if anything; not forgetting the law and the need of gravel on the roads, and then come back and set it down in writing to this or the next session; and they must not omit or consider it bad to decide." And then, in the record of allowances for that term, it appears that Hoon and Coffeen each was allowed 75 cents "for services in viewing for Gharky mound," and that Gharky was allowed $8 "for damages to land as per report of viewers." It will be recalled that in his diary notes, above, Gharky makes note of this allowance of his claim.

THE FAMOUS OLD GHARKY MOUND

In this connection it is interesting to recall that pretty much all the streets in Muncie were graveled from the great natural deposit of gravel in the Gharky mound, which gradually thus became leveled to the common grade, the finishing touches being added when Mound street and Gharky street and others in that section of the city were being graded through in the early '90s. When Mound street was being graded a substantial brick cistern was revealed in what became the center of the street. The contractor, recognizing the substantial character of the construction, was careful not to break the walls and by excavating around it carted it off to his own home, half filled

with water, as it was, and installed it in his dooryard, all ready for continued usefulness.

During the memorable flood of March, 1913, when Muncie, along with many of the river towns of Indiana, suffered considerable loss by reason of the high water, the *Star* observed that "news is running now to modern floods, forgetting marks of floods which no doubt occurred ages ago and left their impress in our midst. The great mound in the west part of Muncie, known to old residents as Gharky's mound, is no doubt the result of action of the waters in the prehistoric age of the world. A great scientist who had made ancient land and water marks a life study, visited Muncie before this mound was leveled to get the sand and gravel, and clearly demonstrated that the constant whirling motion of White river against the high banks skirting the north and west bend gradually forced the sand and gravel inward and upward to this central point, thus forming the mound and proving that the remote prehistoric race of mankind that existed here saw greater floods than those of this generation." The flood of 1913 in Delaware county was not as destructive as in many other sections of the state and the loss at that time did not exceed $300,000, according to estimates made at that time, and much of this was borne by the railroads on account of damage to roadbeds. In March, 1904, there was another spell of high water, which the newspapers referred to as the "most disastrous flood in the history of Muncie." Whiteley, Walnut Grove, North Side, Riverside and Westside were particularly affected, the damage being estimated at thousands of dollars. The Yorktown bridge was washed away and this and damage to roads and culverts cost the county about $5,000. From time to time dredging operations have been carried on in White river with a view to averting flood damage.

CHAPTER VI

County Organization and Government

Section 2 of Chapter LIV of the laws passed at the fourth session of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, held at Corydon on the first Monday in December, 1819, this chapter being "an act attaching the New Purchase to the counties therein named," provided:

"That all the remaining part of the said New Purchase lying east of the second principal meridian, except so much of it as has been attached to the counties of Fayette, Jackson and Wayne by former laws, and except so much of it as is attached by the first section of this act [affecting Franklin, Fayette and Randolph counties] to the counties named therein, be, and the same is hereby formed into a new county to be known by the name of Delaware, and all that part of the said New Purchase lying west of the second principal meridian be, and the same is hereby formed into a new county, to be known by the name of Wabash."

Section 3 of this act provided that the counties of Jackson, Jennings, Ripley, Franklin, Fayette, Wayne and Randolph "shall have concurrent jurisdiction throughout the said county of Delaware in all civil cases," and John Vawter was appointed to take a census of the inhabitants of the new counties of Delaware and Wabash.

Though the county of Delaware as now constituted did not attain a separate civil status until in 1827, it will be noted by the above that a much greater Delaware county officially was "on the map" seven years prior to the formal erection of the county as we now know it. As has been pointed out in a previous chapter, that relating to the days of Indian occupancy here, the treaty with the Indians at St. Marys (Ohio) in 1818 opened for settlement more than eight millions of acres of lands for settlement in central Indiana, creating the "New Purchase" designated in the act of the Legislature above quoted, really a second New Purchase, for it was thus that the twelve-mile strip west of the Greenville treaty line and running from the Mis-

sissinewa at about the point now occupied by the town of Ridgeville southwest to the Grouseland treaty line that was acquired by Governor Harrison from the Indians at the treaty of Ft. Wayne in September, 1809, also had been called. This treaty at Ft. Wayne opened lands which provided for the expansion of two new counties. Franklin, north of Dearborn, and Wayne, which extended north of Franklin, including the present counties of Union, Fayette, Randolph and a portion of Jay.

GOOD BARGAIN FOR UNCLE SAM

General Harrison, who then was territorial governor, evidently was well pleased at the outcome of this latter purchase. In his letter to William Eustis, secretary of war, written from Vincennes not long after the negotiation of the treaty, he said: "I think, however, upon the whole, that the bargain is a better one for the United States than any that has been made by me for lands south of the Wabash. The tract along the boundary line south from Fort Recovery is almost altogether of the very first rate. The county of Dearborn in this territory adjoining it is settled up to the very line, and the farms are thicker than in any part of the western country that I have seen, the neighborhood of Lexington excepted. I am informed by the register of the land office at Cincinnati, and other respectable persons, that it is their opinion that there will be several hundred persons upon this tract as soon as the treaty is ratified and an office opened for the sale of it. The tract adjoining on the Vincennes tract is not so uniformly good, but it contains much more good land than either the tract ceded by the treaty of Grouseland or that of Vincennes with the Delawares and Piankeshaws."

By this treaty at Ft. Wayne in 1809 other lands were opened for settlement in the southwest section of the then Territory of Indiana adjoining the Vincennes tract and the Grouseland tract, but it must be kept in mind that all the central and northern portions of the territory still belonged to the Indians until the second New Purchase in 1818 opened the remaining lands south of the Wabash with the exception of certain reservations awarded the Miamis, much of the land north of the Wabash, continuing to be held by the aboriginals until their title finally, with certain minor exceptions, was extinguished in 1836. Immediately following the opening of the lands in the central part of the state surveyors entered the field and "ran the lines"

preliminary to the public sale of the new domain and entry books were opened at the land office at Brookville. In 1822 the land office was moved to Ft. Wayne and thus the lands comprising the present county of Delaware were sold at the latter office. Presently a land office was opened at Indianapolis, the new capital, and later an office was opened at Crawfordsville. Bearing in mind that "the second principal meridian" which constituted the western boundary of the great Delaware county erected by the act of the Legislature of 1819 above quoted runs through the present city of Lebanon, over west in the county of Boone, it will be apparent that the historic old county of Delaware occupied just about the best section of all the present proud state of Indiana, while the new county of Wabash occupied almost as much territory to the west. That was in 1820.

FORMAL ERECTION OF DELAWARE COUNTY

As these lands began to be occupied and as population increased civil units were carved out of the original county of Delaware, among these being Marion county, erected two years following the location of the capital there, until by the year 1824, when the capital was moved to Indianapolis, there had been erected (besides Marion) the counties of Decatur, Rush, Henry, Bartholomew, Shelby, Madison, Johnson and Hamilton in the territory above set out, Randolph county in the meantime having been set off from Wayne county. Grant county was erected in 1831, Jay county in 1836 and Blackford in 1839. It was in 1827 that, with an exception to be noted later, the present boundaries of Delaware county were delimited and a separate civil status granted. This county was erected in accordance with the terms of Chapter X of the laws of the state of Indiana, passed and published at the eleventh session of the General Assembly held at Indianapolis on the first Monday in December, 1826, this chapter being "An act for the organization of Delaware county, approved January 26, 1827," as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That all that tract of country included in the following boundaries shall form and constitute a new county to be known and designated by the name of the county of Delaware, viz: Beginning at the northeast corner of Henry county, thence due north with the western boundary of Randolph county to the northeast corner of section numbered 8, township No. 22, north of range No. 12 east, thence west to the northeast corner of section No. 11, township No. 22, north of range No. 8 east, thence south to the northwest corner of Henry county, and thence east, with the northern boundary of said county, to the place of beginning.

Sec. 2. The said county of Delaware shall from and after the first day of April next enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdiction which to separate and independent counties do or may properly belong or appertain.

Sec. 3. Elias Poston of Rush county, Jonathan Platts of Wayne county, Martin Adkins of Decatur county, Joseph Craft of Henry county, and William Smith of Randolph county, are hereby appointed commissioners agreeable to the act entitled "An act for fixing the seat of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off;" the said commissioners shall meet at the house of Goldsmith Gilbert, in the said county of Delaware, on the second Monday in June next, and shall immediately proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by law. It is hereby made the duty of the sheriff of Randolph county to notify said commissioners, either in person or writing, of their appointment, on or before the first Monday in June next, for which he shall receive such compensation out of the county treasury of said county of Delaware as the board of justices thereof may deem just and reasonable, to be ordered and paid as other county claims are.

Sec. 4. The county board of justices of said new county shall within twelve months after the permanent seat of justice shall have been selected, proceed to erect the necessary public buildings.

Sec. 5. That all suits, pleas, plaints, actions, prosecutions and proceedings, heretofore commenced and pending within the limits of said new county of Delaware, shall be prosecuted to final issue in the same manner, and the state and county taxes which may be due on the first Monday of June next, within the bounds of said county, shall be collected and paid in the same manner and by the same officers as if this act had not been passed.

Sec. 6. The county board of justices shall meet at the home of Goldsmith Gilbert, in said county, on the first Monday in August next, and then and there proceed to do and transact all such necessary business as may be required by law.

Sec. 7. The said county of Delaware shall be attached to the representative district composed of the counties of Allen and Randolph, and to the senatorial district composed of the counties of Rush, Henry, Randolph and Allen; and that all that district of country heretofore known as the county of Delaware, yet unorganized, be hereafter called and known by the name of the county of Adams.

Madison county, on the west, had been erected in 1823, Pendleton, the old trading point and seat of justice originally known as "the Falls of Fall Creek," being the first county seat, and it was not until in 1825 that by an act of legislative authority Andersontown (Anderson) was made the county seat. The territory north of the new county of Delaware was vaguely regarded as being within the confines of Allen county, which had been erected in 1824 and which then embraced the territory later given to Wells, Adams, Whitley and Huntington counties, joining the then somewhat vague northern boundaries of Randolph county, which took in the present counties of Jay and Blackford. By an act of January 24, 1828, a year following the act erecting Delaware county, "all the country immediately north of the county of Delaware, to the township line dividing townships 25

and 26, and west to the Great Miami reservation, is hereby attached to the said county of Delaware." This included the present county of Blackford, which later was attached to Jay county upon the latter's organization; the eastern tier of townships in Grant county, erected in 1831, and two townships in the southwestern part of Wells county, which latter county was erected in 1837. Madison county originally included the present county of Hancock, its northern border being south of White river. The study of the changing boundaries of many of the counties in the later settled portions of Indiana is an interesting one, but hardly profitable for a review of this sort.

A PEN PICTURE OF ORIGINAL COUNTY

"The Indiana Gazetteer, or Topographical Dictionary" (John Scott, Centreville) for 1826, the year before the erection of the present Delaware county, had the following to say of Delaware: "A county embracing all that part of the New Purchase lately acquired from the Indians, lying east of the second principal meridian line, and not included within the limits of any organized county. It is not as yet organized, but the counties contiguous thereto and east of the said meridian, have concurrent jurisdiction throughout the same. It is bounded east by the state of Ohio, north by Allen county and the Wabash river, west by Wabash county and south by Hamilton, Madison, Henry and Randolph. Its greater length is ninety miles from east to west and its breadth fifty-four, containing 3,096 square miles, or 1,981,440 acres. The land is generally good, particularly that which borders on the Salamania and Wabash rivers. Its principal waters are the Mississinawa, Salamania and Wabash rivers, which pass through it in a northwestern direction. There are several extensive prairies in this county, and the Indians have a number of reserves." By some now unaccountable oversight this old gazetteer omitted mention of White river in this list of the streams watering this region. Attention also is called to the old spelling (above) of Mississinewa and Salamonia. The spelling of Centreville (above) was the old style and was followed by John Scott, the pioneer printer. In the old records and plats of this county Center township invariably was spelled "Centre."

BEGINNING OF CIVIL ORGANIZATION

Prior to the definite organization of Delaware county in 1827 Randolph county had civil jurisdiction over the country and the settlers over west in what is now Delaware county, and in 1825 Liberty township, as a new western township of Randolph county was organized and its lines delimited by the commissioners of Randolph county, these lines taking in pretty much all of what is now Delaware county. When settlers were few and far between townships were large, many of the civil townships in those days comprising territory covered by perhaps a dozen congressional townships.

Unhappily, Randolph county suffers under a historical loss similar to that suffered by this county in the loss of some of its early records, the records of the commissioners' court for Randolph county from February, 1821, to November, 1825, having been lost; thus the official record of the organization of Liberty township over here in what then was the western part of Randolph county is not available for reference. However, Jere Smith's "Reminiscences" have it, bearing on this point, that "in the May term of 1825 David Rowe was allowed $1.50 for making return of the election of two justices of Liberty township. From this, and from my recollection, I can say that in January, 1825, either the whole or the east part of [the present] Delaware county was made into Liberty township.

"The township containing Smithfield is still called Liberty, and as David Stout had been county commissioner in Randolph county and had moved to what is now Delaware county, built a mill and laid out Smithfield, I presume he had that country erected into Liberty township. There were but few inhabitants in that region, and David Rowe, who brought the election returns, lived pretty well up on Prairie creek, at least six miles from Smithfield. Also, May, 1826, John J. Deeds, who had settled on White river and had built a mill above Smithfield, was appointed supervisor on the west fork of White river from the mouth of Cabin creek to Mont-see Town, as the Indians called it. Hence 'Mont-see Town' [Muncie] was then (May, 1826) in Liberty township and in Randolph county as well."

Corroborative of the above reminiscence a notation in the records of the commissioners' court of Randolph county for the January term, 1826, sets out that David Vestal was appointed assessor in Liberty township for the year 1826 and Aaron Richardson was appointed inspector of elections in Liberty township for one year. John Coon

and John H. Myers were appointed fence viewers in Liberty township for one year. Then in the May term, 1826, it is recorded that "William Vanmeter [VanMatre, first clerk of Delaware county and first postmaster of Muncietown] is appointed supervisor on the state road from the post numbered 39 to the post numbered 44; ordered that all the hands in Liberty township north and south between the last numbered posts do work on said road and also on the west fork of White river from Monceytown to the line dividing ranges 7 and 8." It thus will be seen that civil direction of affairs as far west as the present city of Muncie was being exercised by the commissioners of Randolph county up to the time of the erection of Delaware county. The "hands"—squatters and early settlers—over here at least were being brought under the keen eye of the state road supervisor and required to do their bit in behalf of the common good. Local government was being established. The frontiersman no longer was a mere power unto himself.

STORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COURT HOUSE

As has been set out elsewhere, the first meetings of the court of the new county of Delaware were held in the tavern of Goldsmith C. Gilbert at Muncietown, where also had met the county agents or commissioners appointed by the Legislature to determine the site of the county seat and set the wheels of local government in motion. This old wayside tavern there on the Delaware trail at the site of the former Indian village at the bend of the river, "where the bend assumes the shape of a horseshoe," properly may be considered as having been nominally and temporarily the first court house in Delaware county.

By the terms of the enabling act for the erection of this county it was provided (Sec. 4) that "the county board of justices of said new county shall within twelve months after the permanent seat of justice shall have been selected, proceed to erect the necessary public buildings." It was on the second Monday in June (the 11th), 1827, that the commissioners appointed by the state for that purpose fixed the seat of justice here. Therefore during the summer of 1828 the board of justices took the initial steps toward the erection of a definite court house and during the fall and winter following (1828-29) superintended the erection of a two-story frame building for that purpose.

The natural presumption would be that this court house would have been erected on the plot of ground (present public square) al-

DELAWARE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

lotted for that purpose in the original donation made by Goldsmith Gilbert, Lemuel G. Jackson and William Brown to secure this point as a county seat site, but the reminiscences of both Thomas S. Neely and Judge Buckles state that the building stood on the west side of High street just north of Main street, probably on the lot later occupied by the old Walling hall which was used as a court room during the time of the erection of the present court house. In the absence of the official record, no explanation now can be given for this apparent deviation from the original intent. The reminiscences of Judge Buckles have it that the public square was first utilized as a site for the log jail which was erected in 1829 or 1830.

This old building on High street, facing the "square," was the first court house proper. The building has been described as having been substantially timbered, these timbers pinned together with wooden pins of from one inch to an inch and a half in diameter, and enclosed with what was known as "solid" weather boarding. The court house was about 20 by 40 feet in ground dimension, the lower story divided into two rooms for court purposes, with a door and two front and two side windows in each, and the upper story partitioned so as to provide quarters for the county offices.

FIRST PUBLIC CONTRACTOR "WENT BROKE"

Hardly more than five years had elapsed until it was apparent that this building would not answer the full purpose for which it was designed and in the winter of 1836-37 the board of county commissioners awarded a contract to Morgan John for the erection of a brick court house, forty-five feet square and twenty-eight feet in height, of two stories, with a suitable cupola, which in due time was completed, but not before the contractor had "gone broke" on the job. Minus Turner's reminiscences (1880) throw an interesting sidelight on the matter of the erection of this old court house. Said he: "I was county agent at the time the present court house was built. By order of the board of county commissioners I went to Centerville, in Wayne county, and procured plans of the court house at that place. This building was constructed after the plan of the one at Centerville. Morgan John was the contractor. He had taken the contract to build the house after a very common plan, which the board had prepared and adopted. I persuaded the board to build a better house and they sent me to Centerville with that purpose in

view. Mr. John accepted the change and went on with the building, but it was so much more expensive that he broke up. This building cost from $1,000 to $1,500 more than if it had been constructed after the original plan. The brick of the building were to be laid up in what then was called 'Flemish bond' and two bricklayers were secured from Newcastle, who were Eastern workmen. They did not, however, prove equal to the task, being unable to lay it up in that way; so, after the first story was up, they quit. Some excitement was caused among us, who had laid brick, to see this kind of work done."

A picture of this building presented in this work is a better commentary on the style and character of the structure than any description could be and will revive memories of other days in the minds of those who were living here prior to the demolition of the old building in the middle '80s to make way for the present court house. The Neely reminiscences (1880), above quoted, have it that when this old court house was erected it "was considered a marvel of beauty and, in fact, was the finest structure in many surrounding counties."

NEED OF NEW COURT HOUSE SOON FELT

Though no doubt at the time of its erection this building probably was regarded as "the last word" in court houses, it was not long until it was found to be wholly inadequate for the growing public needs of the county and it was decided by the commissioners to enlarge the scope of court house equipment by the erection of a supplementary building on the public square to provide sufficient office room. It appears that the court was not in agreement with the plan proposed by the commissioners for a general house of records, for on the order book of the circuit court as of the tenth day of the March term, 1843, it appears that "The Delaware circuit court is now about to close its spring term. During the session of the same it has been made known that the commissioners of Delaware county are making preparations for moving all the county offices into the upper story of the court house. The judges of this court, together with the members of the bar and citizens present, do protest against such a course, for various reasons: First, the late destruction of all the records of Miami county, in this state, in consequence of keeping the office in the court house; the destruction of the records in Dearborn county from a similar cause. We scarcely ever hear of the destruction of the records only from the fact of having more than one office build-

ing. Where more than one or two offices are in the same building carelessness on the part of the occupants ensue and destruction by fire the inevitable consequences. We therefore recommend to proceed immediately to build an office sufficiently large for the clerk's and recorder's offices and furnish the same in such a way as to secure the records from loss by fire." This is signed by David Kilgore and John Brady, judges.

UNUSUAL CONCESSION TO LOCAL CONTRACTORS

In the summer of 1848 the board awarded to the contracting firm of Russey, Wysor & Jack the contract for the erection of this county office building, a two story brick, 46 by 26 feet in ground dimension, at an agreed price of $2,696.46, "the whole job to be completed and ready for use on or before the first Monday of June, 1849." And it was thus that the old county office building which stood alongside the old court house, occupying the northwest corner of the public square, came to get its place there. A local review in 1880, four years before these buildings were torn down to make room for the new court house, referred to the old buildings as "both answering the purposes for which they were constructed, yet in appearance they are somewhat antiquated and illy comport with the magnificent architecture of the present day everywhere manifest in the edifices of the city."

One interesting feature of this old office building was the special privilege the commissioners granted the contractors, James L. Russey, John Jack and Jacob H. Wysor, to construct for themselves on public ground, as a basement story for the county office building, "and to have full, free use of same, with right of ingress and egress on the north end of same, for the term of fifty years, for and in consideration of the sum of $100, to be paid in annual installments of $5 each year in advance: fifty years to be computed from first Monday in June, 1849 . . . no nuisance to be maintained, no liquors to be sold on the premises, except beer or cider, either for purposes of sickness or medicine." This extraordinary lease lacked fifteen years of maturity when the county office building was torn down in 1884. Russey was killed by Indians in California in 1850. Jack died in 1859. Wysor lived until 1905, being eighty-five years of age at the time of his death. This old firm, Russey, Wysor & Jack, at the time that contract was entered into with the county, was operating the old Gilbert flour mill and in other ways was active in local affairs.

Wysor's business activities continued after the loss of his partners and he remained until his death one of the most influential factors in the development of the town.

FIRE IN THE OLD COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING

It was in the auditor's vault in this old office building in the early morning of March 10, 1865, that the fire occurred that caused the destruction of the early records of the commissioners' court besides other valuable papers and records of the auditor's office, reference to which has been made above, entailing a loss that particularly for historical purposes is still regarded as lamentable. The mystery connected with that fire persists to this day. No prosecution followed, but apparently in the minds of many there became fixed an impression that the fire was not accidental, although it was given out at the time that boys playing cards in the basement of the office building during the night had left the stove too heavily charged with wood and that this overheated stove had communicated fire to the wood pile just underneath the vault of the auditor's office and that this fire burning through the floor had consumed a valuable portion of the contents of the vault before it was discovered and extinguished. But this is only one of the stories.

Those still living here whose memories go back to the '60s when questioned concerning this fire will smile with an "I could an' if I would" air, will recall that there was a good deal of local talk at that time about criminal responsibility for the fire and some talk about pushing the investigation to the point of prosecution, but that the auditor always vehemently and at times violently denied any knowledge of how the fire started or why it just happened to destroy certain records and papers at the time highly important to him personally, and that nothing ever was done toward definitely fixing the responsibility. As the Helm review (1880) written fifteen years after the fire says, "whatever the inducement may have been, if really there was any, for the destruction of these records, the facts connected with the transaction seem destined to remain undiscovered. Whether it was the result of perfidy or carelessness, the fact remains that the public, and the citizens of the county especially, have suffered an irreparable wrong."

CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE

At the time the fire evidently was not regarded as much of a "sensation." However, the newspapers of that period were not so much given to sensationalizing local events as they now are. In its "story" of the fire in the issue following the blaze in the court house, the Muncie *Free Press* (March 16, 1865) confined the narrative to nine lines, as follows: "Last Thursday night some villains set fire to the records in the vault of the auditor's office. A considerable portion of the records were destroyed and nearly all were more or less injured. The duplicates for 1864 and 1865 were preserved. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of this act of vandalism."

This theory of incendiarism was maintained by the *Free Press* in the week following, for in its issue of March 23 (1865) it said: "The auditor's office is undergoing thorough repairing and will soon be in order again. The destruction of the records, the auditor informs us, will not work any serious damage to the business of the county, as it fortunately happened that the late records were nearly all preserved. The commissioners' record was destroyed, but that can be brought up from memory, assisted by data not destroyed. Had the fire been kindled in the treasurer's office, as the incendiaries intended, the damage would have been much greater. The discovery of the fire before it broke through the vault was a fortunate affair, for had it once got fairly started the whole building would probably have been destroyed, as well as the entire records of the county." The repairs here referred to apparently were effected at a cost of something less than $500, as on May 30, 1865, the commissioners allowed the claims of S. F. Brady for $295 "for shutters for public offices," and of Kurtz, Barnes & Co., two claims, one of $57.03 and the other for $88.15 "for repairs of county offices." Brady was the county treasurer.

George W. Seitz was auditor in charge of the records at that time and his eight years of service in the auditor's office was just drawing to a close at the time the fire occurred. It is said that he was so indignant at the rumors of possible personal implication in the fire that gained circulation at the time that he declined emphatically to take a hand in the investigation that followed or to give the investigators any assistance, declaring that the rumors constituted an unwarrantable and unforgivable affront to his honor and dignity. An investigation was made, however, and a long report was turned in, signed

by E. C. Daniell and J. A. Wachtel, "committee." This report, however, carried no suggestion of personal criminality, though it did carry a scathing oblique hint, which no doubt gave some satisfaction to public feeling. That report found that "the books and papers destroyed or missing include the commissioners' record, commissioners' docket, auditor's journal and ledger, together with other important books and papers, making it impossible to get the desired information from records in said office for the period of time from November 29, 1860, to March 6, 1865," and then followed an analysis of the apparent condition of affairs based on a comparison with the records in the county treasurer's office, with the statement that "after having exhausted every means of information we find that the party or parties whose duty it was to keep the accounts carelessly or purposely neglected to charge the treasurer, as required by law, with the money received from the sale of said bonds, and that the money paid for their redemption, both principal and interest, is a total loss to the county."

To their apparently exhaustive but admittedly inconclusive report Messrs. Daniell and Wachtel appended the following: "Supplemental—From November, 1860, to March, 1865, there was received into the treasury about $500,000. This large amount was all paid out on orders issued by the auditor. A statement of the purpose for which these payments were made and the authority for issue of orders by the auditor, it is supposed, were recorded in the commissioners' record, in accordance with law. The record is missing, consequently it cannot be known whether or not said orders were legal or just. Many persons have asked us to explain what became of the money collected for the payment of the soldiers' bonds burned on the morning of March 10, 1865.

"All money collected for a specific purpose and not used as such is transferred to the county revenue account and used for the general expenses of the county. In this case the fund was so transferred and used for the building of bridges and other legitimate expenses, and loss to the county occurred by the burning of the books, except the fees of the auditor for issuing said bonds and the government stamps, which amounted to about $1,000. The destruction of the books and papers covering a specific period of time, particularly where financial transactions of such magnitude are involved, is, to say the least, deplorable. It seems highly improbable that an accidental fire should possess such intelligence as to wipe out so completely the particular

books and papers necessary (as before stated) to a proper investigation of the financial operations of the county during a specific term; yet a fire ever so small could have been used by designing persons to rid the office of the important books and papers that are missing, and at the same time leave undisturbed such large quantities of records, etc., as are to be found in the vaults of the auditor's office. We have been requested to give the amount paid out for soldiers' bounties and relief to soldiers' families in Delaware county. The books show that about $200,000 have been paid, of which amount about $69,000 was paid for relief. The destruction of the commissioners' record places this fund also beyond the reach of investigation."

The published annual report of the auditor for the year ending May 31, 1865, reveals that there was $7,099.21 "on hand June 1st, 1864, from three years previous," and that this, with receipts, including $20,699.74 on account of the soldiers' relief fund, swelled the receipts for the year to a total of $107,666.89, against which was charged expenditures which left an amount on hand June 1, 1865, of $14,826.47. Expenditures included, on account of county bonds, $36,000; soldiers' relief, $17,114.50; bridge account, $6,986.04; poor account, $2,680.71, and town of Muncie, $3,523.20.

ERECTION OF THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE

The old court house and county office building, neither of which ever was found wholly satisfactory, served their purpose in a way until along in the '80s it became apparent to all that they would have to go and a modern building take their place. After proper deliberation and consultation with competent authorities the board of county commissioners finally declared that the court house of the county of Delaware had become "untenable by reason of decay," as the official order has it. The record of the board in special session, January 15, 1884, reveals that "on the question of building a new court house the board of commissioners decided by a unanimous vote to build a new court house and adjourned to meet on Saturday, January 19th, 1884, for the purpose of consulting with attorneys, citizens and architects in reference to plans and time of building said court house." The board at this time consisted of William F. Watson, C. E. Jones and James Barrett; William Dragoo, auditor and clerk of the board, and Joel R. McKimmey, sheriff and bailiff of the board.

At the meeting of the board on the following Saturday the commissioners accepted a proposition on the part of the Lake Erie &

Western Railway Company to furnish transportation over any railway for county officials, commissioners, the circuit court judge, any attorney or citizen or such committee as the board might select to accompany them on a tour of inspection of court houses and fixed Tuesday, January 29, "as the day on which they will start on said tour." On the following April 25 the commissioners employed Brentwood S. Tolan, a Ft. Wayne architect, to prepare plans for a new court house, and it was ordered that the old court house be sold to the highest bidder on July 2 following. The board accepted a proposition from William Walling to use his building on High street, across the street west from the court house, as temporary quarters for the county and it was ordered that the old Walling Hall "shall be known as the court house of Delaware county, Indiana, and in said hall shall be located the office of the county clerk and the office of the sheriff of said county." Quarters for the other county offices were secured in a building across the street north from the court house, on the site now occupied by the Knights of Pythias building. Apparently no one cared to buy the old court house and county office building for what salvage there might be in them and D. C. Mitchell was employed at $2.50 a day to superintend the wrecking of them.

FREEMASONS GRANTED RIGHT TO LAY CORNER STONE

On July 15 Architect Tolen's plans for a new court house were adopted by the board and it was ordered that advertising for bids on the structural work be begun. On November 7 following the contract for the construction of the edifice was awarded to Charles Pearce & Co., of Indianapolis, "his being the lowest and best bid for the construction of said work." The Pearce bid was $195,618.46, and the successful bidder on that same day was given by the board a "go-ahead" pending the approval of his bond for the faithful performance of his contract. On December 9 following the board ordered that bonds of the county be issued on which to secure a loan in the sum of $98,000 to provide funds with which to carry on the work. On April 11, 1885, the board ordered that the laying of the corner stone of the new court house "be and the same is hereby awarded to the order of Free and Accepted Masons; that the oration in behalf of secret societies be delivered by the person selected by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; that the oration in behalf of the citizens of Delaware county be delivered by Judge Joseph Buckles,

and that the order of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Red Men and the order of Good Templars and the Grand Army of the Republic and all other secret organizations, with the citizens of said county, be and they are hereby invited to take part in the exercises of the day."

The contract for the tower clock on the new court house was let by the board on November 13 to the Howard Watch and Clock Company for the sum of $1,500, the company to provide all save the bell, which the board had preserved from the wreck of the old court house. This bell, which still is tolling the passing of the hours, has been doing public duty since the summer of 1848 when the original bell which was placed in the cupola of the old court house upon its erection in 1837 was moved to the seminary building and a new 1,000-pound bell installed in its place. On July 22, 1886, the board contracted with Pearce & Company for the sum of $1,600 for the carving of the three sculptural figures which adorn the edifice, "Delaware Chief," facing the east, and "Industry" and "Agriculture," over the south entrance, which latter entrance the board decreed should be the official entrance of the court house for the posting of public notices and the like. On January 14, 1887, Pearce & Company was given a further contract for the frescoing of the court rooms and corridors for the sum of $3,000, this work "to be done as per sketches submitted." It is a matter of regret on the part of many that in a recent renovation of the corridors of the court house the frescoe paintings of the old and the new court houses on the walls of the main corridor should have been obliterated. The picture there of the old court house was ever cherished by the "old timers."

On August 15, 1887, the commissioners made a final inspection of the edifice and accepted it from the hands of the contractors, who were thus discharged from further liability. On October 4 following, the several county officials meanwhile having become installed in their new quarters all ready for business, the board ordered that old Walling Hall be no longer considered the court house of the county of Delaware, but "that said building [the new court house] situated on said public square shall be the court house and place of holding courts and place of county offices of Delaware county," and it was thus that the county came into its handsome new official home, which has admirably withstood the storm and stress of nearly forty years, as a glance at the picture of the edifice presented in this work will disclose.

THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE

In honor of the importance of the event marking the laying of the corner stone of the new court house, July 23, 1885, the Muncie *Daily News*, N. F. Ethell then the editor, issued a "triple number," a special edition covering the story of the event, and printed an extra 5,000 copies of the same "for gratuitous distribution throughout the town and county," a copy of which, printed on silk, was made a part of the contents of the corner stone. As this special edition of the *News* carried much general informative matter concerning Delaware county, its historical value when it comes time to renew the court house and the contents of the corner stone are laid open to the inspection of the people of that generation will be greatly appreciated no doubt. That was the day on which General Grant died and inverted column rules surrounding the newspaper's announcement of the former President's demise gave fitting evidence of the editor's mourning.

Though unfortunately rain came on in the afternoon to mar much of the outdoor plans for the day, the essential features were carried out and the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremony. Mr. Ethell's account of the affair, clearly prepared in advance, did not take this rain into account and the story thus carried in his paper is based on the expectation that the parade arranged for the occasion would have in line no fewer than nine cornet bands besides several martial bands, this parade to be participated in by the several posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in this county, as well as by local and visiting companies of the uniformed bodies of the leading secret societies, Anderson, Indianapolis, Kokomo, Marion, Winchester and Ft. Wayne being thus represented on the program. Besides this long line of marching bodies provision was made for the grand master and officers of the Indiana grand lodge of Freemasons, under whose direction the corner stone was laid; Judge Buckles and other speakers, county commissioners, the court house architect and contractors, the mayor, city officials and members of the common council, county officials, visiting city and county officials and "citizens on foot, on horseback and in carriages," many of the latter of whom no doubt were kept back by the rain. The line of march arranged for the parade was west on Jackson street to Cherry, south to Charles, east to High, south to Howard, east to Walnut, north to Washington, east to Vine, south to Main and west on Main to High street and the public square, D. H. H. Shewmaker chief marshal, with the following assistants:

T. H. Kirby, on behalf of the Knights Templar; J. W. Little, uniformed Odd Fellows; George E. Dungan, Freemason; R. I. Patterson, Grand Army of the Republic, and Will Feathers, Knights of Pythias.

JUDGE BUCKLES GREW REMINISCENT

Frank Ellis, mayor of the city of Muncie, was the presiding officer at the exercises incident to the laying of the corner stone and the formal ceremony was directed by Albert P. Charles, grand master of Indiana Freemasons. Will Cumback delivered the oration in behalf of the assembled secret societies and former Judge Joseph S. Buckles delivered the oration in behalf of the citizens of Delaware county. In the course of his address Judge Buckles said that "in 1830, three years after the county was organized, we had a population of about 1,000. We have no means of knowing what the population was before that date, and owing to the misfortune of having part of the county records destroyed by fire, we have no reliable means of ascertaining the amount of taxable property in the county until the year 1842. The taxable property of that year is shown to have been $1,586,341; total taxes for that year, $12,552; total taxables for 1884, forty-two years later, $9,893,505; taxes for 1884, $153,388, thus showing that we paid in taxes for the year 1884 $141,836 more than in 1842—nearly twelve times the amount paid in 1842—based, however, upon a corresponding ability to pay.

"From a population of 1,000 in 1830, we have today a population of more than 30,000. We had in 1830 a rich, fertile soil capable of producing in great abundance every kind of product that would grow and mature in this climate. That soil, however, was covered with dense forests, with here and there a wagon track blazed through by emigrants, and perhaps one-half of the land of the county as well covered with water as it was with timber; with here and there, long distances apart, a rude log cabin, inhabited by a sturdy pioneer and his brave wife, who had come West to grow up with the country. What is today the city of Muncie was then the village of Muncietown, consisting of a few huts near the northwest corner of the square and the Wheeling pike bridge; not a school or church building in the county.

"About this time we had erected a small frame building just west of this square for a court house, and a log cabin on the square for a jail. We have no means, that I have been able to find, of ascertaining

the population of the village of Muncietown or Center township at that time, as disconnected with the county, except the record of an election held for justice of the peace of Center township, which resulted—John Marshall, twenty-five votes; William Gilbert, twelve votes, and Gilbert's male cow, one vote. . . . At that time we had two terms of the circuit court per annum, length of terms from one to three days. The business of the first term of the probate court is shown to have been the appointment of one guardian, the approval of his bond and the adjournment of court until court in course." Judge Buckles concluded his address by pointing out some of the duties of good citizenship, recommended the practice of the civic virtues throughout the land, "and teach our children to do the same thing; and in twenty-five years from this date we will have the most intelligent, moral, enterprising and powerful hundred millions of people in any one government upon the face of the globe. One of the most gratifying thoughts in connection with this prediction is that all the better class of peoples in the world will be endeavoring to profit by our example."

A feature of the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone of the court house was the reading of the following poem written by "Corporal Bob" (Robert I.) Patterson, then postmaster of Muncie:

THE OLD SETTLER'S COURT HOUSE

Yes, my boy, I'll try to follow up this pyramid of stone,
For I'm most too old an' shaky to make the trip alone;
An' I ain't used to walkin' on such finely chiseled rock,
Or climbin' up long windin' stairs to see the tower clock;
But every one is boastin', the lowly an' the great,
That we have the finest court house of any in the state.
So I thought I'd take a look an' gather what I can
About its superstructure an' its architectural plan;
An' before goin' further, I'll join in with the rest,
An' say of all such buildin's it's the finest an' the best.

But give us old settlers credit, for we helped to pave the way
For you to lay this corner stone in this more modern day;
True, everything is grander, an' people ain't so slow
As they were when I settled in Muncie seventy years ago.
We didn't hear of chandeliers way back in 'twenty-nine,
For we used the tallow dip an' thought them very fine;
We used to feed the cattle an' do the evening chores,
Then have an old Virginia reel upon our puncheon floors;
Now that way of dancin' has gone clean out of style,
An' the "light fantastic toe" is tripped upon the tile.

We used to roll the back log, an' pile the beechwood high,
An' gather round the fireplace an' see the bright sparks fly;
Now you have the marble mantel an' the fancy iron grate,
With all this gilded pipin' for steam heat to radiate.
Nature was the sculptor an' the painter, and it makes me feel
That your artist had the spirit, but he couldn't make it real.
I've fought the pesky Indian, single handed an' alone—
They were made of bone an' muscle then, while yours is cut of stone.
We made our fires with steel an' flint, but now it's come to pass
You only turn a thumb screw to turn on the natural gas.

The well sweep an' crystal spring was then our water source,
Now you touch the magic faucet an' water comes in force;
Then our old time lawyers shot words like burnin' fire
Within our old log court house, an' that did our souls inspire.
Now I imagine Judge Buckles could not feel much at home,
Or a Shipley grow so eloquent beneath this splendid dome.
But I s'pose it suits young lawyers to uncork their bottled lore,
An' let fly at judge an' jury while on this polished floor.
Still, if I'd been consulted, I'd a' come here 'long with you,
An' not moved midst bears an' wolves when everything was new.

But as it was, you see, my son, I didn't have my way,
So the only thing that I could do was to settle down an' stay;
An' I'm still stayin', an' waitin' God's last command
To appear before the Judge in a house not built by hand—
A house that's more inspirin', an' built on a grander plane
Than can be erected or conceived by the mortal brain.
So in our earthly admiration, it's our duty to reflect
That we have a greater Builder in the Supreme Architect,
An' we can't treat His law or summons with contempt,
Or from His righteous verdict we cannot be exempt.

Like the special copy of the *News* designed for preservation, a copy of this poem also was printed on silk and enclosed in the brass container in which much other local memorabilia was stored away in the corner stone. An informative list carried in that special edition of the *News* preserved the names of the following citizens of Muncie then living, past seventy years of age: Martha Branson, Patsy Branson, Samuel Chipman, Judge Coffeen, William Cassady, Rebecca Charman, Rachael J. Clevenger, Mary Casey, Joseph M. Davis, Nicholas Eiler, Mary Eiler, John Galbraith, Robert Gordon, Nancy Harter, Sarah Howell, Catherine Kirkwood, Mrs. Thomas Kirby, John Luscht, Mary Moore, Matilda Neely, Christian Retz, Charles Rickard, Loxley Rickard, Emanuel Rich, Mary Rich, Sylvester Schultz, Catherine Simmons, Solomon Snell, Minus Turner and Adam Wolfe.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY JAIL

Reference elsewhere has been made to "ironing" prisoners in the days of the beginning of a social order here, there being no proper jail house in which to confine them, and it was not until some years after the county had got going on something like a systematic basis that an adequate jail was erected. In the old records of the court occasional references are found attesting the inadequacy of the first makeshifts for jails and it would appear that it was not until the middle '50s that decisive attention was given the matter. At the September term of the commissioners' court for 1858 it was ordered that the board take a trip over to Winchester to inspect the jail there with a view to erecting something of a similar character at Muncie. In the following December the board ordered a loan of $3,000 for jail purposes, it appearing "that the revenue afforded by reasonable taxation is insufficient to pay for the same, in addition to the ordinary expenses of the administration of the county business." Bonds were issued in this behalf and the auditor was ordered to discount the same at not more than 8 per cent. At this same term (December, 1858) Thomas S. Neely was authorized to prepare plans for a jail house and sheriff's residence and to superintend the erection of the same. At the following March session (1859) the board purchased from Luther B. Willson for the sum of $500 lots 2 and 3 in block 8 of the Gilbert donation, and before the year was ended an iron jail had been erected on the spot, site of the present jail, at a cost of a little less than $5,000. This jail served the community for more than twenty years, or until in 1882, when the commissioners ordered a new jail, which was completed in the fall of 1883 at a cost of $20,000. This jail, extensively remodeled and "modernized" in 1922, still serves its purpose.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNTY "POOR FARM"

For more than seventy years Delaware county has maintained its infirmary or "poor farm" at the present site of that well ordered institution about four miles due east of Muncie on the Winchester road in Liberty township, a little more than a mile west of Selma, the present state of the institution being a gradual development from the days when a "poor farm" was that in very deed and with little to mitigate some of the ancient horrors that traditionally attached to such a refuge for the county's unfortunates. There is little use now to revive stories of some of these ancient horrors. The literature of

Indiana is not barren on this subject. Edward Eggleston knew. Other writers of that period knew and their stories are open to all.

Much is heard among sentimentalists of a class concerning the ideal conditions surrounding the social side of "the good old days" in Indiana, perhaps even in this part of the state. Those persons simply have failed to interpret their grandparents aright. There has been no time in the history of this country when it was true to say that "the good old days" were better than the present; nor in the history of any other country, unless it be one of arrested development. Amelioration of social conditions is a progressive movement, even as is the movement for the improvement of physical conditions. That the sentimentalist who is ever harking back to the times of "the good old days" is wrong and has ever been wrong was noted as long ago as five hundred years before the Christian era by The Preacher, who uttered a solemn warning against this tendency to magnify the doings of past generations in these words: "Say not thou, What is the cause that the former days were better than these? for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this."

SORRY PLIGHT OF PIONEER INDIGENTS

It does not require any very close inquiry to disclose that the plight of the indigent at the time of the organization of this county was a sorry one indeed. Indiana has little to be proud of in any review of its record during the '30s and '40s of the past century, or even of the decade following. As one observant but pittiless commentator (W. H. Smith) recently remarked along this very line: "Prior to 1860, owing to various causes, the name of Indiana did not stand high in the sisterhood of states. Her free school system had been overthrown by a decision of the highest court of the state, and the word had gone abroad that Indiana was opposed to public education; great frauds in the handling of the lands of the state had brought disgrace on the state administration and on the people; a great wave of 'wildcat' currency, fathered by legislative enactment, had brought widespread ruin, and the credit of the state was held in contempt in financial circles. These, and other causes, had operated to drag down the name of Indiana until it was a badge of degradation to be called a Hoosier."

Amid such conditions it may be very certain that those whom dire poverty had overtaken, especially the widow and orphan, got only such succor and comfort as the law allowed them, and that com-

fort was of the coldest possible variety, sparingly doled and contemptuously tendered. It was not until another generation came along that the cold word "charity" was given a new translation and changed into the warm word, "love." The old time "poor house" was a work of "charity." The modern "infirmary" has at least in the functioning of the visiting committee something of a "labor of love" to recommend it. The plight of its inmates is not wholly comfortless nor altogether forbidding. And for these changed conditions let all who have to do with the reviewing of social conditions throughout this region give women the credit and the praise, as are their due.

A review of the allowances of the early boards of county commissioners in Delaware county reveals numerous allowances, never in any very extravagant amounts, to the "overseers of the poor." The early laws of Indiana provided for the appointment in each township of these overseers of the poor, these appointments being made by the board of county commissioners. It was the duty of these overseers to look into cases of poverty or indigence and then as a measure of relief "farm out" or sell to the lowest bidder the services of the individual requiring relief. In the case of orphan dependents it was the duty of these overseers to "bind out" or indenture the services of such orphans—boys until twenty-one years of age and girls until eighteen—to such persons as might make a bid for their services and labor, thus creating a condition of involuntary servitude that could not be denied, these "bound" boys and girls being held by their taskmasters under binding legal forms that left them little or no redress even against some of the intolerable situations that thus inevitably would arise, as the old records and narratives of that period reveal only too clearly. Elsewhere in this volume there is set out in the phraseology of the period the manner in which these "bound" boys and girls thus were disposed of. The "poor house" and the "orphans home" under public management and inspection had not yet been evolved.

NEED OF "POOR HOUSE" RECOGNIZED

About the beginning of the '50s it became apparent here that a change in method of caring for the indigent was necessary. The minutes of the board of county commissioners for the September term, 1851, carry the following order: "Ordered, That a notice be published in the *Whig Banner* that all persons desirous of selling land for a poor farm of Delaware county, to contain 130 to 200 acres,

may hand to the board at their next June session, on the first day thereof, sealed proposals containing a full description of the land, price and terms of payment—must be not less than one nor more than five miles from Muncie."

Among the several proposals in this behalf received by the board at the following June session was that of Enoch Hagenbuck, of Liberty township. The board accepted the Hagenbuck proposal and the record of the August session, 1851, carries a resolution to the effect "that the contract between Enoch Hagenbuck and the auditor, for the purchase of a poor farm, be confirmed, the contract being as follows, to-wit: First payment, one order for $600; one for $550, and one for $500, payable January 1, 1852; second payment, one order for $800, payable June 1, 1852." Under the terms of this contract Hagenbuck was to give possession in the fall of 1851. At a special session of the board in December of that year the board appointed Samuel D. Andrews to be superintendent of the poor farm at a salary of $230 a year and Dr. Samuel V. Jump was appointed physician to the institution at a salary of $50 a year, under obligation to visit the poor farm once every fortnight and on call for emergencies. In the following January the deal was closed by Enoch and Christina Hagenbuck deeding to the county commissioners (David Shoemaker, Charles Mansfield and Joseph Thomas) "and their successors perpetually in office for a poor farm" their tract of land described as the southeast quarter of section 8 and three undivided sevenths of the east half of the southwest quarter of same in township 20, range 11 (Liberty civil township), "estimated to contain 193 acres more or less, to have and to hold," and setting out that "we have good right, full power and lawful authority to sell and convey the same and do and will warrant and forever defend the same against all lawful claims of all persons. Witness our hands and seals, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1852." And thus the county came into possession of the "poor farm," which under gradually softening conditions long since came to be known as the county "infirmary" and which long has ranked well up among the best of similar institutions throughout the state. The current Year Book of the state of Indiana, carrying statistics for 1922, gives the number of persons in Delaware county receiving "indoor relief" (county poor asylum) for that year as sixty; "outdoor relief" (number aided by township overseers of the poor), 2,717; dependent children, seventy-two.

INFIRMARY TWICE DESTROYED BY FIRE

In May, 1891, the old county asylum building was destroyed by fire and a more substantial structure was erected on the old "poor farm" site. With the passing of time it came to be recognized that this was not an adequate asylum and in the summer of 1913 the county commissioners approved plans for the rehabilitation of the old county infirmary plant by the construction of a modern addition and the remodeling along practical lines of the old building, and a requisition was made on the county council for $45,000 to meet the expense of the work. The new building was erected and the old one worked over and the new institution was just getting well "broken in" when in the early morning of March 23, 1915, fire broke out in the old building, which housed quite a number of the inmates of the institution, and the structure was destroyed. When the debris was cleared away it was found that thirteen persons had lost their lives in the fire. The new building escaped the flames and served as the basic unit of the present establishment there, new buildings being at once erected to take the place of the old building that was destroyed. Albert Clark was superintendent of the infirmary at the time of the fire. The county collected insurance amounting to $33,786.71 on that portion of the institution that was destroyed. With modern improvements from time to time as the pressure of demands required these buildings since have served their purpose. Among the more recent installations there is a well equipped hospital department. The current (1923-24) county budget carries appropriations of $18,250 for expenses of poor and $31,320 for poor farm.

Just as a sidelight on conditions at the "poor farm" back in "the good old days" extracts from an official report of the official "visitor" during the late '50s may prove interesting. In the journal of the board of county commissioners for the September term, 1858, there is filed the report of the visitor to the poor house, as follows: "Your visitor would beg leave to report he has visited the said farm four times in the last quarter and finds the poor persons very well cared for in a worldly point of view, but their morals are sadly corrupt. . . . There is at this time ten in number. . . . I hope the board will take into consideration the moral condition of the paupers and in their wisdom do what they think proper and right in the premises." This report is signed by James Orr, visitor.

DELAWARE COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME ASSOCIATION

The most sacred charge on any community is the proper care of its dependent children. Reference has been made to the pioneer system of taking care of orphans by "binding them out," a system which left many loopholes for detestable abuse. When the "poor farm" was established it became the custom to place such dependent children as were not voluntarily provided for by kindly neighbors or kinsfolk in the "poor house" alongside the adult inmates, a procedure which carried with it many inevitably bad consequences. It is noted in the record of the board of county commissioners for the March session, 1854, when a new lease on the poor farm was granted, Enoch Albright thus taking charge for a term of three years, that the lessee agreed to take care of children at the rate of $1 a week. Adults were chargeable to the county at the rate of $114 a year. The lessee paid $180 a year for the use of the farm and the incidental services of the inmates. This arrangement may have been fitting to the time. It is a matter of wonder now that so many years passed before a more humane system for the care of orphans and dependent children was worked out. A new generation had to take hold of the problem.

Among the various eleemosynary activities that have so admirably promoted and fostered the social service operations of this community is the Delaware County Children's Home Association, which was organized in the early '90s. This organization's articles of association were filed for record on January 24, 1893, these articles setting out that the objects of the association were "to establish and maintain a home or asylum for the care, support, discipline and education of orphan children, aged females and crippled persons, or either of them." The original directors of this association were P. F. King, B. C. Bowman, William R. Windsor, H. A. Cowing, Mrs. Julia Richey, Mrs. Margaret March, Mrs. Alice S. Vandercook, Mrs. R. M. Patterson, Mrs. Mary Goddard, Mrs. Martha M. James, James T. Broyles, James H. Pierce, Mrs. John Paulin, R. A. Andes, Henry Yountz, Mrs. Thomas Clark, Turner H. Johnson, Daniel Peterson, Dr. John V. Baird, Dr. A. M. Good and Mrs. Sophia Jump.

This voluntary association opened and maintained a home for orphans on the north side of town (Muncie) and carried on with indifferent public assistance until about twenty years ago, when it became apparent that a proper institution for the care of dependent children under public charge had become necessary in this county

and the county commissioners by formal resolution made entry that it had become "necessary to purchase suitable ground and building for the purpose of locating thereon a home and asylum for the care, support and protection of the orphan and dependent children of Delaware county." Furthering this laudable end, the county council in 1906 approved the plan and on June 8 of that year the board of commissioners ordered the purchase for the sum of $7,800 of the property then owned by Nehemiah B. Powers "containing forty acres more or less," between the Muncie and Yorktown pike and White river in the south half of section 18 of Center township, just beyond the western limits of the city of Muncie, and at the same time entered an order for the advertisement for bids for the erection of buildings suitable for the purpose, the commissioners of record at that time being John S. Ellis, John S. Huffer and Peter A. Helm, and in due time the present admirable institution for the care of the county's dependent children was erected and placed under public charge.

On February 14, 1907, the county commissioners entered into an agreement with the Delaware County Children's Home Association looking to the management of the institution, the county, by the terms of this agreement, to insure proper maintenance of the institution, the Children's Home Association agreeing "to furnish a matron and all necessary help for doing work in and about said house or home, to receive all children in accordance with the laws of the state of Indiana governing the reception of said children in said home; to provide care, food and clothing for said children and to place said children in permanent homes as soon as suitable homes can be found for them," etc. This agreement was signed on the part of the association by Dr. Hugh A. Cowing, president, and Nellie M. Stouder, secretary. Doctor Cowing, who is the present (1923) president of the Indiana state board of health, was for twenty-three years Delaware county's health commissioner. He has a record of two years of former service as president of the state board of health and for four years served as vice president of that body.

THE MUNCIE HOME HOSPITAL

Though Delaware county does not maintain a county hospital and is not at present contemplating the erection of such institution under the recent law providing for the erection of county hospitals, it contributes largely to the support of the Muncie Home Hospital, a private institution maintained partly by public donations, the county's cur-

rent budget providing $10,000 in that behalf. The city of Muncie's current donation in the same behalf is $3,000. This hospital in South Mulberry street is the modern outgrowth of a movement started by the Delaware County Hospital Association organized in the fall of 1900, with a capital stock of $25,000, in shares of $25 each. The articles of association of this organization, filed for record on September 5, 1900, bear the signatures of W. G. Rice, F. G. Jackson, George R. Greene, Hugh A. Cowing, Henry M. Winans, Isaac N. Trent, L. L. Ball, Ulysses G. Poland and General W. H. Kemper. The city maintains an isolation hospital in West Twelfth street, keeps up the office of the city health commissioner and contributes to the maintenance of the Public Health Nursing Association, while the county keeps up the office of the county health commissioner, the current appropriation in this latter behalf being $4,255. The Visiting Nurses Association maintains headquarters in the Johnson block on South Walnut street.

The first general hospital in Muncie was the old Whitney or "Muncie" hospital which for years was maintained by Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Whitney, the latter of whom also was a physician, at 513 South Council street, and which during the period of its existence and prior to the establishment of the public or "Home" hospital proved its worth many times in emergency cases. Doctor and Mrs. Whitney carried on their hospital operations in accordance with the best traditions governing such institutions, providing a place for city and county cases as well as for their own private patients and the fine spirit they thus displayed has not been forgotten. The Home Hospital in South Mulberry street was established in the old Anthony residence there, the old building being remodeled and extended to meet the requirements put upon it for institutional purposes.

By the terms of the will of Mrs. Mary Jane Luick, who died at her home in Muncie on November 5, 1923, Delaware county comes into a legacy of near $100,000, left by Mrs. Luick for the purpose of erecting in Muncie " a suitable home for blind, indigent, infirm or helpless elderly women," the same to be known as "Luick Home." The will set out that this disposition of the Luick estate was made in deference to the wishes of the testator's late husband, George Luick, who died some years ago. The will provides that the proposed institution shall be administered by the board of county commissioners through a board of three trustees to be named by the commissioners.

An interesting experiment in the way of community foundation work was undertaken at Muncie in January, 1924, when twenty-five representative citizens of the town donated $10 each for the creation of a fund of $250. This fund was deposited in trust with the Merchants Trust and Savings Company to be held until by normal interest accretion it had expanded to the sum of $25,000,000. It was figured that this would be in the year 2215, at which time the fund would be available for community purposes.

AN IRREPARABLE LOSS TO DELAWARE COUNTY

It is a matter of continuing regret that by reason of the fire in the old court house back in 1865 the early journals of the county commissioners court were lost, the files in the auditor's office thus lacking Records 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7. Record No. 8 begins with the journal of the March term of the commissioners court, 1865, the fore part of this record being chiefly taken up with transcripts of settlement sheets and auditor's reports for the years 1863 and 1864, copies of which apparently had been supplied for purposes of the permanent record, but there is no memorandum in this record noting the fact of the fire. Record No. 6 (scorched) closes with notations of the November term, 1860, this revealing that the missing Record 7 covered the period of the Civil war, No. 8 opening, as above, just about the time of the close of the war. The loss of Record 1 is particularly unfortunate, as there would have been carried the official story of the county's organization, a tale that never can be told in full.

The oldest remaining minutes of the commissioners court thus are carried in Record 5, which opens with a minute of the convening of the June term for 1846, as follows: "June Term, A. D., 1846: Be it remembered that on this first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, the board of commissioners of Delaware county, Indiana, met in the court house in Muncietown in said county; present, Michael Thompson, Thomas S. Neely and James Orr Jr., Esqs.; also Joseph M. Davis, Esq., sheriff of said county, and Joseph Anthony, county auditor." It will be observed that though by legislative enactment the name of Muncietown had been changed to Muncie in 1845, as is set out elsewhere, the auditor was continuing the old style in the summer of 1846.

The first order in this record is that in the matter of the appointment of viewers to report on the petition to vacate a county road in Harrison township and remonstrance thereto, said viewers to report

"to the next or the present term of this board." The next minute of this session is that regarding allowances to township supervisors "for extra allowances," and this is followed by an item covering the auditor's report of the common school fund for the year.

Road matters occupied the chief attention of the board in those days and the journal is largely taken up with notations in that behalf. A bit of interesting illumination on certain conditions of the period is cast by some of the items under the head of allowances for the term. That was in the days of quill pens and the first item in this current schedule of allowances "for the services and other items of charge expressed below, towit:" is an allowance of 50 cents to Frederick E. Putnam "for quills for county." One dollar a day was the prevailing charge for services as road commissioners, chainmen, judges of elections and similar services to the public chargeable by the day. Auditor Anthony's quarterly salary was $100. The commissioners were paid $2 a day for days of service.

At this same term the charge for a license "to peddle or vend clocks for one year in this county" was fixed at $15. Minus Turner was licensed "to keep a tavern in Muncietown for the term of one year" upon the payment of $20, "the said Minus Turner having produced to the board his petition signed by a majority of the citizens of Centre township as directed by law, and also made satisfactory proof of his being in readiness," etc. A fee of $5 was required for license to merchants. Among those thus licensed "to vend merchandise" at this term were Martin Gallihar, Frederick E. Putnam, William Lewis, John Hizer, Edwin C. Anthony and Harlan & Ray (Samuel W. Harlan and James B. Ray). Harlan was then county clerk and a minute of this session of the commissioners orders "that Samuel W. Harlan be permitted to remove the clerk's office from the room in the court house up stairs at present occupied by him to any other convenient place in Muncietown which he may choose, upon condition that no rent on account of said office is to be taxed against the county." It seems not unlikely that the clerk might have had in mind the desirability from a publicity point of view of having the county clerk's office in his store room.

A SIDELIGHT ON THE MISSING RECORDS

Though the journal of the first board of commissioners is not available for reference, there has been preserved the old, time-stained first County Order Record, carrying notations of the first allowances granted by the board, these opening with items apparently relating to the expenses incident to the erection of the county, though (unfortunately) the character of the services thus requited by orders on the county treasurer is not specified, the amounts of money paid only being set out. The first five orders are of date September 4, 1827, as follows: To Joseph Craft (of Henry County), $30; same, $12; Elias Poston (of Rush county), $33; Thomas Wright, $5; Peter Nolin (sheriff), $5. The next orders, as of date November 5, 1827, follow: Goldsmith C. Gilbert, $1.50; L. G. Jackson, $1.50; blank, $10; William VanMatre (clerk), $60. On July 7, 1828, orders were issued as follows: Samuel Simmons (county agent), $5; Joab Vestal, $15; William Smith (of Randolph county), $20; Jonathan Platts (of Wayne county), $21. Of the above, Messrs. Poston, Platts, Craft and Smith were four of the five men appointed by the Legislature to act as agents in organizing Delaware county, the other, Martin Adkins, of Decatur county, apparently not having responded.

In the succeeding September term the following orders were issued: Aaron Richardson, $1; Peter Nolin, $50; William VanMatre, $56; L. G. Jackson, $45.12½. November term—David Baggs, $15; same, $250; James Hodge, $2; John E. Hodge, $3; Peter Nolin, $2; William Blunt, $1. January term (1829)—Lewis Rees, 75 cents; William Stanberry, 50 cents; C. Vanarsdol, 50 cents, and so on through 1829, other orders issued being to Henry Renberger, $1.50; Daniel Simmons, 50 cents; Peter Nolin, $20; Jonathan Mills, 50 cents; Sharrod Brock, $1.50; Samuel D. Woodworth, $4.50; Daniel Simmons, $4.50; John E. Hodge, $1.25; John Smith, $1.25; Thomas Martin, $1.25; William Hodge, 62½ cents; William O'Neal, 62½ cents; William Williams, 50 cents; Martin Boots, $1.50; William Williams, $1.50; William VanMatre, $70; Peter Nolin, $60; Joab Vestal, $1, and Emanuel Metts, 50 cents.

Not until in January, 1831, were the orders specified as to character of service rendered, the first such item being that of $2 to William Berry for bounty on wolf scalps. The grand jurors for the April term, 1831, were paid $1.50 for their three days of service, 50 cents a day. These grand jurors were Daniel Burrows, William Blunt, Peter Simmons, Joseph Blunt, Stephen Bunnel, John G. Deeds,

William Early, Isaac Shoemaker, John Haze, Aquilla West, William Casteel, Timothy Templin, Tristram Starbuck, Jacob Powers and Ruel Ragan. The petit jurors also were paid at the rate of 50 cents a day. These petit jurors were John Reeves, Andrew Boggs, John Coon, William Jones, John Stewart, Ralph Heath, Jacob Branson, John Jackson. William Duncan, Henry Smith, Lemuel G. Jackson, William Wise, William Mansfield, David Boggs, William Allen, Thomas Reeves, Jonathan Turner, Daniel Rose, Isaac Branson, Sharrod Brock, John Rees, Joseph Bennet, Uriah Thornburgh, Samuel Simmons, John Mansfield, John Hawk, John Forkner, David Nichols, William Fitzpatrick, N. Roe and Enoch Nation. Joab Vestal, Almon Spencer and John D. Price were allowed $1 a day for services as bailiffs and John Tomlinson and Samuel McCulloch were paid at the rate of $2 a day for services as associate justices during the three days of court. Thomas Galyean was allowed $2 for rent of room for grand jury and John Marshall was allowed $2 for rent of room for use of court. Order No. 252 was issued to George Green for $2 "for making a coffin for a pauper." Peter Nolin was paid $20 "for assessing Delaware county." William Fitzpatrick was allowed $5 "for boarding a famished pauper." Wolf scalps were paid for at the rate of $1 apiece and there are numerous entries of allowances in this behalf, some of the hunters apparently making good spending money by their prowess.

GRAND JURORS GET A RAISE IN PAY

At the October term of court (1831) the pay of the grand jurors was raised to 75 cents a day. These grand jurors were William Daugherty, William Jones, John Conner, Solomon Stout, Joab Vestal, James Hodge, Charles Stout, Almon Spencer, David Jones, Mahlon Branson, Henry Jones, George Turner, William Rowe, Henry Bolton and Thomas Bishop. The petit jurors for this term were Isaac Branson, Robert Gibson, John Howell, John VanMatre, David Gharky, George Michael, James West, James Trimble, John McCulloch, William Casteel, Uriah Thornburgh, Sharrod Brock, William Jones, Charles Davis, Daniel Simmons, John Haze, James Hodge, Benjamin Drummond, Conrad Mooter, Obediah Bentley, John Saunders, John Newland, Ezekiel Bazziel, Solomon Hobaugh, Aaron Stout, John Smith, Jacob Branson and Martin Hoover. William Williams was bailiff of the grand jury and Samuel P. Anthony was allowed $4 "for firewood and rent of a room to hold court." An item among the allow-

ances of the November term of the board (1831) was of $3.50 to Job Swain "for advertising the sale of school section No. 16, T. 20, R. 10 in *The* [Centreville] *Western Times*." This is the mile square comprising the southwestern portion of the present city of Muncie, the section in which David Gharky established himself. In the sale of that section Gharky bought in eleven parcels of land, totaling 263 acres, for which he paid all the way from $1.50 to $10.01 an acre, the average price for the lot being a fraction more than $3.95 an acre.

On May 9, 1832, Daniel W. Lyon was allowed 37½ cents "for bedding and dieting a prisoner in jail for one day." Real estate transactions apparently were simpler then than now. An order issued on November 9, 1832, called for $2 payable to Henry Tomlinson "for selling school sections in two townships." The price of coffins gradually was rising. Under the allowances in account with the overseers of the poor at the September term, 1835, an order was issued to A. Rockenfield for $5 "for making coffin." At the January term, 1836, Daniel Shawhan, A. McCallister, I. Layman, F. McNary, I. Simpson, E. Cole, E. Pittson, M. Pittson, William Summers, S. Johnston, William Simpson, Isaac Pittson, I. Windsor, William Smith and L. Willson were each allowed 75 cents for services in holding an inquest as a coroner's jury. C. Redpath, coroner, was allowed $5; William Price, constable, 37½ cents, and James Hutson, S. Bodle and I. Pugsley, witnesses, 25 cents each. Among the allowances granted at the September term, 1840, were orders Nos. 612, 613 and 614, those of A. Kennedy for $3.58 "for defending prisoner;" Madison Whitesides, $4.50 "for ironing prisoner," and Silas Morgan, $5 "for guarding prisoner." Evidently the jail was not considered a secure stronghold, as every now and then among these allowances are items "for ironing prisoner," or "for guarding prisoner." At the March term, 1841, a total of $300, in five separate orders, was allowed E. Coffeen "for work on jail," while in the succeeding May term Coffeen was allowed $650, in two separate orders, "for work on jail."

At the June term of the board in 1846 the following tax rate was fixed for the year: State (on each $100 valuation), 25 cents; state poll, 75 cents; lunatic asylum, 1 cent; deaf and dumb asylum, 5 mills; education of the blind, 2 mills; county, 40 cents; county poll, 50 cents; roads, 1¼ cents per acre on land affected and 15 cents the $100 valuation of town lots and improvements.

AUDITOR ANTHONY GROWS SARCASTIC

On page 24 of Commissioners Record 5 (the opening file of records preserved from fire), under the head of vacation entries for 1846, there is a carefully drawn set of ruled lines in blank prefaced by the statement that "the auditor of Delaware county submits the following report to the superintendent of common schools in the state of Indiana for the last half year ending on the 31st day of August, 1846." And then the eloquent blank lines. This was followed by an explanation in which Joseph Anthony, the county auditor, sets out that "my delay in forwarding this report is occasioned by a hope that I could procure answers to the questions required in your circular. After much effort I found it impossible to make it complete and I thought it not worth while to send it imperfect. For the reasons why these things cannot be, come and see my last year's report, and in addition I will add that we have but about half enough of the school laws and forms." Auditor Anthony, who later served a term as judge of the circuit court, apparently had no patience with "red tape."

This was about the time of the erection of the old county seminary. In the journal of the board of commissioners for the September term, 1846, there is a notation of an allowance of $174 to Moses S. Neely "for labor and materials in respect to the completion of the county seminary."

SUCCESSIVE OFFICIALS OF DELAWARE COUNTY

State Senators—The first state senator to represent this district in the upper house of the Indiana General Assembly following the erection of Delaware county in 1827 was Amaziah Morgan, a resident of Rush county, this senatorial district then having embraced the counties of Rush, Henry, Randolph, Delaware and Allen. Morgan was a member of the first board of commissioners of Rush county, erected in 1822. In the next session (1829) the district was represented in the Senate by Daniel Worth, who served for three terms and was succeeded by Samuel Hanna, whose successor in 1835 was Michael Aker. In 1836 Andrew Kennedy, of Muncie, one of the rising lawyers of Indiana, took his seat in the Senate, where he served until his election to Congress in 1841. In the legislative session of 1847-8 he became the nominee of the Democrats for United States senator and this choice would have been ratified by the Assembly, the Democrats

being largely in the majority, but pending the meeting of the two houses in joint session he was stricken with small pox and died at Indianapolis on the night of December 31, 1847. It is written that "not one among his former friends and colleagues could be found willing to superintend the performance of the last sad rites, and the sexton of the cemetery and the driver of the hearse bore his body away at midnight and gave it interment. Both became contaminated with the disease and died during the following week. The General Assembly passed a series of appropriate resolutions, then adjourned in terror of the contagion and did not again convene until a year later."

John Foster was the next senator from this district, which by that time had been narrowed to the counties of Delaware and Randolph, and he was followed by James Hodge and Richard Winchell, both pioneers of this county, during which time Delaware and Grant were joined in a senatorial district. Then in 1849 Joseph S. Buckles, afterwards circuit judge, was sent to the Senate and after four years of service was succeeded by Isaac Vandeventer, of Grant county, and he in 1857 by Walter March, Muncie's "Yankee lawyer," who in 1850 had represented this district in the state constitutional convention, in 1852 was elected judge of the common pleas court and who in 1879 again served in the Legislature, this time in the lower house. Judge March spent his last days in Muncie, his death occurring in 1883. He remained in the Senate for eight years and thus rendered service in behalf of this district during the stressful days of the Civil war. William A. Bonham and Milton S. Robinson then in turn were sent to the Senate and in 1871 John W. Burson, a Muncie banker, was elected. His seat was contested by William B. Kline, for years a member of the Muncie common council; the Senate declared the seat vacant and James Orr, of Selma, was elected to fill the vacancy. During this period Delaware and Madison counties formed this senatorial district. Orr was succeeded by R. H. Cree and Charles Doxey and the latter in 1879 by Marcus C. Smith, who had rendered previous service as a representative in the Legislature and as mayor of Muncie. It was during his service in the Senate that in 1881 the senatorial district again was changed, this time to comprise Delaware and Henry counties, and the next senator from this district was E. H. Bundy, of the latter county, who served until 1893, when he was succeeded by Ozro N. Cranon, of Delaware county, who was serving when Delaware county was made a separate senatorial district. Wal-

ter L. Ball was the first senator from this new district and he was succeeded by Charles M. Kimbrough, also of Muncie, who served during the sessions of 1905-7, and was succeeded by David A. Lambert, sessions of 1909-11; George F. Gelts, 1913-15; Arthur D. McKinley, 1917-19, and the present incumbent, J. Monroe Fitch, 1921-23.

Representatives—The first representative in the Legislature from this district, in 1827, was Daniel Worth, of Randolph county, who in 1829 was succeeded by Lemuel G. Jackson, one of the founders of old Muncietown, who was succeeded in turn by David Seamans, Elias Murray, David Ribble and David Kilgore, afterward judge of the circuit court and representative in Congress, who was serving in the Legislature when in 1836 Delaware county was given individual representation in the house. Under this new apportionment William VanMatre, first clerk of Delaware county and first postmaster of Muncietown, was sent to the Legislature, and he was succeeded in turn by John Richey, Kilgore again, Abraham Buckles, Eleazer Coffeen and Goldsmith C. Gilbert, the first settler of Muncietown, who died in office, in January, 1844, at Pendleton, from an attack of sudden pneumonia which overtook him there while on his way home from Indianapolis. John Tomlinson, early surveyor and judge of probate, was elected to succeed Gilbert and then came in succession John Trimble, Samuel Orr, Michael Thompson, James Orr, David Kilgore, Marcus C. Smith, William Brotherton, James Orr again, Alfred Kilgore, John B. Ervine, Dr. S. V. Jump, James P. Snodgrass, Arthur C. Mellette and William Ribble, who was serving in 1875 when Jay county was added to Delaware for representative purposes, an apportionment which continued "off and on" as log-rolling legislators would from time to time effect legislative reapportionments, ten or fifteen years. Ribble was succeeded by M. A. Smith, Horatio J. Lockhart, J. Harvey Koontz, Walter March, Gen. John Peter Cleaver Shanks, John W. Ryan, J. E. Mellette, J. Linville, O. N. Cranor, Thomas S. Guthrie and William W. Ross, the latter of whom was serving when under the reapportionment of 1899 Delaware county, which by this time again had become a separate representative district, was given two representatives. Ross was re-elected, together with Asbury L. Kerwood, and they were followed by Oliver Carmichael, who was continued in office for four terms, and Henry L. Hopping, elected in 1900, who served during the session of 1901. Since then the representatives from this district have been as follows: Session of 1903, John V. Baird and Oliver Carmichael; 1905, Oliver Carmichael and

Charles A. McGonagle; 1907, J. Monroe Fitch and Oliver Carmichael; 1909, Lewis G. Cowing and J. Monroe Fitch; 1911, David P. Campbell and William H. Hufford; 1913, Charles W. Barnhart and John W. Schaefer; 1915, Charles A. McGonagle and John W. Schaefer; 1917, Charles A. McGonagle and Jacob D. Miltenberger; 1919, Jacob D. Miltenberger and Clark McKinley, the latter of whom died while a candidate for re-election; 1921, Jacob D. Miltenberger and Mrs. Julia D. Nelson, the first woman to serve in the General Assembly of the state of Indiana; 1923, Lemuel A. Pittinger and Isaac N. Trent.

County Clerks—William VanMatre, who as early as 1823 had come over here into the New Purchase with the considerable family of VanMatres that helped settle the county and had settled in what came to be the Yorktown neighborhood, was the first county clerk elected in the election held in 1827 and he was long an influential figure in local public affairs. He opened the county clerk's office, established a system of orderly routine in the bookkeeping of that office and in 1834 was succeeded by Samuel W. Harlan, who had become established in the mercantile business at Muncietown and who remained in office for twelve years, being succeeded by Thomas J. Mathews, who held the office for almost the same length of time, or until 1859, when George W. Spilker, who later became prominent in local banking circles, took charge of the clerk's office. Spilker served as clerk for eight years, thus occupying the office during the period of the Civil war, and in 1867 was succeeded by George W. Greene, a nephew of Goldsmith Gilbert and a soldier of the Civil war who had come out of the army with a captain's commission. Captain Greene served in the clerk's office for eight years or until 1875, when Asbury L. Kerwood, also a soldier of the Civil war and said to have been the first Delaware county soldier wounded by rebel bullets, came into office, having been elected by the largest majority on his ticket in the fall of 1874. Mr. Kerwood held the office for eight years and in 1883 was succeeded by George F. McCulloch, who had long been serving as deputy clerk and who by re-election was continued in the office for six years or until succeeded by Charles M. Kimbrough in 1889. Kimbrough was succeeded in turn by John E. Reed, George R. Mansfield and Robert I. Patterson, the latter elected in 1902. James H. Leffler was elected in 1906, John W. Mansfield in 1910, Charles F. Bowden in 1914, Frank E. Barber in 1918, and Perry W. Mansfield, incumbent (January 1, 1924), in 1922.

Auditor—During the period of the opening of public affairs here there was not as much bookkeeping involved in the keeping of the public records as there is now and it thus was possible to "double up" on public offices. It was thus that the busy William VanMatre, first clerk of the county and first postmaster of Muncietown, also held the position of first auditor of the county, as well as first recorder, all the vital records of the county therefore being entered under the one hand and in the same office. When he was succeeded by Samuel W. Harlan the latter continued to carry on the duties of both clerk and auditor, but relinquished the office of recorder, there by this time (1834) having developed a sufficient business in the recording of deeds and the like to make this latter function a one-man job. In 1848 Harlan was succeeded in the auditor's office by Joseph Anthony, afterward judge of the circuit court, who served for four years, at the end of which time Harlan was re-elected auditor. He was succeeded in 1857 by Dr. George W. Seitz, who served during the time of the Civil war and during whose term of office the fire occurred in the vaults of the auditor's office that destroyed many of the early records of the county, a story that is set out elsewhere. Seitz was succeeded by J. S. McClintock and the latter by A. J. Buckles, who in 1874 was succeeded by William Dragoo of the pioneer Dragoo family in this county and father of the present auditor of Delaware county. Four years later Capt. William H. Murray, a veteran of the Civil war and father of the present judge of the superior court, was elected auditor and after four years of service was succeeded by William Dragoo, for a second term of service. Dragoo was succeeded by Jacob Stiffler and he by Webster S. Richey and the latter by Robert W. Monroe, who served until the incumbency of Joseph E. Davis, elected in 1902. Davis was re-elected in 1906. Francis M. Williamson was elected in 1910 and re-elected in 1914. In 1918 James P. Dragoo, the present incumbent in the auditor's office, was elected and in 1922 was re-elected to the office.

Recorder—As noted above, William VanMatre and Samuel W. Harlan were the early recorders of Delaware county, carrying on the affairs of this office in conjunction with the affairs of the clerk's and the auditor's office. In 1834 Samuel R. Collier, a pioneer surveyor who had much to do with establishing definite lines hereabout while the lands were being settled, and who afterward served for some years as official surveyor of the county, was elected recorder and he held that office for four years, during which time he gave an individ-

ual character to the pages of the deed records that is of continuing interest even in the present day. John Marshall then served for a brief period as recorder and was succeeded by Patrick Justice, who in 1845 was succeeded by James A. Maddy, of Granville, who later became engaged in merchandising at Muncie and who served as recorder for ten years, to be succeeded by George B. Norris, who died in office and was succeeded by T. E. Burt, incumbent during the period of the Civil war and who in 1865 was succeeded by Will H. M. Cooper, whose successor was Samuel Gayman, who served for eight years and in 1878 was succeeded by James L. Streeter, who served for ten years or until in 1887 when O. M. Wilson entered the office. Wilson was succeeded in turn by Thomas E. Harrington and Reuben Thompson and it was during the respective terms of these three that the recorder's office is said to have been the most remunerative of any office in the court house, the filing of oil and gas leases during that period having kept the recorder busy. Thompson was succeeded in 1898 by George E. Dungan, who was re-elected in 1902 and was followed by William H. Hufford, elected in 1906. Charles W. Fletcher was elected in 1910, Ross Dowden in 1914, and James L. Davis in 1918. Mr. Davis was re-elected in 1922 and is thus now serving his second term in the recorder's office.

Treasurer—When Delaware county was organized the collection of taxes for the carrying on the functions of county government was in the hands of a "collector," whose duties in such sparsely settled counties as this then was were generally combined with those of the sheriff, hence it is likely that Peter Nolin, the first sheriff of Delaware county also served as the first "treasurer" of the county, an office that was not definitely prescribed until by a law of 1840 the office of treasurer was created. A carefully preserved tax receipt of Stephen Cox for "fore dollars and 35 cents, in full of state and county tax for the year 1837," signed by Adam Wilson, "Collector Del. Co.," reveals that Wilson then was "collector." Stephen Long was the first treasurer of Delaware county elected under this law of 1840 and after four years of service he was succeeded in 1845 by Volney Willson, who had come here as a young man from New York state and whose first service at Muncie was as a school teacher, and was presently made deputy county treasurer, thus being a logical successor to the first incumbent in that office. He later became a large landowner and until the time of his death in 1890 was regarded as one of the leading men of affairs in this county. Willson served for three terms

as treasurer and in 1853 was succeeded by Frederick E. Putnam, a pioneer merchant and also for many years one of the leaders of the community, who died in 1901 at the age of eighty-three years. Putnam served for four years as county treasurer and was succeeded by Samuel F. Brady, who was treasurer during the period of the Civil war; succeeded in 1865 by Capt. Frank Ellis, a soldier of the Civil war, who was elected while still in the field, and afterward judge of the circuit court. John Holbert was the next treasurer and he was succeeded by Samuel Gibson, who in 1881 was succeeded by Amos L. Wilson and he by J. W. Taylor and the latter by George Kirby, elected in 1888. Kirby was succeeded in turn by Mark Powers and David A. Lambert, the latter of whom was succeeded by Charles F. Koontz, elected in 1900. James M. Motsenbacker was elected in 1904, Ralph H. Clark in 1906-08 and George L. Haymond in 1910. The latter was succeeded in 1914 by Goldsmith Gilbert Williamson, the first and only Democrat ever elected to this office, and he in turn by Earle H. Swain, 1916-18, and Fred J. Reasoner (1920-22), the present incumbent in the treasurer's office, this office also serving as treasury for the city of Muncie.

Sheriff—As noted above, Peter Nolin was the first sheriff of Delaware county. He served for four years and was succeeded by William S. Thornburg and the latter by William Gilbert, who in 1839 was followed by Joseph Thomas, whose brief incumbency was followed by that of James Howell, who served for four years and was succeeded in turn by Joseph M. Davis, H. E. Bowen, Clark McColly, William Walling and John W. Dungan, the latter of whom was serving when the Civil war broke out. In 1863 he was succeeded by D. D. Daugherty, who was followed successively by Wilson R. Smith, Orlando H. Swain, C. H. Maitlan and Andrew J. Slinger until in 1876 John W. Dungan again was elected to this office and served another four years, to be followed by J. R. McKimmey, who was succeeded by C. H. Maitlan for another term and he in 1888 by Orlando H. Swain, elected for another term. Swain was followed in the sheriff's office by William P. Sherry, Thomas Starr and William N. Swain, the latter elected in 1900. Stafford B. Perdieu was elected in 1904, and W. Albert O'Harra in 1908. By re-election the latter served a double term and was succeeded by Jesse G. White, elected in 1912, who also served two terms; Thomas Hiatt, 1916, and Harry E. Hoffman, the present incumbent, elected in 1920-22.

Surveyor—Reference is made elsewhere to the service of the plucky government surveyors who came into the swamps here and "ran the lines" for the primal survey of the lands in the New Purchase. By the time Delaware county was organized in 1827 these lines had become pretty well established and many entries had been made. John Tomlinson, a practical surveyor and who also served as one of the early associate judges of the circuit court in this county and as judge of probate, as has been set out elsewhere, was elected first surveyor of the new county, and in this capacity served for ten years or until succeeded in 1838 by the brilliant Samuel R. Collier, of lamented memory among the pioneers of the county, who in 1842 was succeeded as surveyor by Stephen C. Collins, and he in turn by David B. Dowden, James S. Slack, Joshua Truitt and William G. Ethell, the latter of whom was serving during the period of the Civil war and who resigned in 1865, to be followed by William Truitt and Stanton J. Hussey. Hussey resigned before the completion of his term of office and was succeeded by William Truitt, former surveyor, who was kept in office until succeeded by E. H. Stradling, elected in 1882, and who was succeeded by Jonathan D. Fenwick, elected in 1886. Fenwick was followed in turn by O. W. Storer and Charles Gough, the latter elected in 1898, and who continued in office until the incumbency of Harry V. Moore, elected in 1906. Charles M. Armintrout was elected surveyor in 1910, S. Horace Weber in 1914 and H. Lester Janney, the present incumbent in the surveyor's office, was elected in 1916 and by successive re-elections has been continued in that office.

Coroner—The first coroner of Delaware county was William Gilbert, a kinsman of Goldsmith Gilbert, founder of old Muncietown, and the succession in this office, with varying terms of service, has been as follows: Charles Redpath, George Cummerford, Martin Galliher, James Nottingham, Charles Rickart, James Mason (who served during the period of the Civil war), Milton James, G. W. H. Kemper, W. J. Boyden, D. V. Buchanan, Charles W. Smith, William E. Driscoll, Joseph F. Bowers, Ulysses G. Poland, Aaron A. Cecil, John S. Coffman, J. Frank Downing, John H. Williamson and J. Frank Downing, the present incumbent, elected again in 1920 and now serving in that office.

Superintendent of Schools—Upon the organization of something like a definite public school system "back in the good old days," the township trustees held the examining power over prospective teachers

and wonderful and weird indeed were some of these "examinations." In 1837 the court was clothed with authority to name three county examiners of schools and teachers, which helped some. In 1853 this appointing power was transferred to the board of county commissioners, which was a retrograde movement. In 1861 it was provided that the examining power thereafter should rest in one "examiner" instead of three, which simplified things somewhat. Charles W. Moore was the first "examiner" in Delaware county under this system and he was followed in turn by G. S. Maddy, E. J. Rice, William Richardson, Frederick E. Putnam, Thomas J. Brady, Arthur C. Mellette, Ralph S. Gregory and O. M. Todd, the latter of whom, a Presbyterian clergyman, was holding the office of county school examiner when in 1873 this office was abolished and that of the present county superintendent of schools was created, the new officer to be elected by the county board of education consisting of the several township trustees in the county. Todd was elected county superintendent to succeed himself and in 1879 was succeeded by Albert Worthington Clancy, a one-armed school teacher, who had been serving as principal of one of the Muncie schools. Clancy held the office for two terms or until in the summer of 1883 when he was succeeded by John O. Lewellen, now a Muncie lawyer, who was continued in the office for fourteen years or until the election in 1897 of Charles VanMatre, who also was retained for a like term of service and in 1911 was succeeded by Ernest Black, who served until the election of the present incumbent, Lee O. Baird, elected in 1921.

County Commissioners—Owing to the destruction of the records of the early boards of county commissioners, the succession in this office up until in the early '40s cannot be given with any assurance of precision. It is known, however, that Enoch Nation, Valentine Gibson and Aaron Stout constituted the first board of commissioners, and that among others who served during the period covered by the records that were destroyed by fire were Matthew Conner, Isaiah E. Beck, John Richey, John Collins, Stephen Long, Samuel Hutchings, William Harvey and John Rees, the two latter of whom, together with Michael Thompson, constituted the board when the record was opened in 1842. With varying terms of service these and Thomas S. Neely, Eli Boots, Thomas Hughes, James Orr, David Shoemaker, Charles Mansfield, Joseph Thomas, Henry Hill, Abraham Shank, John B. Babb, George A. Helvie, Volney Willson, George A. Helvie, Joseph Orr, Samuel Weidner, William Miller, Jesse Nixon and John Truitt

rendered service up to the time of the Civil war, the three latter constituting the board in 1861. Then up to the '80s, with varying terms of service, Samuel S. White, Miles Harrold, John Parker, T. J. Matthews, Liberty Ginn, William Miller again, Alexander Darter, Eli Smith, James Stewart, W. A. Shoemaker, Samuel Davis, William F. Watson and Benjamin F. Smith rendered service, the three latter constituting the board in 1880 when Delaware county began to respond to new impulses along all lines. Since then service on the board has been rendered by C. E. Jones, James Barrett, R. M. Snodgrass, Thomas Marshall, Thomas Sharp, Mathew McCormick, L. S. Sparks, M. A. Cunningham, H. C. Schlegel, Lewis G. Cowing, Nathan J. Shroyer, John Huffer, John S. Ellis, Peter A. Helm, Enoch Drumm, William T. Janney, John B. Jackson, William Sunderland, Samuel A. Clark, David M. Hays, Jonas F. Shoemaker and John R. Retherford. Mr. Retherford died while serving as a member of the board and was succeeded by his son, Clarence L. Retherford, who was appointed by the board in February, 1921. The present (1923) members of the board of county commissioners are Sherman J. Shroyer, Andrew Jackson and John W. McCreery. Following the death of Frank D. Haimbaugh, postmaster of Muncie, January 2, 1924, William H. Williams, superintendent of the Delaware county infirmary, was appointed postmaster and Sherman J. Shroyer, president of the board of county commissioners, was appointed superintendent of the infirmary, the vacancy thus created on the board being filled by the appointment of John W. Truitt to that position.

The present members of the county council are Moses E. Black, C. L. Retherford, Charles Koontz, George Watson, John G. Kirklin, Charles VanMatre and William Clark.

The trustees of the several townships are as follows: Salem township, George S. McGaughey; Mt. Pleasant, Peter J. Kautsman; Harrison, John W. Black; Washington, Henry M. Long; Monroe, John F. Clevenger; Center, Merritt Heath; Hamilton, Dumont Lontz; Union, Taylor G. Gibson; Perry, Irvin V. Thornburg; Liberty, David Hausknecht; Delaware, Cyrus J. Stafford; Niles, Charles M. Rickert.

Elmer Ferguson is the county assessor and the assessors of the several townships are as follows: Salem, Arthur Franklin; Mt. Pleasant, William S. Reed; Harrison, William R. Hiatt; Washington, John A. Rench; Monroe, Sylvester M. Priddy; Center, George W. Pfeiffer; Hamilton, Henry Gumpp; Union, George A. Morris; Perry, Raymond

Carmichael; Liberty, George H. Ross; Delaware, Alonzo C. Pittinger; Niles, Arley E. Shirk.

A BIG CONCERN AND GOING STRONG

The current (1923) appropriation for the year ending December 31, 1924, approved by the county council, shows that Delaware county is a big concern and going strong, the total levy being in excess of $350,000 on an estimated basis of $105,538,845 of taxable property, with taxes to be collected, in the county revenue fund, $216,247.90; bond or sinking fund, $10,906.55. This appropriation covers authorized expenditures in the following departments of the county government: Clerk of the circuit court, $4,270; auditor, $9,638; treasurer, $7,535; recorder, $8,410; sheriff, $13,620; surveyor—fees and $600 expense; county superintendent, $400; assessor, $2,024; coroner, $1,300; county health commissioner, $4,255; commissioners court, $3,140; board of review, $1,000; board of truancy, $2,150; assessing, $13,507.50; expenses of poor, $18,250; court house, $13,400; jail, $7,760; poor farm, $31,320; orphans home, $38,350; state penal and benevolent, $6,500; insanity inquests, $5,000; epileptic, $100; elections, $10,000; soldiers' burial, $8,000; printing and advertising, $1,500; hospital association, $10,000; county agent, $2,300; inspector of weights and measures, $1,560; sequestered tax collections, $10,000; examination of public records, $1,435; tubercular test, $3,500; miscellaneous, $2,580; new bridges, $56,000; bridge repairs, $10,000; prosecuting attorney, salary and $1,300 expense; expense of circuit court, $17,000; superior court, $2,700; for payment of bonds and interest, $15,721.45.

An abstract of the assessment of real and personal property in Delaware county for the year 1923 reveals total net taxables aggregating $90,415,561, independent of the assessments made by the state tax board on the property of the various public utilities in the county, these latter aggregating $11,931,749, or a grand total of $102,347,310. The taxables on which the county levy is placed are found as follows: In Salem township, $3,571,635; Mt. Pleasant, $2,929,275; Harrison, $3,733,885; Washington, $3,036,505; Monroe, $3,345,300; Center, $4,153,620; Hamilton, $3,265,360; Union, $2,350,080; Perry, $2,648,260; Liberty, $3,067.850; Delaware, $2,668,840; Niles, $2,150,040; town of Albany, $1,041,490; town of Eaton, $624,865; town of Gaston, $399,290; town of Selma, $215,980; town of Yorktown, $506,070; city of Muncie, $50,708,216.

As an interesting item for comparison, it will be well to recall that in 1880, which is regarded as about the beginning of the period of "modern" development here, the taxes to be raised in Delaware county aggregated but $142,889, based on a total valuation of property for taxation of $9,378,000, placed as follows: In Salem township, $700,000; Mt. Pleasant, $820,000; Harrison, $533,000; Washington, $427,000; Monroe, $559,000; Center, $1,171,000; Hamilton, $485,000; Union, $514,000; Perry, $502,000; Liberty, $833,000; Delaware, $564,000; Niles, $466,000, and the city of Muncie, $1,795,000.

In 1860 the sum sought to be raised by taxation for county purposes was $45,438, on a total valuation of $4,787,543. Muncie, even then, was the highest taxing unit, credited with a valuation of $604,185. Prior to 1843 the records are a bit confusing as to actual conditions in the "lister's" office, but in that year, by which time the county had come to be pretty well settled, the taxes levied for the year totaled $11,474, on a total valuation of $1,137,284, placed as follows: in Salem township, $134,157; Mt. Pleasant, $144,112; Harrison, $74,949; Washington, $82,906; Monroe, $97,039; Center, $239,236; Hamilton, $78,746; Union, $84,367; Perry, $110,978; Liberty, $108,575; Delaware, $97,179; Niles, $85,039. At that time there were 1,567 polls reported in the county; in 1860, 2,413; in 1880, 3,661; in 1923, 9,745.

CHAPTER VII

AGRICULTURAL

The Indians of course were the first farmers of this region, though from all accounts they were very indifferent tillers of the soil, being content with implements of the crudest character and equally content to let the women do the work, which latter arrangement probably saved them from starvation. The "buck" Indian apparently would have gone without corn rather than to bestir himself in the raising of it. Contemporary accounts have it that much corn was raised by the aboriginals throughout this Midwest country. Not only along the streams in the Indiana country but over in the Ohio country Indian villages were numerous and in many of them good management was observed, and the rich bottom lands were filled with corn fields. So numerous, in fact, were the Indian villages throughout this region that General Wayne, writing from Grand Glaize (present Defiance, Ohio) in 1794 observed that "the margins of these rivers appear like one continuous village for a number of miles both above and below this place, nor have I ever beheld such immense fields of corn in any part of America from Canada to Florida."

All contemporary accounts are agreed that the Indians of this region gave much attention to agriculture, one stating that they "had not only much corn, etc., but they also depended largely on the chase. They hesitated about taking the field unless they had large quantities of corn 'cached' in their villages. Some of them had extensive orchards and Wayne cut down several thousand peach and apple trees during one of his expeditions." Another account has it that at the taking of the Piqua village over on the Miami two hundred acres of corn were destroyed and that ten years later during another military campaign in that same region 20,000 bushels were burned. When the Delawares were driven over here from the Ohio country about the year 1800 they brought their agricultural habits with them and the rich bottom lands hereabout afforded them admirable fields that re-

quired but little cultivation according to their methods of farming. For fifty years or more they had been under the influence of the Moravian missionaries and thus the generation of aboriginals which came into possession here brought with them a fair degree of industrial habit, the chief of which was to make the most of a primitive corn field. It must be kept in mind, however, that the cultivation of the soil devolved almost wholly upon the squaws and children. It was beneath the dignity of the "noble redskin" to bemean himself by manual labor. He believed in the trite maxim: "Let the women do the work."

Not only did the squaws till the soil but they prepared the food and did the cooking, this including the "jerking" of the venison, drying the wild fruits and pumpkins, husking and storing away the corn and gathering the wood for the fires, besides which the duty of making the wearing apparel, moccasins, baskets, tepees and the like, the making of maple sugar and all domestic labors devolved upon them. The "braves" amused themselves in fishing, hunting, gambling, fighting or devoting themselves to their toilets—painting, tatooing or otherwise decorating their bodies. They also conducted the religious ceremonies of the tribe, the chief and most solemn of which was their feast of "Ingathering," a ritualistic ceremony in celebration of the harvest, no doubt as devoutly observed as the white man's present day of Thanksgiving. This feast took place, according to an old account, when the new corn was sufficiently matured for use and was rigidly observed, it being unlawful to touch or use the new corn until a part of it had been offered in sacrifice to the Great Spirit. At the ceremony a circle was formed and none but Indians and such white men as might have been adopted into the tribe were admitted. Having formed the circle, the leader, or priest, took two ash sticks and rubbed them together until they ignited and then kindled a small fire in the center of the circle and thereon burned a few ears of corn, at the same time thanking the Great Spirit for the new crop of corn. After having made this offering they were quite at liberty to gather and use the corn. This ceremony was carried out in all solemnity and no dancing or merrymaking was permitted.

DEVELOPMENT OF FARMING INTERESTS

When one considers the almost aboriginal simplicity of the methods forced upon the first white settlers in this region in carrying on their farming operations and compares those methods with those now of general adoption it cannot be said that agricultural development has not kept pace with all other phases of industrial growth that offer such striking comparisons today as against the days of the pioneers. And the use of power machinery on the farm is really in its infancy, awaiting the development of another generation.

As an older reviewer has so aptly set out: "The appliances used in farming were, at the first settlement of the county, of a very simple and inexpensive sort. An old-fashioned breaking plow or mold board, a single-shovel plow, a heavy hoe or two, a sled for hauling, an ax for chopping and a maul and wedge for cleaving the giant logs asunder and a frow for splitting boards, an ox or two, or a horse, or perhaps a team and a rude harness, with now and then, but very seldom, a wagon, made up what was regarded as a very reasonable outfit for carrying on a farm in that early time. With these rude and scanty helps the farmers contrived to work their grounds and to care for and secure their crops. A scythe, indeed, for mowing and a sickle for reaping were needed, and a fork, often made from a forked limb, but hardly ever a rake, was employed in the harvest time to move the grain crops to the wagon or sled, to be moved thence to the log barn or the stack, for at that day stacking wheat and oats and hay was a good enough method of disposing of those crops for security against the weather. And as for corn, the blessed 'poor man's crop,' that needed no caring for. It simply stood undisturbed on the stalk until wanted for feeding, when it was pulled, thrown upon the sled, hauled to the stable and fed to the hungry horses or oxen."

It was long before the threshing machine superseded the flail of the pioneer farmer, nor had the fanning machine yet appeared to relieve him of the task of winnowing his grain from a sheet shaken in the wind. The sythe and the sickle and the cradle yet had many years of service before being supplanted by the mowing machine and the reaper. However, these latter would have been of no service in this region had inventive genius provided them at that period, for the stumps had to be removed from the fields before these machines could have been utilized in Delaware county. Man's progress seems to be marked by the appearance of labor-saving devices just about

the time these latter become imperative in the development of an industry. It is certain that present-day farming machinery could not have been utilized by the pioneers had they even dreamed of having them. Industry solves its own problems of necessity. Roads had to come before automobiles.

AN ECHO OF "THE GOOD OLD DAYS"

The story of the pioneer farmer and the difficulties he had to face and overcome is an old one and has oft been told. The real development of farming methods is a matter within the range of memory of all past fifty years of age and hardly need to be detailed here. But there are some comparative points that ought to prove interesting. A point in particular in the year 1842. Settlement in the region now comprised within the boundaries of Delaware county then had been effective for twenty years. The county had been operating under its own government for fifteen years. In the illuminating diary of Frederick E. Putnam, pioneer merchant of Muncie, as of date December 27, 1842, there appears the following notation: "Lots of pork in town; selling for $1.25 a barrel. In closing this year I deem it very necessary that some general remarks should be made in regard to the present state of our once prosperous country, that the rising generation (if their eyes should chance to meet this 'my log') may warn themselves of the effects of bad government. . . . There never was known a more fruitful season since the fall of man, and why the cause of hard times? No tariff for the protection of 'our home' manufacturers—no uniform currency for the American people excepting depreciated paper, which will not pass two hundred miles from home; state legislature doing nothing to relieve the people, the general government doing all they can, and the President vetoing (six times already); our character lost abroad, our confidence broken at home, repudiating the prevailing sentiment of some states, and how can we have good times! Indiana state scrip worth 50 cents to the $1 and dull at that; wheat, 25 cents; corn, 10; oats, 8⅓; butter, 4 cents a pound; eggs, 3 cents a dozen; apples, 25 cents a bushel, and all other things in proportion; no market abroad and none at home; everything prostrate; all are seeking office and not many getting except the favored few."

The tax duplicate for the year following this complaint (1843) reveals a property valuation in Delaware county as of that year of

$1,137,284, placed as follows: Salem township, $134,157; Mt. Pleasant, $144,112; Harrison, $74,949; Washington, $82,906; Monroe, $97,039; Center (including Muncietown), $239,236; Hamilton, $78,746; Union, $84,367; Perry, $110,978; Liberty, $108,576; Delaware, $97,179; Niles, $85,039. There were then 1,567 polls in the county and the amount of tax assessed was but $11,474. This was ten years before the railroad came. Considering the low basis of valuation and the low rate of tax assessment for that period, it is apparent that Delaware county was not in such a bad way, after all. The farmers were getting a good start.

SOME INTERESTING COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

The census of 1850 shows 1,084 farms in the county, with 51,757 acres improved and 99,559 unimproved, these farms having a value, with improvements and implements, of $1,663,227; horses and mules, to the number of 3,227; neat cattle, 7,157; sheep, 15,895; swine, 24,281; wheat (bushels), 55,078; rye and oats, 42,667; corn, 429,209.

In 1880, which is regarded as about the opening of the new era of development here, the state statistical bureau's report gave the following figures relating to Delaware county: Owners of land, 2,881; acres of land, 252,359; acres of wheat, 31,000; corn, 46,000; pasture, 32,000; oats, 7,000; meadow, 20,400; potatoes, 2,100; flax, 8,000; wheat (bushels), 580,000; corn, 1,600,000; oats, 150,000; rye, 8,400; potatoes, 96,000; flax seed, 70,000; fruit (bushels), 22,000; hay (tons), 24,000; pork (pounds), 1,800,000; wool, 86,000; horses, 10,500; mules, 840; cattle, 19,200; sheep, 18,000; swine, 29,000; agricultural implements valued at $79,000; sewing machines owned, 1,030; organs and melodians owned, 200. In that year the property value for assessment purposes was placed at $9,378,000; taxes, $142,889; polls, 3,661.

The current (1923) Indiana Year Book gives the total acreage farmed in Delaware county as 236,168, of which 155,930 are farmed by owners and 80,238 by renters. There are 1,866 owners and 930 renters. Of the acreage in farms not used for crops, 15,942 are classed as waste lands; 13,202 as timber; 27,649 as permanent pasture; 24,156 as temporary pasture; 2,419, orchards; 8,086, fallow, or a total of 91,456 acres not in crops. The tilled acreage was planted to crops as follows: Corn, 62,221 acres; oats, 28,267; wheat, 15,797; rye, 8,256; barley, 862; buckwheat, 165; timothy, 12,526; clover

4,738; mixed, 8,970; alfalfa, 1,239. Live stock statistics are given as follows: Horses on farms, 13,541; mules, 1,218; beef cattle, 5,254; dairy cattle, 11,466; sheep, 7,705; swine, 46,901; laying hens, 244,-232; colonies of bees, 387.

This same statistical report covers details concerning power machinery and other special equipment on the farm, based on the survey as of January 1, 1922, as follows: Steam engines, 33; gas engines, 491; electric motors, 85; tractors, 165; washing machines, 207; churns, 114; vacuum cleaners, 48; electric lighting plants, 180; acetylene, 73; running water in the home, sink, 203; bath room, 102; in the barn, 35; milking machines, 12; cream separators, 933; incubators, 551; silos, 519; wind mills, 509; bicycles, 25; motorcycles, 12; trucks, 84; automobiles, 1,372. It may be taken for granted that these figures have been materially raised since that report by the rapid increase during the past year and more of power machinery and such special equipment on the farms of this county, where "modern" methods and labor-saving devices have become almost universal.

The newspaper files show that in July, 1896, when the country was suffering a period of just about as "hard times" as it ever had gone through, local market quotations showed the following prices on staples: Wheat, 59 cents; corn, 25; oats, 18; butter, 12; eggs, 10; chickens, 9; potatoes, 25; hogs, $2.80 to $3.50; cattle, $3.95 to $4.30.

THE EARLY HIGHWAYS OF DELAWARE COUNTY

As has been noted elsewhere, the chief business of the early boards of county commissioners was in the matter of establishing roads, appointing viewers to lay off these highways through the woods and swamps and providing means for the creation of local highways to supplement the state roads that at the same time were being established as the main lines of travel between the county seat towns, just as the state today is giving its attention to the trunk highways throughout the commonwealth. During the period 1835-40, as revealed by a review of the acts of the Legislature for that period, there were no fewer than sixteen state roads established affecting Delaware county, among these being the two laid out in 1835, the state road from the house of John VanMatre to Andersontown and the Ft. Wayne state road, or the Muncietown-Marion highway. In 1837 the Richmond and Muncietown Turnpike Company was incorporated with

a capital of $200,000 and in that same year roads were established from Ft. Wayne to Murray (in the present county of Wells), thence to the southeast corner of section 4, township 24, range 11, and thence to Huntington; the state road from Anderson to Muncietown on the north side of the river; the road from Middletown to New Cumberland; the road from Wesley Goodwin's, via Sulphur Springs (Wheeling) and intersecting the Middleton-Chesterfield state road; the state road from Chesterfield to the Logansport state road at Robert Sanders's in Delaware county, and the state road from a point on the Knightstown-Middleton state road at the crossing of the lines of sections 2 and 3, township 18, range 9, to Yorktown, thence, via Cumberland, to the Huntington state road.

In 1838 a state road was established from Franklin, in Wayne county, to Windsor, in Randolph county, thence, via Smithfield and Albany, to Huntington, as well as one from Muncietown to Frankfort, thence to Lafayette; one from Rushville and Greenfield, including the Blue River bridge, and thence to Muncietown via Charlottsville, Elizabeth City and Middletown, and the state road from Albany to Parker Truitt's, thence across White river at the mouth of Prairie creek to Burlington. In 1839 a state road was established from Muncietown via Albany to Camden (Pennville), in Jay county, to intersect the Cambridge City-Ft. Wayne state road. In 1840 the Deerfield, Albany & Marion Turnpike Company was incorporated and state roads were established from Pipe creek in Madison county to intersect the state road running through the town of Wheeling to William McCormick's in Delaware county, and the state road commencing on the Richmond-Logansport state road at Mowery H. Thompson's fences in Delaware county, north to Main street in Wheeling, thence with the county road to Joseph Wilson's town, called Elizabethtown; thence on a straight line to the center of section 18, township 23, range 10, thence on a straight line to Montpelier. The need for intercommunication between the settlers and the necessity for the establishment of such ways as were possible to make the markets more accessible was being recognized and met by both county and state.

IN THE DAYS OF NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS

It ought not be forgotten also that the waterways still were recognized as available highways. By an act of the Legislature approved February 12, 1825, Alexander Ralston, the surveyor who had had a hand in the platting of the city of Washington and who laid out the original "mile square" in Indianapolis, was appointed to make a survey of the north branch of White river from Sample's mill in Randolph county to its junction with the eastern branch. By an act approved on January 23, 1827, it was declared that the Mississinewa river "shall be considered and deemed navigable, and a public highway from its mouth to Lewallene's mill in Randolph county." By a further act, approved on January 13, 1844, the Legislature provided "that all that part of the Mississinewa river from and below range numbering 15 east to the junction of said stream with the Wabash river be and the same is hereby declared a public highway." It is thus seen that even during the middle '40s the Mississinewa was regarded as an available highway for local commerce up to Peru and connection there with the canal and on to the lake or down to the Ohio. This act provided "that all supervisors of public highways in the county of Randolph, through which said stream runs, are hereby required to take charge of said stream within their respective road districts and to clear out all obstructions to the navigation thereof, and to keep the same free from obstructions, in the same manner and under the same law, penalties and regulations that require supervisors to open and keep in repair public roads and highways."

STRIKING COMMENTARY ON CHANGING CONDITIONS

Viewing the well tilled fields and the well equipped farm plants visible on all sides as one drives about over the admirable highways of Delaware county today, it is difficult properly to visualize the conditions out of which these priceless benefits arose. From the unspeakable mud roads or "corduroy" nightmares of another day, with stumbling ox teams or quivering horses straining mightily at their task of transportation, to the automobiles of today gliding smoothly over stone or cement highways is, indeed, a far cry—the most striking commentary possible upon the change in conditions that has taken place within the memory of men still active in service hereabout.

Of the atrocious character of those early highways much has been said and yet the subject never can be given full justice. While earlier

writers have left some graphic records of the condition of the roads in the '30s and '40s, much must be left to the imagination, for the highways simply were indescribably bad. Vast areas were nothing but swamps, which the sluggish streams never fully drained. The level plain was covered with a forest that shut out the sun from the rank mold, and this—like a sponge—held the accumulated waters. In times of freshets backwaters from the timber-tangled streams would cover practically the whole country and this would be long in subsiding. Most of the year a journey over the roads was simply a slow, laborious wallowing through the mud; the bogs were passable only by the use of "corduroy," and this corduroy of poles laid side by side for miles was held in place by strips of timber laid on the ends, and not infrequently had to be weighted down with stone or dirt to prevent floating off when the swamp waters rose.

For a graphic and illuminating first-hand description of these corduroy roads, the reader is recommended to look up his Dickens and in that famous author's "American Notes" peruse again the traveler's description of his trip by special stage coach from Columbus to Tiffin, on his way to Sandusky, in 1842. A corduroy road through a swamp was a corduroy road through a swamp and Charles Dickens has preserved a picture of such a contrivance that will live. Conditions along the makeshifts for highways over here in Delaware county must have been much the same as those along the Columbus-Tiffin road—probably worse, if possible—and the reader thus will be able to gain some conception of the difficulties that beset the traveler in those days back in the '30s and '40s. That the character of the thoroughfares impeded growth, handicapped commerce and held in check the influences that are essential to development is quite obvious to the student of that development in Delaware county. The difficulties that were overcome and the building up of the community in spite of such a handicap is an evidence of the sturdiness of the stock that peopled this county, and to those sturdy pioneers all honor is due.

"GRAYBEARD" RECALLS MEMORIES OF OTHER DAYS

A singularly informative bit of reminiscence along the line of these old highways is that carried in a communication to the Muncie *Daily News* for July 23, 1885, wherein a writer signing himself "Graybeard" recalled memories of a trip on foot taken by him from Cincinnati to Muncie in the summer of 1845, Muncietown then being "considered a little above the average of ordinary county seats."

"Graybeard" came up by way of Hamilton and Richmond, and after leaving the latter place, he writes, "I soon came where the farms were smaller and fewer in number. Roads! Great Caesar! What roads! Mud, water and water and mud, world without end, and I wended my way through the dense forests, avoiding the thin, black, mushy mud by either taking to the woods along the side or 'cooning it' along the logs that lay promiscuously around loose. I lodged a short distance north of Newcastle and in the morning took up my line of march to Muncietown. Of this town I had heard much talk before my trip and conceived it to be a big place. This was the home of Andrew Kennedy, with whom I was slightly acquainted, having heard him make political speeches.

"Well, it was a nice town, even at that early day. I approached the town from the south and I distinctly recollect the rough corduroy bridge or bridges, with wide uneven ditches at both sides, just at the edge of town, and also the big moss-covered log heaps on each side, slowly decaying and affording a hiding place for reptiles, etc. I took dinner in a frame tavern that stood where the Patterson block now stands (southeast corner of Walnut and Main streets). I think there was but one brick house on the place, the one now (1885) south of the Hodge block. Business was not very brisk on that particular day in June. The streets were not thronged with people; a dozen, perhaps less, were all the people I saw, so I gathered my portmanteau and with a sigh prepared to wade through more black mud. Passing north, I crossed White river on a foot-log, near where the covered bridge now stands. At that place there was a small island and a log from each shore to the island was the means of transit for foot passengers. A mile or so north I struck a mud hole. There was no getting around it and I went in, and the way I stirred things up was anything but amusing. To add to my misfortunes, the music was continuous and thrilling, to say nothing of the annoyance. The mosquitoes, with a large reinforcement of gallinippers, were just twenty-five feet thick perpendicular, and the number of unsatisfied bills presented was sufficient to compel an assignment without recourse.

"But I was bound to pull through, and pull through I did. Old Mutter, or Mooter's, tavern was the only side show in that mud hole, which extended to the middle of Main street in the village of Wheeling, where the music and the mud partially subsided. I continued my pleasure walk to what then was called the Black Horse tavern,

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF MUNCIE IN 1872.

METHODIST CHURCH.
Erected in 1839, Corner of Elm and Washington Streets, Muncie.

where corn bread and the fattest kind of fat bacon were the principal dishes at both supper and breakfast. Next day I found perhaps a dozen teams hauling wheat from Grant county to Lagro, which was then the nearest and best wheat market for farmers living north of White river. . . . Yes, forty years have wrought out great changes, and what will forty years more work out?"

It is now near forty years since "Graybeard" wrote of his experiences of forty years before. This generation knows of the changes that have been wrought here since the middle '80s. Repeating "Graybeard's" query—what will forty years more work out? The historical reviewer in the middle '60s of the present century ought to have a very interesting story to unfold.

SOMETHING MORE ALONG THE SAME LINE

Among other interesting reminiscences along this line is that of Boyd Linville, who had come here as a teamster for a party of Carolinians in the fall of 1829 and who remained here, one of the real pioneer teamsters of this section of the state. Linville's reminiscences, written for the Helm review (1880), among other bits of narrative relating to pioneer times and pioneer conditions pointed out that he was a teamster and used to haul goods from Cincinnati to Muncie, making a trip sometimes in a week; other times, and more frequently, in two weeks. "I have hauled many a load of whisky from Cincinnati to Muncie. Scarce a load of goods was hauled without some whisky was part of the stock. In fact, whisky was the principle commodity, and sometimes we would have a wagon load of it and nothing else. Muncie was a vast hazel thicket, and but one road—the Richmond road—leading into it. The road was down the river and around by the Kirby residence, in the east part of the town, and was a continuation of Main street, which was one vast mud puddle. The wagon way was circuitous, winding in and around through the hazel brush, leaving the main road, sometimes, a distance of fifty yards or more. The state road was also the same way. We very frequently had to leave the main road and go around swamps and bad places, making the route longer and more tedious. . . . All of Delaware county, from Muncie, south and east, as well as in most other directions, was a vast wilderness. There were no roads and no way of penetrating the woods, except here and there a winding Indian trail."

Concerning the post roads, William Jackson's reminiscences, written for the same review, recalled that "there was a mail running from here to Huntington by way of Granville, Hartford City, etc. The mail was carried by my brother, Frank Jackson. The route, of course, was through woods and the road was very poor, having been but recently laid out. This mail was carried on horseback. There was also a horse mail from Muncie to Connersville, via Newcastle. My recollection is that this at that time was once, or maybe twice, a week. William P. Williams had the contract, but I don't recall who carried the mail. This was in about 1846. There was also mail by hack about three times a week to Richmond. This route was a very important one, as it connected with the mails both ways on the National road at Centerville. It was the principal outlet to the East and offered good facilities for both mail and passenger accommodations."

For this same review a bit of reminiscence furnished by Thomas S. Neely recalled, among other interesting points of pioneer history, something of the days of the old wagoners and teamsters and of the wagon trains carrying on the commerce between here and Cincinnati during the '40s. Mr. Neely came over here from Troy, Ohio, and in 1839 established himself in business at Muncietown. His recollection had it that the men then engaged here in freighting were Jo Davis, Sims Coon, Jacob Armpriester and Increase Sears. "These parties would load their great heavy wagons with furs, peltries, etc., and start on their journey, which was usually out on Main street, to the east, until, at Madison street, the Richmond road bore off to the southeast. They always returned with a load—'back load' it was called—of such articles and materials as the country demanded. They usually had an order of goods for the merchants, iron for the blacksmith, together with drugs, oils, paints, hardware, salt, fish, molasses, groceries of all kinds; indeed, nothing was brought into the settlement any other way. These trips usually consumed from a week to ten days, each way, and longer when the roads were bad. Main street was one continuous mass of mud from end to end, and this, too, nearly all the year round. Buggies and spring wagons were unthought of. The old heavy Virginia and other classes of wagons were the only vehicles of transportation, and it was 'trudge, trudge along from morning till night;' camping out on extended trips, buffeting all kinds of weather and enduring all kinds of hardships."

THE MAKING OF A PIONEER ROAD

From the considerable bulk of reminiscent matter contributed by Prof. E. Tucker for that review that relating to the roads of the pioneers is here quoted: "The roads, indeed, were in a very primitive condition. At first, men drove through the woods, cutting out brush and poles when necessary, to admit the passage of the wagon; though at first there were only paths or 'trails' for passing on foot or on horseback. In fact, most of the locomotion was done in one or the other of these two ways, more frequently on foot; although lawyers, judges, etc., in traveling from county to county went on horseback. And when actual roads, intended for traveling for wagons, began to be made, it was done simply by removing some of the largest trees, so as to give room for the wagon to pass, and building bridges, not merely over the streams, but across swamps also, of poles or logs laid crossways of the track (corduroy). Sometimes earth was thrown upon the bridge thus made, but oftener the poles or logs were entirely bare. And the wagons would bump and bounce in passing over that wonderful highway. Occasionally a 'railroad' was built; that is, rails were taken for the road floor, instead of logs or poles, and that was far better than the other because the surface of the track was made thereby comparatively smooth and even. But the regular backwoods 'highways' made with logs were simply 'awful!' And Delaware county, in its early days, had enough of just such thoroughfares."

Evidences of these old corduroy roads were revealed in the streets of Muncie as late as in the late '70s, as disclosed by the following interesting item in the *Times* for August 28, 1879: "The workmen engaged in making the excavations for gas mains came in contact with a tier of oak, hickory and elm logs about three feet under the surface of Walnut street, opposite the Presbyterian church yard yesterday. The logs average fifteen inches in diameter, extend from curb to curb and about seventy-five feet along the street. The logs are well preserved and it was necessary to cut them in two with axes in order to excavate the trench to a sufficient depth. Thirty years ago that portion of Muncie was a pond and these logs were put there as corduroy roads were made. Several of our older citizens visited the scene yesterday, who aided in hauling and placing these logs where they now lay, twenty-eight years ago. Hundreds of persons secured chips from logs and took them to their offices and homes as relics of 'ye olden days in Muncietown'."

In this same connection Professor Tucker pointed out that "through Delaware county and through what is now the beautiful and thriving city of Muncie, passed one of the great thoroughfares between the older East and the newer West; through Greenville (Ohio), Winchester, Muncie, Strawtown, Indianapolis, and so on westward as far as pioneers had found their way toward the sunset, extended this route of travel. Crowds of settlers went struggling and plunging through the almost fathomless seas of mud, dragging their well nigh impossible way westward, westward, ever westward. And, in a few years, after the regions of Indiana and Illinois had been settled and improved, the tide of travel turned and droves of cattle began to pass on the same great thoroughfare, eastward, eastward, ever eastward." And the work of the drovers was a continually increasing one until the coming of the railroads gave them an easier means of transporting their cattle to the eastern markets. With improved roads, the coming of the railroads and betterment of transportation came better markets, all stimulating the promotion of improved methods of farming, and the modern farm plant is thus the natural and inevitable development. It is interesting to speculate what will be witnessed in the next generation in the way of further development. Power equipment on the farm is still a comparatively new thing and its possibilities seem limitless.

SYSTEMATIC CAMPAIGN OF ROAD BUILDING

Happily, there are numerous deposits of excellent gravel in the county and when a systematic campaign of road construction was entered upon these proved invaluable. There are numerous deposits as yet unopened and the supply of gravel for road building thus seems practically inexhaustible. Under the direction of the state highway commission Delaware county is maintaining its place along with many other counties of the state in the construction of stone and concrete highways, and the "trunk" roads of the county are in admirable shape, an aid to the extension of the county's agricultural interests that is being appreciated more and more each year.

The limestone deposits which crop out in numerous places in the county also have contributed largely to the solution of the good roads problem and crushed stone forms the basis for many of the best roads in the county. These natural resources, gravel, limestone and sand, conveniently accessible, have been invaluable contributing factors in the development of the agricultural interests of the county, afford-

ing highway outlets for the products of the farm that have done much in the way of stimulating production.

The other great natural resource of the county, the forests, which formed the really basic source of wealth of the county before the fields were made ready for cultivation, has practically passed, though many landowners have preserved considerable tracts of native woodland. These magnificent forests contributed more than can be estimated to the early prosperity of the county, for the lumber mills and woodworking factories that sprang up all over the county offered employment to many. One important source of revenue for many of the early settlers was the cutting and marketing of hoop poles. After the railroads came there was a demand for firewood in quantities, and also an enormous quantity of hickory butts were shipped to the factories for spoke timber.

With the exception of small tracts of prairie land here and there throughout this region, the land hereabout originally was heavily timbered, the various varieties of oak predominating, although there was much hickory, beech, elm, black walnut, poplar, some lynn and considerable sycamore. Necessarily, as a means of claiming the land for agricultural purposes, the greater part of this timber was cut down and burned in the days become the coming of the saw mills and adequate means of transportation offered a proper market for the same, timber that today would be of almost incalculable value thus having been destroyed. Black walnut was the first exhausted when the timbermen came in, on account of its superior value for furniture. Probably the most valuable of these giant trees were the oaks, as they grew to larger dimensions than other trees and had a greater general purpose value. Many of these oaks were as much as five or six feet in diameter, their great boles extending above fifty feet before branching. There also were many sugar (hard maple) trees and these were eagerly utilized by the pioneers as a means of procuring sugar. Much oak bark was stripped and disposed of to the tanneries and a considerable business also was done in wood ashes for their potash content, and charcoal also was extensively burned.

Perhaps the finest timber that ever was taken from these magnificent forests was ship timber. For a number of years crews of expert hewers who had come from the East and from Canada worked out this timber in these woods. The best of oak was used. A single beam was made from the body of a giant oak; the beam was made square, as large as the diameter of the tree would permit, and it was

hewed so true and smooth that it had the appearance of being planed. Some of these beams were so large and heavy that it required a six-horse team to draw a single one from the woods to the railroad. The saw mills used only a small amount of the choicest timber—walnut, ash and white oak—for house building material. Some of the best white oak was used for staves and shingles. Thousands of the finest trees were cut and burned to clear the ground for farming.

THE BEGINNING OF PERMANENT HIGHWAYS

With the passing of the plank-road idea in the '50s the attention of the settlers began to turn to the thought of permanent highways. The plank roads, with their broken and upturned planks, had become a nuisance, like the floors of some of the present day bridges. The gravel road then came in. Private enterprise took charge of the construction of these roads, even as it had of the plank roads, the profit on the investment coming out of tolls charged. And thus began the era of toll pikes, which persisted for many years. When the county commissioners bought the Yorktown pike in March, 1898, paying for the same the nominal sum of $1, that toll road had been in operation for thirty years. In the next year the Granville toll pike, the last survivor, was bought by the county and thus when the new century dawned Delaware county had got rid of its toll pikes. The new state gravel road laws then became operative.

It is said that the first toll road to enter Delaware county was that constructed in the early '50s from Cambridge City to Muncie and operated by a company of stockholders representing "capitalists" in these two towns and in Richmond. In the '80s there were no fewer than eleven turnpikes radiating out of Muncie and the stoppage of traffic at the toll gates was an accepted incident of travel. This acceptance gradually grew less and less cheerful and through the '90s the pressure on the county to buy up the toll pike companies grew so impressive that these roads one by one were "freed." During the late '60s there were no fewer than twenty turnpike associations formed for road development in this county, these beginning with the Muncie & Middletown Turnpike Company, elsewhere mentioned, organized on June 29, 1866, and being followed within the next three years by the Blountsville & Morristown, the Range Line road, Middletown & Range Line, Muncie & Wheeling, Middletown & Daleville, Daleville & Bell Creek, Muncie & New Burlington, Muncie & York-

town, Jackson Street, Muncie & Bethel, Muncie & Eaton, Muncie & Granville, Junction (intersecting with New Burlington pike), Smithfield and Albany, Muncie & Smithfield and Blountsville & Smithfield, the latter extending north in Perry township to connect with the Muncie & Winchester.

One of the first turnpike roads constructed in the county was the Muncie and Middletown road, for which an association known as the Muncie and Middletown Turnpike Company was organized, this company, or association, to have a capital stock of $10,000, divided into shares of $25 each. The articles of association of this company, filed for record on June 29, 1866, were signed by Thomas Kirby (who subscribed $500), and thirty-six others. Articles of association of the Middletown and Range Line Turnpike Company were filed for record on May 28, 1867. The capital stock of this company was $10,000, divided into 400 shares of $25 each, and the articles of association were signed by Jonathan Anders and forty-six others. On May 30, 1867, the Middletown and Daleville Turnpike Company was organized under the terms of articles of association calling for $6,000 capital stock, divided into 240 shares of $25 each. These articles were signed by Frederick Tykle and twenty-five others.

As an instance of the manner in which the financial affairs of these old turnpike companies worked out, a sample statement of the operation of one such concern back in the '70s may prove interesting. This is the statement of the Jackson Street Turnpike Company for the year ending in July, 1877, filed for record on July 6 of that year, the statement being signed by H. W. Weir, George B. Snodgrass and John R. Wellington, directors, and attested by John R. Wellington, secretary. The statement reveals that the company had nine miles of road bed; cash in bank, $76.29; two toll houses and six scrapers, $500; capital stock, $28,000; gross receipts, $643; paid for repairs, $145; litigation, $12; officers, $51; gate keepers, $135; outstanding debts, $223.73.

IN THE DAYS OF "MARKS AND BRANDS"

There are many still living in Delaware county whose memories go back to the days of the open range for hogs and cattle, to the days before the fencing of the farms had been completed and when gaunt "elm peelers" and "razor-back" hogs roamed at will through the woods, feeding on mast until time to round them up and drive an unruly herd of them to market. Before the railroad came this market

was at Cincinnati and the driving of a bunch of hogs to market was a task that required considerable special training. It is a far cry from the time of the half wild hogs of the pioneer days to the sleek purebred strains of today, but the "world do move" and the hog has progressed and developed along with other things to which man has given his thought.

This reference to the days of the "elm peelers" recalls the system under which those who raised hogs hereabout used to keep track of their widely wandering porkers. Free to roam at will along the unfenced highways and through the open wood ranges, hogs and cattle took the country in common and it was necessary for each owner to have his individual mark or brand in order to make sure of coming into his own when it came time for the annual round-up. That there might be an orderly system and that there might be no duplication of individual marks each owner filed with the county recorder, under provision of law, his individual mark or brand and all others were thus barred from using the same distinguishing mark. A special record book was maintained for this purpose. That was back in the '30s and the record of "Marks and Brands" is still on file in the recorder's office, musty but in a good state of preservation. The register of marks and brands was kept by townships and the record opens with township 19, range 9 (Salem township), the initial entry in this old book being that of Samuel Dusang—"right ear, swallow fork; left ear, the same." The date of this entry is December 10, 1836. Then followed the register of Adam Campbell, "right ear, swallow fork; left ear, an under bit;" Samuel Clevenger, "crop off the right ear; left, an under bit;" William Fenwick, "an under bit in each ear;" John Pugsley, "crop off the left ear and under slit in the same;" Justin Steel, "slit in each ear," etc. The last record in the book is that of John Crow, township 22, range 9-8, whose register is "crop and slit in the left ear and slit in the right." The record carries up to the spring of 1861, the latest date apparently being that of May 8, 1861, when George Wilhelm, township 20, range 10, registered his brand as "a swallow fork in each ear."

The law placing upon the recorder the duty of keeping a book of such entries of marks and brands, passed in 1836, provided that "the said recorder shall be entitled to receive of the person employing him as aforesaid, the sum of twelve and a half cents for every such entry of marks and brands; of which entry he shall, if required, deliver a certified copy to the owner." This law protected the proprietors of

these marks and brands against infringement as effectually as the trade-marks of manufacturers are protected today. The old settlers maintained a sacred regard for the marks of other's stock. As Cockrum's interesting Indiana pioneer collections says, "some of the sows that were marked would stray away and raise a litter of pigs and stay with them. The owner and others would see them once in a while and the range she stayed in was noted by the hunters, and the hogs in that range of woods were called after the man who owned the marked sow. Nearly all the farmers would have some hogs which became wild, and their claim on the hogs that came from the marked sow was respected." According to this same authority these wild sows were very prolific, usually raising two litters of from six to eight pigs a year, so that in a short time the surrounding woods would be full of wild hogs, these animals reverting to the wild and becoming as hard to domesticate as the naturally wild animals, an old saying among the pioneers having been "a wild hog once, a wild hog always."

FIGHTING QUALITIES OF A WILD HOG

A considerable portion of the heavy timber growth that covered this section of the state was mast bearing, nuts and acorns, and in the more open or barren wood there were immense thickets of hazel, these bushes producing great quantities of hazel nuts. In the fall and during the winter the ground was thus covered with nuts and acorns, so that there was no lack of food for the wild hogs and other mast eating creatures. Bear and deer meat served the earlier of the pioneers, but as these creatures of the wild became scarce and finally altogether were gone the hog came into general use as a food product. When a tracking snow fell the farmer would take his boys and hunting companions and go to the range where his wild hogs ran, taking his dogs that were trained to guard against the terrible tusks of the boars. Cockrum's observations have it that "there never was a more vicious animal on this continent than these old boars," and sometimes the fights between the dogs and the boars would be terrific. When once attacked, the boars fought to a finish. Their tusks grew to a length of four or five inches, as sharp as knives, and with one thrust of these tusks they could kill a dog, cut a man's leg half off or ruin a horse. The older chronicles have it that wild hogs have been known to give battle to a dozen wolves and put the latter to flight, while it was no uncommon thing for them to attack in a body a bear and tear the latter to pieces and then devour the fragments.

A description of such a fight is carried in one of the older chronicles, detailing a struggle between a bear and a pack of wild hogs farther down the White river. The two hunters who witnessed this fight heard the sound of conflict in a thicket and "climbed up a log to where it was ten or twelve feet from the ground and saw a large black bear backed up against a log. He was using both arms, boxing right and left, as he was being held at bay by twenty or twenty-five hogs. The hunters said they had never seen such a furious fight and they watched it to a finish. There were several large male hogs with terrible tusks and they would charge in pairs, intending to tusk him on each side, but the bear was on the defensive and would knock them right and left. After a long fight the hogs changed their mode of attack and rushed at the bear four or five at a time. In this way they soon got in their work. They literally tore the bear to pieces and were eating it up when the two hunters were glad to slip away without attracting attention."

THE LAW COVERING THE SUBJECT OF "STRAYS"

By the legislative act "regulating the taking up of animals going astray and water craft, and other articles of value adrift," approved February 14, 1841, it became the duty of any person taking up an estray animal "or any boat, flat, periogue, canoe, raft, or other article of value adrift," to advertise the same in writing within five days "in three of the most public places in the township." If not then claimed, it became "the duty of the taker up" within fifteen days to report his find to the justice of the peace, who should then appoint three appraisers to determine the value of the estray, and the "taker up" also should make affirmation that he had not altered the marks or brands on such animal. It then also became the duty of the taker up to take the estray to the county pound and keep the same there from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. of the first day of each of the two succeeding terms of court.

The justice of the peace before whom the estray should be appraised was required to transmit to the clerk of court this description and appraisement and it then became the duty of the latter to enter the same "in a book to be kept for that purpose." This description then was to be advertised in a newspaper and the clerk also was required to send a copy of the description to the state printer, with a fee of $1, the state printer not only to keep a file of such estray notices but to publish same in a newspaper if not previously published. It

the estray animal (or any property adrift) were not claimed and proven by the proper owner within twelve months it then should "vest absolutely in the taker up." By a later act (1844) it was provided "that all moneys arising from the sale of estray animals and property taken up adrift, as soon as the same shall have vested absolutely in any county, shall be, by the proper officers, transferred to the common school fund of the county and shall be ratably apportioned among the several school districts thereof." These were but amendatory acts to the acts of earlier legislatures bearing upon the subject of estrays, which was one of the engrossing problems of the pioneers in the days before fences became possible.

SOURCE OF REVENUE FOR THE NEWSPAPERS

It thus was that in the days of the open range the newspapers found a considerable and continuing source of revenue in the publication of "estray notices." Evidence also might be figured out on the face of some of the old estray books filed away in the dark corners of county clerks' offices throughout Indiana that it was probable that certain enterprising and perhaps not over scrupulous individuals might have been turning the provisions of this law to their own profit and advantage. It at least is a matter of credible tradition that an estray Indian pony was looked upon by a certain type of early settler as common property to be appropriated on sight and as the Indian's standing in court or in community circles never was very firm he often had silently to suffer his loss. If possible this type of "taker up" would make every endeavor to establish his claim that "findin's is keepin's" and would profit thereby.

The initial entry in the little old, time-stained "Book of Estrays" in the office of the clerk of Delaware county is of date 20th November, 1827, as follows: "Taken up by Jonathan Bentley, living in Delaware county, Mountpleasant township, a dapper gray horse supposed to be six years old last spring; fourteen hands and a half high, is a natural trotter; artificial marked on left hind leg; saddle marked on both sides. Light mane and tail; appraised to $40 by James W. Brown, John Downing and Lemuel G. Jackson. A true copy from my entry book, this 14th day of November, 1827. Nathan Branson, j. p."

The open range and insecure fences gave much trouble to the pioneers. At the legislative session of 1841 the act "concerning enclosures and trespassing animals" was amended to provide additional qualifications for fence viewers (who were allowed $1 a day for days

of actual service) and also to better define a "lawful fence;" this act providing "that all fields kept for cultivation, the fences inclosing which shall, in the opinion of the fence viewers, be of sufficient height and strength, and in every respect such as good husbandmen generally keep, shall be considered a lawful fence against all domestic animals." Needless to say, these fences were rail fences. That was in the days of the great forests, and prowess as a rail splitter was regarded as a local distinction.

ONE OF THE ORDERLY PRECAUTIONS OF THE PIONEERS

Along in the '50s it evidently became apparent that certain of the domestic animals were a menace to the public. At the June term of the Delaware county commissioners court for 1853 it was "ordered by the board that the following kinds of animals shall be suffered to run at large and pasture on the unenclosed lands and public commons within the bounds of the several townships of said county, towit: All mares and geldings of the horse and mule kind of any age and all young horses and males under one year old; all cows and steers and heifers at any age, and male calves until six months old; all sows and barrows of the hog kind at any age and male pigs until three months old; all ewes and wethers of the sheep kind at any age, and male lambs until six months old." This seems a somewhat roundabout way in which to prohibit the running at large of bulls, boars and rams, but perhaps the circumlocution of legal phraseology or the finical prudery of the period required that the order be set out in such fashion. It did not seem quite the polite thing to refer to a bull or boar in plain terms. This was true even in the middle '80s. In his speech on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the court house in July, 1885, Judge Buckles referred to the first election held in Center township, in which one of the pioneer electors cast a vote for Goldsmith Gilbert's bull for justice of the peace. This historic animal was referred to in the speech, as reported by the Muncie *News*, as "Gilbert's male cow."

FARM NAMES IN DELAWARE COUNTY

In accordance with the law of 1913 many Delaware county farm owners have given distinctive names to their farms and have registered the same, thus protecting their proprietory right in the use of the names thus selected. From the Register of Farm Names in the

office of the county recorder it is noted that the first entry in this behalf was that of O. H. Scott, who on November 10, 1913, entered for record the name of his farm as "Fair Oaks Stock Farm." Since then other names have been registered, as follows:

John R. Retherford, "Buck Creek Estate," and "Killbuck Stock Farm."
Sell Jones, "Delaware Jersey Farm."
Robert B. Bradbury, "Burr Oaks."
Carlton B. Miller, "Walnut Hill."
Frank Whitney, "Sunny Brook."
W. Q. Bowman, "Sunnyside."
Sherman Whitney, "Cloverdale."
Mary A. Wingate, "Grandview."
Oliver M. Koontz, "Oak Cluster."
William Bach, "Catalpa Grove."
John M. Hancock, "Riverside."
Wade Lenington, "Richwood."
Eli B. Mann, "Royertown Stock Farm."
Alpha Yingling, "Sunshine."
William E. Driscoll, "Fairview."
Alva C. Surber, "Spring Hill."
Edward Schever, "Lily Farm."
Watt Wilson, "Linwood."
Charles W. Butcher, "Sunset Cottage."
Daniel F. Cox, "Coxdale."
Shem C. L. Bowers, "Edgewater Place."
Roy M. Allen, "Woodlyn."
Albert L. Tuttle, "Plainview."
Thompson M. Huffman, "Maple Hills."
Nepthalim B. Driscoll, "Meadow Brook."
Henry G. Morris, "Avalon."
Sarah F. West, "Ideal."
A. W. Shoemaker, "Maple Lawn."
Robert B. Broyles, "Traction View."
Randolph Benoy, "Persimmon Grove."
John L. Powers, "Sunnymead."
Irven Moffett, "Brookside."
John Needham, "Shadybrook."
Edward G. Mason, "Hickory Knoll."
M. L. Depoy, "Riverview."

Warren W. Reese, "River Rest."
Harry Long, "Cherrydale."
E. G. Clark, "Silverbrook."
Della T. Sipe, "Rich Valley."
Joel H. Waldron, "Willow Glade."
J. Kirby Shafer, "Wood-Edge."
William W. Goontz, "The Lone Pine."
Leslie V. Shoemaker, "Rose Lawn" and "Locust Lane."
George W. Miller, "Broadview."
Henry Smith, "Hillcrest" and "Shadyside."
C. M. Kitselman, "Northview."
Thomas J. Mansfield, "Fernwood."
Walter J. Burns, "Knollcrest."
Edward W. Swain, "White River Garden."
Roscoe C. Whitney, "Cedar Row Stock Farm."
Lewis William Johnson, "Clearview."
Fred G. Nichols, "Shadow Brook."

THE OLD MUNCIETOWN RACE TRACK

According to the reminiscences of Nathaniel Fuller Ethell "the first race track was along the river from a slight hill near Judge Thompson's present (1913) residence, and the ford at the foot of High street. Its length was a quarter of a mile, more or less, and many a race was run there. Afterward the track was laid off in the flat north of town, beginning in the middle of the flat across the Granville road. Racing was numerously attended by the sports of town and country. Being a young sport myself, I remember going there on one occasion when some noted nags were put to their best heats. One of the races was the cause of much acrimony and dispute, resulting in a noted fight between Nelse Jewell and John Bowen. The men were strong, active, determined men in the prime of life and fought long and bitterly. When they were pulled apart their faces were not in condition for dining or the company of ladies. There were three Jewell men—Nelse, Tom and Os. I think they lived with their mother (Goldsmith Gilbert's second wife) in the Gilbert Mansion—a house afterward torn down by John Jack, who bought an interest in the estate (the present Wysor home site in North Walnut street)—and were somewhat noted for their pugnacity—hard-working men when properly occupied. John Bowen's sister was Minus

Turner's first wife. His brother Hiram was sheriff of the county a term of two (in the '40 and '50s). There was more or less drinking of tanglefoot in those days in the town, which on Saturdays was visited by carousing young bucks from the country, and when these and the town boys got to sampling the raw stuff easily procured, there was bound to be a collision or two or more, and fights of greater or less bloodiness."

In the '70s much cattle and horse stealing was going on hereabouts. A review of a volume of the Muncie *News* for 1877 reveals numerous items of such news, the suspicion being expressed that the operations of the thieves must be directed by a definite organization. The circulation of counterfeit money also was the subject of complaint, particularly in the Yorktown neighborhood, and the editor expressed his wonder if there was not a "coinaker" at work some place in that part of the county.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY

The current (1923) official announcements and premium list of the Delaware County Agricultural and Mechanical Society refers to the meeting of the society in this year as "the seventy-first annual fair," which would imply that the first county fair in Delaware county was held in 1852. This is no doubt correct, as the annual serial number of these recurring fairs doubtless has been kept "straight," but unfortunately there is no official record to confirm it. The current records and minute books of the society date back only to the year 1885, John M. Graham then having been president and Major John F. Wildman, secretary. Frank J. Claypool, present secretary-manager of the society, is of the opinion that the earlier records and minutes of the society were kept "loose leaf" and that these insecure records have been so thoroughly misplaced as now to be beyond recovery.

It is probable that the first meetings of the farmers of the county for purposes of displaying the products of their farms were more or less voluntary "get-together" meetings, beginning perhaps in 1852. These meetings also may have been held in what formerly was known as "the old fair ground," a beautiful grove off Gilbert street at about the northeast corner of the original plat of the town of Muncie, about where Hackley street cuts in, now long ago built over in a valuable section of the city, for that would have been a quite fitting place for the meeting. This grove then belonged to Jacob H. Wysor, who had

it from the Goldsmith Gilbert estate. The first meetings of the farmers must have attracted sufficient attention to claim official recognition and to lead to the organization of a definite society for the purpose of promoting similar meetings in the future, for in 1854 there is a definite official record in this behalf, together with evidence that the county had bought a tract of land for fair ground purposes.

In the journal of the board of county commissioners for the September term, 1854, the minutes point out that it was "Ordered by the board that all that certain piece and parcel of land containing five acres, being a part of Hackley's Reserve, better known and described in a deed from Jacob H. Wiser (Wysor) and wife and John Jack and wife to Delaware county, Ia. . . . be and is hereby leased for fencing and keeping in repair to the Delaware County Agricultural Society for an agricultural show ground for the term of fifteen years if the said society see proper to use it for that purpose; so long and as much longer as the board of commissioners then in office deem expedient said society is to have the full and exclusive, sole use and control, and possession of the above mentioned land for their own use and benefit during the above mentioned time," etc.

The old fair ground property was restored to the Wysor holdings by a deed of the county commissioners (John Parker, Thomas J. Matthews and Benjamin F. Smith) on June 25, 1868, conveying to Jacob H. Wysor, for the sum of $1,500, the tract—"being the same ground conveyed by deed from Jack & Wysor to commissioners of Delaware county by a deed recorded in Record of Deeds, vol. 15, p. 381." This tract is described in the conveyance as "commencing at a rock at the northeast corner of the Ft. Wayne & Southern Railroad Company's ten-acre lot—witness black walnut six inches in diameter, north 44 degrees, west 31 links; thence north 86 degree and 22½ minutes, east 26 rods and .66 of a rod to a rock—witness black walnut, 8 inches; south 72¾ degrees, east 39¾ links; thence south 3 degrees and 37½ minutes, east 30 rods to a rock—witness black walnut, 6 inches—south 45¼ degrees, east 10¼ links; thence south 86 degrees, 22½ minutes, west 26.66 rods to a rock at the southeast corner of the railroad company's lot—witness hickory, 5 inches—north 41 degrees, east 12⅞ links; thence north 3 degrees and 37½ minutes, west along the line of said railroad lot 30 rods, to the place of beginning, containing five acres."

This may not be a very definite location to the present-day reader, but it is recalled that the old fair ground occupied a wooded tract

PARADE OF THE PREMIUM STOCK AT THE MUNCIE FAIR, 1914.

north of Gilbert street, extending to the river, east of Plum street, with the entrance to the ground at Hackley street. The race track was a half-mile track and was in the form of a circle instead of an oval. A five-acre tract now would hardly be regarded as a very extensive fair ground, but it is recalled that there were some pretty good and quite comprehensive exhibits at the old grounds, while the racing on the old round track attracted the attention of horsemen from far and near.

HOW PRESENT FAIR GOUNDS WERE ACQUIRED

And thus with the organization of the Delaware County Agricultural Society, perhaps in the year 1854, and the leasing to the society of the grove and plot of ground bought by the commissioners for the purpose, began the definite history of the organization which ever since has been maintained, under several changes of name meanwhile, and which has kept up an unbroken series of county fairs in Delaware county, these for many years having been recognized as among the most important exhibits of the sort in this section of the Midwest country. The old fair ground was maintained as a meeting place until about the beginning of the '70s, when it was found that it no longer was adequate for the expanding demands of the fair. In the minutes of the board of county commissioners as of October 9, 1871, it is noted that "The board order that the ground now occupied by the Delaware County Agricultural Association and owned by Jacob H. Wysor be purchased of the said Wysor and that the title thereto vest in the county of Delaware, said county paying the said Wysor in consideration of said real estate and as a difference between the price of what is known as the old fair ground and said real estate the sum of sixty-three hundred dollars ($6,300) and further order that the auditor draw a warrant upon the treasurer of Delaware county for the sum of $6,300 payable to Jacob H. Wysor." The commissioners then were William Miller, John Parker and Liberty Ginn. The deed record shows that on October 7, 1871, Jacob H. and Sarah Wysor deeded to the county a tract of land containing 41.68 acres (the present fair ground) in the Hackley Reserve, the consideration there being set out as $7,800, the difference in price, $1,500, no doubt being accounted as the value of the old five-acre tract before that time used as a fair ground, and the fifteen-year lease on which to the Delaware County Agricultural Society expired in 1869. And thus the county fairs came to be held on the present fair ground more than fifty years

ago and have been held at that place in unbroken annual succession since that time.

The lease of the fair ground from the county commissioners has been extended from time to time, to the present. One particular period of development followed the extension of the lease for a period of fifteen years on March 5, 1906, C. H. Anthony then being president of the Delaware County Agricultural and Mechanical Society and M. S. Claypool, secretary, when the lessee "further promises and agrees to erect and leave upon the leased premises a new amphitheater and a new floral hall, each to be of good and safe construction and of safe capacity." This lease was renewed on June 5, 1922, for a period of twenty years, John E. Green, president, and Frank J. Claypool, secretary, signing for the society.

FIRST OFFICIALS OF OLD SOCIETY

Though there is no remaining official record of the beginning of the work of the agricultural society in this county, there has happily been preserved in the invaluable reminiscences of Prof. E. Tucker (1880) a story relating to this organization that is accepted as authoritative. The professor did not give the source of his statements, admitting that even then "the record of the formation of the association is not now at hand," but he says that "an agricultural society for Delaware county was formed March 4, 1852," and he then sets out the first officials of this society as follows: President, Martin Galliher; vice president, Thomas J. Sample; secretary, Daniel Jarrett; treasurer, Thomas J. Matthews; directors—Center township, Jacob Calvert; Mt. Pleasant, Josiah Slack; Liberty, John Smith; Salem, John Tomlinson; Harrison, A. Shank; Monroe, William Mansfield; Hamilton, Timothy Bennett; Union, William Adsit; Washington, William McCormick; Delaware, James Jones; Niles, John Worster; Perry, George Ribble; Muncie (city), James McKimmey.

Continuing, this narrative sets out that "the first meeting found in the record occurred June 6, 1853," and that "the directors at that time resolved to hold a meeting July 4, ensuing." And then there is quoted an item in the report of the secretary of the local society to the state board of agriculture concerning the annual exhibition held on October 6 of that year (1853), stating that "its second annual exhibition was held at Muncie on the date before mentioned, which was well attended and a laudable interest manifested. The society comprises seventy-four members. Addresses were delivered before the society on the 4th day of July, 1853, by David Kilgore and Joseph

S. Buckels, Esqs., but no copies preserved." The belief is expressed that the exhibition here referred to was held on the public square in Muncie, which no doubt would have offered ample space for an exhibition of this sort at that time. A further quotation from this record says that "premiums were offered on horses, cattle, sheep, swine, wheat, corn, potatoes, grass seed, butter, cheese, domestic manufactures, farm implements and various articles displaying mechanical skill, poultry, fruit and flowers. About $75 were awarded in premiums." As a bit of comparison, the premiums offered in the speed class alone for the current year (1923) aggregated almost $5,000, this aside from the thousands of dollars offered as premiums in the exhibition classes.

An exceedingly interesting statement was carried in this old report of 1853, which just now possesses peculiar value for comparative purposes. This statement is carried over the signatures of John Cullen and John Galbraith, as follows: "Statement of a field of wheat raised by Stephen R. Martin, on his farm in Hamilton township, and measured by us, and we certify the measurement to be correct, to the best of our knowledge." The statement then goes on to show in carfully itemized particulars that the field contained twelve acres, seven rods, and produced 306 bushels of wheat, as cleaned by a separator threshing machine. Other items were: Clay soil, slightly mixed with sand; elevated, with western exposure; three crops of wheat previous to this one—the first on clover sod, second on wheat stubble, third fallowed, and the present fallowed; a few loads of straw fed on the field; broke up in June, stirred the middle of August, harrowed down, sowed and plowed in with the shovel plow, and cross harrowed in the last week in September; one and one-half bushels sowed to the acre—white wheat. The items of cost of production and profit then follow:

For man and team, twenty-one days, at $2 per day	$ 42.00
Eighteen bushels of seed wheat at 60 cents per bushel	10.80
Threshing and hauling to barn, 10 cents per bushel	30.60
Harvesting, $1 per acre	12.00
Rent, $2 per acre	24.00
Total	$119.40
Wheat worth at the time sold, 75 cents per bushel	229.50
Total profit	109.50
Profit (per acre)	9.12

Other items in this connection have it that a patch of potatoes forty-five rods square produced 53½ bushels—Nova Scotia potatoes, large, round, yellow, and that a field of corn four acres and 128 perches in extent produced 484 bushels of ear corn, at a cost of $39 for production; value of crop, at 25 cents a bushel, $121, thus realizing a total profit of $82, or about $17.50 an acre.

"STUBBORN ATTACHMENT TO OLD CUSTOMS"

The Tucker narrative then goes on to say that the next annual meeting was held on April 5, 1854, and that the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, David Kilgore; vice president, John Smith; secretary, John C. Helm; treasurer, T. J. Mathews; directors—Salem township, John Shoemaker; Mt. Pleasant, John Horne; Harrison, Jacob W. Miller; Washington, Robert Winton; Union, William A. Long; Hamilton, Mark Moore; Center, E. C. Anthony; Monroe, John Lenox; Perry, David Stouder; Liberty, J. Dynes; Delaware, James Orr; Niles, John H. Rutter; executive committee, Jacob Calvert, William Y. Williams, David Tomlinson, Timothy Bennett and Volney Willson. It was in this year that the county commissioners procured the five-acre tract (the old fair grounds) above referred to, and the society's report on this transaction to the state board set out that "the society has procured a fifteen-years lease on a piece of ground owned by the county—indeed, bought by the commissioners for that purpose, at a nominal rate—and is proceeding to enclose it and erect the necessary fixtures in a permanent and durable manner, thus giving the society a permanent and stable character."

In his report to the state board for this year (1854) the secretary of the Delaware County Agricultural Society set out that "the society fair was held on the 28th and 29th days of September and was of increased interest and importance over those of preceding years, showing a decided and rapid improvement in the stock, etc., exhibited; increased attention to the improvement of stock by procuring animals of good blood, and more attention to the details of good breeds and improved breeding; proving, also, that more attention was being bestowed on the manner of farming and that our former loose, slovenly and careless habits were being reformed, giving place to systematic farming. But we have much, very much, to reform and improve, which will require time, as our progress necessarily will be slow, encountering, as we do, our full share of apathy, prejudice,

bigotry and stubborn attachment to old customs and habits. . . . Our society numbered something over one hundred members the past year and our prospects for usefulness are encouraging."

In 1856 Joseph S. Buckles, who two years later was elected judge of the circuit court, was elected president of the agricultural society. In 1859 Thomas J. Sample was president. At a business meeting of the society in January, 1860, it was resolved "That, at the next meeting of this society, competition for premiums be open to all mankind." The directors of the society apparently were beginning to feel that the Delaware county fair was coming to be something more than a merely local affair. During the period of the Civil war there probably was something of a let-up in the activities of the society. People had too much else to think about. A report of the secretary following the annual meeting in the fall of 1865 showed a balance on hand of only $188.30. In 1861 the directors of the society threw the gates of the fair ground open to all proper general public use, passing a resolution to the effect that "the fair grounds be free for the use of schools, picnics, etc., by our citizens," and the old Wysor grove tract was used as a fair ground for some years thereafter, or until the society took over the present grounds on the north side of the river, agreeing to pay for the same at the rate of $165 an acre, or $6,765. The struggle to pay this sum presently was given up and the county commissioners stepped in and came to the relief of the agricultural society by buying the grounds, as set out in the introduction of this review, and in October, 1871, leased the tract to the society for fair ground purposes.

BEGINNING OF PRESENT SOCIETY

Meanwhile, in 1868, there had been a reorganization of the old agricultural society. At a meeting held at Muncie on January 11, 1868, Judge Buckles presiding and J. A. Wachtell acting as secretary, the Delaware County Agricultural and Mechanical Association was organized, the real forerunner of the present organization, which carries the same name as a "society" instead of an "association." The stated object of this association was "the development of the agricultural resources and the advancement and encouragement of the mechanical and manufacturing interests of the county of Delaware." The articles of association of the new organization, filed for record in the office of the county recorder, fixed the capital stock at $50,000, divided into shares of $10 each and were signed by the

following persons, a list now interesting as indicative of the interest taken in the reorganization: James Orr, Warren Stewart, Eli Smith, David Goings, Jacob Calvert, George W. Greene, A. H. Kennedy, F. E. Putnam, George W. Spilker, Joshua C. Bacon, John F. Keener, W. Brotherton, Frank Ellis, D. T. Haines, J. L. McClintock, John Meeker, W. Shick, Theo J. Sample, J. H. Long, George W. Fay, G. H. Baxter, A. and H. Hamilton, William Dragoo, D. D. Daugherty, J. R. Mason, S. F. Brady, J. A. Wachtell, Aaron W. Ross, John H. Ross, J. B. Knowlton, John Fullhart, Ran Benoy, Samuel Williamson, Thomas J. Brady, William F. Jones, Martin Young, R. Berger, J. W. Burson, John Parker, M. C. Smith, William M. Petty, Sam Orr, J. S. Buckles, M. Galliher, Volney Willson, Miner Truitt, William J. Hurst, P. F. Davis, J. W. Miller, T. W. Tuttle, James P. Snodgrass, J. M. Thomas, L. S. Smith, M. E. Jones, C. W. Gift, G. S. Maddy, P. Fullhart, J. Truitt, H. C. Klein & Co., Hugh Hughes, Joseph Preutzman, Enoch Current, Miles Smith, George Truitt, R. Winton, E. W. Shipley, George Louthain, John C. Eiler, Adam Sheller, Job Swain, Lloyd Wilcoxon, T. J. Matthews, J. D. Collier, J. A. Maddy, C. E. Shipley, Isaac Meeks, Robert Meeks, C. H. Maitlan, D. R. Youse, John A. Huff, J. E. Wilcoxon, Ben F. Smith, W. R. Smith and Will H. M. Cooper. The directors chosen by this new association were as follows: Salem township, Thomas Tuttle; Harrison, James P. Snodgrass; Washington, Randolph Benoy; Monroe, Aaron W. Ross; Center, Marcus C. Smith, Joseph S. Buckles, William F. Jones and P. F. Davis; Liberty, Samuel Orr; Mt. Pleasant, Samuel Williamson; Niles, Benjamin F. Smith, and Delaware, Eli Smith.

The premium list and announcement of the "twenty-fifth annual fair of the Delaware County Agricultural Society, to be held at their fair grounds at Muncie, Ind., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, 1877," required eight columns of the Muncie *News* for publication. The officers of the association for that year were: President, Thomas W. Tuttle; vice president, John Williams; treasurer, John E. Burson; secretary, Marc S. Claypool; superintendent, William M. Petty; directors (besides the above), Peter R. Shaffer, J. J. Clevenger, Jonathan Martin, John Fullhart, Samuel Parkinson, Eli Ogle, Watt Wilson, Charles Mansfield, James Carmichael, David Justice and Frank F. Peterson.

This association carried on for ten or twelve years with varying degrees of success and on June 10, 1880, to meet new conditions and clear the decks for more effective action, was reorganized under the

name which it ever since has borne, the Delaware County Agricultural and Mechanical Society. The articles of association of this new society, as found recorded in the office of the county recorder, were signed by John M. Graham and thirteen others, and set out that the society was organized with a capital stock of $20,000, divided into shares of $10 each. The records show that a month or more later the county commissioners renewed in favor of this society the lease held by its predecessor, the old agricultural association, to the fair grounds in consideration of the society's agreement "to erect and expend in permanent improvements to the value at least of $1,000 in addition to the $2,000 already expended upon said grounds." And here was laid the ground work for the continued expansion and improvement of the society's fair ground facilities that in all the forty-three years since have gradually brought this plant up to a point equal to that of any county fair ground in the state and far superior to most of them.

THE MEN WHO HAVE KEPT FAIR GOING

The initial officers of the Delaware County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, following its organization in 1880, were as follows: President, John M. Graham; vice president, Thomas W. Tuttle; superintendent, William H. Wood; treasurer, George Kirby; secretary, Frank Ellis; superintendent of gates, Eli Ogle; directors, Thomas W. Tuttle, Thompson Sharpe, William H. Wood, James Carmichael, Samuel Parkinson, Sr., Samuel Drumm, Charles C. Mansfield, John M. Graham, Eli Ogle, George Kirby, J. L. Martin, James Barrett and John S. Fudge. The continuous minutes of the society since 1885 are on file.

The present (1923) officers of the society are as follows: President, J. E. Green; vice president, C. L. Retherford; superintendent, W. T. Minton; treasurer, Earle H. Swain; secretary-manager, Frank J. Claypool; directors, Charles W. Galliher, J. E. Green, W. T. Minton, H. M. Anthony, Robert T. Miller, Frank J. Claypool, Clarence L. Retherford, Earle H. Swain, J. Cooper Props and Bert F. Bradbury. The executive committee is composed of J. E. Green, Frank J. Claypool, W. T. Minton and C. L. Retherford, while the department superintendents are as follows: Grandstand, gates, police, poultry, lectures and demonstrations, Dr. Robert T. Miller; speed, C. L. Retherford; cattle, Bert F. Bradbury; horses, sheep and swine, J. E. Green, concessions, W. T. Minton; art, horticulture and agriculture, Charles W.

Galliher, and mechanical, J. Cooper Props. The fair grounds are conveniently situated within the city limits of Muncie, are well shaded and have ample halls, sheds and pens for the accommodation of exhibitors. The society has expended more than $40,000 on improvements "and now has everything second to no other society in the state." The week of the Delaware county fair is always regarded as "home-coming" week in the city and county and the reunion features of this annual event are not the least enjoyable of the many features which for years have spread the fame of "the Muncie fair" far and wide. The society boasts of "the fastest half-mile track in Indiana and one of the fastest in the world, the track record being 2:04½," and its annual speed program is an attractive one.

This society for years has acted on the principle that generous premiums will insure attractive exhibits and the wisdom of this policy has been amply demonstrated. By very reason of these generous awards to exhibitors the profits of the society generally have been negligible, the society's endeavors thus having been largely a labor of love without much individual compensation for those who have kept alive the spirit and the activities of the society through all the years of its progress. As set out in the society's current (1923) year book, "the work of giving our fair, keeping the track, buildings and ground in shape, is one of large proportions and has never been a paying investment from the view of the stockholder; in fact, it has been almost a 'gratis job' in which the stockholders have never received a dividend and very meager compensation for their efforts to conduct the fair, obligating themselves for a large indebtedness." The seventy-first anniversary meeting of "the Muncie fair" was held on August 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1923, and, as per announcement, was "given this year on a larger scale than ever before." In concluding their announcement the board of directors expressed the belief "that the splendid co-operative spirit manifested by the citizens of Delaware county justifies their efforts to enlarge the scope of usefulness of the fair." And this co-operative spirit not only is manifested by the people of Delaware county but by the people of adjacent counties whose friendly rivalry in the matter of exhibits and whose attendance help to make the annual Muncie fair one of the great gathering places in the state of Indiana.

SOMETHING ABOUT "THE MAN BEHIND"

Frank J. Claypool, who for years has officiated as secretary-manager of the agricultural society, has long given his attention to movements having to do with the betterment of farm conditions. In 1888 he aided in the organization of the Delaware County Farmers Institute, which ever since has been an active, going concern in this county, and was elected first secretary of that organization, the present directing officers of which are C. L. Retherford, president, and William Rutledge, secretary. He also was the secretary of the old Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association which during the period of its greatest activity back in the middle '90s had a membership of 1,800 in this county. His particular efficiency in connection with this association's activities in this county and throughout the state of Indiana led to his election as secretary of the national organization of this body of farmers and during his incumbency in that office he edited and published *The Farmers Record*, a journal devoted to the interests of the association, with publication office at Muncie. He also is the secretary of the Eastern Indiana Live Stock Breeders' Association, an organization of three hundred members or more in eight counties hereabout, with offices in Muncie. During the time of local activities in connection with this country's participation in the World war he was a particularly active factor in promoting increased productivity of the farms and gardens and was helpful in organizing each township in the county in this behalf. As a county fair executive Mr. Claypool is regarded as one of the best in the Midwest country, and has a wide acquaintance in that connection.

DELAWARE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

No review of this sort would be complete without special mention of the former activities of the Delaware County Horticultural Society, a voluntary association of enthusiastic horticulturists that for about twenty years, reaching from the middle '70s to the middle '90s, kept Delaware county well to the front in the ranks of Indiana horticulturists and of which Frank J. Claypool, present secretary-manager of the Muncie Fair, was the last president. This society had its inception along about 1875 when Granville Cowing, an eastern man who had taken up farming here, began to promote locally a better regard for horticultural interests hereabout and it was not long until he had induced several others of like mind to join him in an informal organi-

zation looking to the promotion of these interests, particularly in the cultivation of strawberries, for which the soil of this county is so admirably adapted. An older chronicle has it that a formal organization growing out of this informal "get-together" movement was effected at a meeting held on April 15, 1880, at which D. R. Pershing was chosen president, Granville Cowing vice president, Dr. Will A. Egbert secretary, John Fullhart treasurer, and Dr. Stephen Hathaway, H. J. Lockhart and Evan T. Babb an executive committee.

The announced object of this association was the better promotion of the cultivation of fruits, flowers and garden products, and it now is freely admitted that much of the advanced interest in local horticulture today is due to the earlier interest thus manifested and stimulated by the members of this society, which continued its effective labors until about 1895 when its work gradually became merged with other specialization work of a similar character. The meetings of this society were held monthly and were "migratory" in character, the families of members meeting at the home of one or another of the members during the summer seasons and combining a picnic and strawberry or garden feast with the formal business program, these "basket dinners" being still recalled with pleasure by many in the county. Besides the names of those given above as the promoters of this horticultural society, Mr. Claypool recalls many others who, besides himself, took an active interest in the affairs of the society, these including John Vance, William Walling, Lewis Moore, R. A. Andes, John Fudge, P. W. Patterson, John M. Graham, Parker Moore, William Ribble, Charles Legg, Walter Cecil, Jerome Galliher, John Mock, William Luick, John L. Powers, John Dungan, Cale Maitlen, Henry Marsh, William Vance, John Meeker and William Abbott.

Before leaving the subject of the county fair it will be proper to make mention of another fair project that was promoted back fifty years ago at the time the "grangers" were going strong throughout this section of the Midwest. On February 11, 1874, there were filed in the office of the county recorder articles of association of the Delaware County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Society, whose object as there stated was "the development of the agricultural resources and the advancement and encouragement of the mechanical and manufacturing interests of the county of Delaware." This document was signed by S. C. Moffett and sixty-five others. These articles provided that the thirteen directors of the society (one for each of the townships with the exception of Center, which was to have two)

should be elected by the taxpayers of the county and that "the corporate seal of this association shall be the seal of the office of the auditor of Delaware county." Just what came of this apparent movement to take over in behalf of the grangers the seal of the county and to make the society a civil body responsive to the electorate is not now recalled, but there is no record of it having got very far with its ambitious program. The directors of this grange organization were S. C. Moffett, of Salem township; Joseph Hancock, Mt. Pleasant; James P. Snodgrass, Harrison; George Beuoy, Washington; A. W. Ross, Monroe; A. J. Wilson and John Williams, Center; Samuel Martin, Hamilton; John C. Long, Union; Lafayette Whitney, Perry; Mordecai Whitney, Liberty, and Nicholas Poland, Delaware.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' FARM CLUB MOVEMENT

As an indication of the value of the Farm Club movement, a newspaper comment in connection with the report of the county fair meeting in August, 1920, may be considered timely. In that year the "big day" (Thursday) attendance on the county fair was more than 25,000. The Muncie *Star* said that "the Delaware county Boys' and Girls' Calf Club, originated by the Merchants National Bank, for the purpose of encouraging the boys and girls of the county to take more interest in raising better grades of cattle, and gradually to educate all people of the county to the possibilities in higher grades of cattle, has done more than any other one feature toward making the interest in cattle more general than it ever has been in connection with the fair. . . . The club was only given a start this year, and those in charge declare they are 'going in it big' next year." In this first year's activity of the club there were forty-seven entries.

At the Indiana state fair in the fall of 1923 Robert Wilson, a twelve-year-old Muncie lad and a member of the Delaware County Calf Club, was awarded first prize for his entry, "Baron W.", a purebred Angus steer, which not only won the grand championship in the boys' and girls' club classes, but also won first prize in the open class. Young Wilson is the first club boy to win this honor, a distinction to which the other members of this club organization in this county point with pride. In the Cotswold class in this same exposition Alberta Heath, a nine-year-old Muncie girl, won second prize on a lamb she had raised and which at the end of eight months had reached a weight of 115 pounds. Robert Wilson, the young prize winner above referred to, also contributed a generous share

to the Indiana winnings at the international live stock show in Chicago in December, 1923, when he carried off honors in the junior feeding contest. He won the grand championship in this class with his Angus junior yearling. At this same exposition Charlotte Moore, Muncie, won the girls' junior canning judging contest over competitors from twenty-four other states. The interest aroused among the boys and girls of Delaware county in this behalf promises much toward the elevation of agricultural and farm life standards hereabout and is meeting with all proper encouragement in responsible circles.

THE FARM BUREAU MOVEMENT

The Delaware County Farm Bureau is a well organized body operating under the general regulations of the farm bureau movement and directly affiliated with the operations of the office of the county agent. A. L. Hodgson is the county agent and his office assistant, with offices in the court house, is Mrs. Althea Harvey. A late report of the operations of the Delaware County Farm Bureau reveal that it has a membership in Washington township of 109; Union township, 99; Niles, 35; Harrison 77; Delaware, 9; Mt. Pleasant, 28; Center, 100; Liberty, 124; Salem, 12; Monroe, 88, and Perry, 69, or a total of 829. The bureau is officered as follows; President, W. S. Puntenney; vice president, M. H. Pickell; secretary, W. A. Shirey; treasurer, L. E. Doughty. Following are the township chairmen of the bureau in the respective townships: E. D. Sayre, Washington township; Karl Nottingham, Union; Walter M. Black, Niles; Forest Hiatt, Harrison; J. F. Friedley, Hamilton; Cyrus Stafford, Delaware; Clyde Burgess, Mt. Pleasant; Ray Meeker, Center; G. C. Arbogast, Liberty; Jno. Cromer, Salem; Ray Hall, Monroe; Carl Huffman, Perry.

The Delaware County Farmers Association, organized in the fall of 1919, has proved a useful factor in the development of the mutual interests attaching to farm life and conditions. The articles of association of this organization declared its object to be to "organize the farmers of the county by the farmers to protect the farmer; and promote by education and legislation, with other honorable means, an agricultural program for the good of all the people." The initial officers of this association were as follows: President, W. S. Punteney; vice president, O. O. Lindsey; secretary, Joseph Landsay, and treasurer, J. W. Truitt.

CHAPTER VIII

Bench and Bar: Courts and Lawyers

The long series of order books of the circuit court open with the minutes of the court as of the May term, 1828, as follows: "At the term of the Delaware circuit court holden within and for the county of Delaware at Munceytown on the 19th day of May, 1828, before the Honorable Miles C. Eggleston, president judge, and John Rees and Lewis Rees, associate judges of the Delaware circuit court, now present." It will be observed that William VanMatre, the first clerk of the court, spelled the name of the county seat "Munceytown," whereas in the first records of the auditor's office and of the recorder's office it is given the common spelling of Muncietown, which seems to have been the generally accepted form, as well as that adopted by the Postoffice Department.

Further notations as of this term of court have it that Peter Nolin, the county's first sheriff, brought in the grand jury and Lemuel G. Jackson was appointed foreman of the same. The other members of this historic grand jury were Joseph Thornburg, Jonathan Reason, John Hardwick, William Stewart, Richard Thornburg, Henry Mosburgh, Jonathan Bentley, John Stewart, Jonathan Mills, William Battiman, Robert Gibson, Lewis Vansicle, Thomas Thornburg, Joel Spencer and Samuel McCulloch. Septimus Smith was appointed prosecutor "for the present term of this court, in the room of Cyrus Finch, the regular prosecuting attorney, and he was sworn as such." Smith and Finch were partners in law practice throughout the old Third judicial district. They were the founders of the *Western Times* at Centerville, in Wayne county, then the county seat of that county, and were among the most widely known of the lawyers who "rode the circuit" in those days. Septimus Smith was a brother of Oliver H. Smith, who exercised a large influence in the days of the development of Delaware county and who later served in Congress and in the United States Senate from this state (1837-43), his last days being spent in Indianapolis.

INITIAL ORDER OF THE COURT

The initial order of the court was that "William Blunt be appointed guardian for William Blunt Jones, son of Mary Jones, daughter of said William Blunt, and that he enter into bond for the faithful performance of said trust in the penalty of three hundred dollars, with David Baggs his security, to be taken by the clerk, which is done and he is sworn according to law." As will be noted elsewhere, William Blunt (or Blount) was one of the real pioneers of Delaware county, his lands here having been entered five years prior to the formal erection of the county, and he was a man of much influence in the formative period. He has been cited as one of the Revolutionary soldiers whose last days were spent in this county. He had gradually migrated from Tennessee up through Kentucky and into Indiana and came over here after having been for some years a resident of Wayne county.

Following this entry concerning the confirmation of this guardianship, it then was "ordered that the court adopt the following seal for a seal until a seal can be procured." And on the page was outlined a double circle, within the outer one of which were the words "State of Indiana." In the inner circle were the words "Delaware County—Seal." Attorneys admitted to the bar of this court at this term were Charles H. Test and James Rariden, the former of Lawrenceburg and the latter of Wayne county and both of whom attained distinction. These apparently were the only "circuit riders" besides Septimus Smith to accompany Judge Eggleston here into the then practical wilderness to hold court. The permanent seal of the court was not designed and adopted until nearly four years later, when in the April term, 1834, it is ordered that "The court now here devise a seal for this court and adopt the same by the following description, to-wit: The said device on the seal is an ox, standing on his feet, and in the margin of said seal, encircling the ox, are the words following, to-wit: 'Circuit Court, Delaware County, Indiana,' engraved so as to make a permanent impression. A copy of this seal is stamped upon the margin of this record." And there it is to this day.

FIRST COURT HELD IN GILBERT'S TAVERN

It should be kept in mind that there was no court house or other public building in old Muncietown at that time and but few houses of any description. All public gatherings were held in the tavern of Goldsmith Gilbert and it was here that this first term of the Delaware circuit court was "holden." In the Helm chronicle (1881) there is a delightfully reminiscent article by Minus Turner, then still living, one of the pioneer merchants and influential citizens of old Muncietown, who was here in 1827 and who recalled the first meeting of the court. "The grand jury held its session in the blacksmith shop on Walnut street, owned by David Baggs, the present site of the Episcopal church," Turner wrote. "The petit jury met under a buckeye tree which stood on the northwest corner of the public square. This tree was a very fine one. It had a large grapevine on it, which, with the tree's foliage, afforded a very good shade. I remember quite well, when the grand jury convened in the old blacksmith shop, that I climbed up in the loft and saw one of the jurymen climb out between the logs and go over into the hazel bushes and purchase some whisky of a fellow who was selling it there. He then crept back again and soon became very noisy and unmanageable. His case was reported to the judge and he was fined $10. Then he pulled out a long leathern sack, made perhaps of buckskin, which had all kinds of silver money in it. It bursted and the money spilled out on the floor. He told them to take what they wanted and hand the rest back. He was a very peculiar man and when under the influence of liquor he did not care what he said or did. His name was James Jackson and he was familiarly known as 'Devil Jim.' He went into the Gilbert bar room, after being fined, purchased a glass of whisky and chewed the glass up between his teeth. I remember seeing him—chewing and damning, with his mouth bleeding."

At the ensuing November term (1828), John Rees, one of the associate judges, was the only one to appear and after a three days' wait for the other judges and none appearing, Sheriff Nolin "adjourned the said court until in course," and the next notation is that of the May term, 1829, present the same judges (Eggleston and the two Reeses), "present also Wm. VanMatre, clerk," and Sheriff Nolin (sometimes spelled Nolan in the old records) introduced the grand jury and Jacob B. Coon was appointed foreman of that body. "On motion, Martin M. Ray, Calvin Fletcher, Hiram Brown and Oliver H.

Smith, Esquires, are admitted and sworn as attorneys and counsellors at law of this court." These were "circuit riders." There were no resident lawyers here yet nor for some time afterward, the field not being at that time sufficiently promising to attract any of the young lawyers who were beginning to "find themselves" in the older settled communities throughout the district. At this (November) term, Martin M. Ray produced his commission as prosecutor for the Third judicial district and was sworn in. Fighting seemed to be the common offense of that period, for at this session there were no fewer than fourteen presentments for assault and battery and "affray." Bootlegging also was practiced, even as now, and there were several persons haled before the court for selling liquor without license. There was one charge for rape and two divorce cases were heard. One man was fined $2 for betting on a horse race.

STREET FIGHTING A COMMON INCIDENT

The ancient pastime of "affray" was long in passing, however, and street fighting was a no uncommon incident in the "good old days." An item in the Muncie *Free Press* of August 27, 1862, has it that "Another fight occurred in town last Saturday, in which one of the parties came off with a severe gash on the head and a badly pommelled face. No official notice was taken of it. . . . No less than fifty fights have occurred on our streets within much less than the same number of weeks and, to the best of our knowledge, not more than three or four of the offenders have been called to account by the authorities of the law. This thing demands redress, and if the present official incumbents can't do better, they would better throw up their commissions."

The town did not begin operation under its city charter until more than two years later, when perhaps more attention was given to street rows. The orders of the early police court would indicate, however, that intoxication was the chief offense against the body politic. Of the first fifty cases on the order book of the police court beginning with the administration of Job Swain as mayor in 1867, all but five are based on charges of intoxication. Of the remaining cases, two are "cow running at large," one "disturbing the peace," one "larceny of two turkeys" and one "fast driving." None for "affray" or "assault and battery." The "fast driving" case is suggestive of the fact that the officers had highway traffic problems to

face, even as now, and that, even as now, there were "speed demons" who had to be kept in control.

These numerous offenders against the laws relating to public intoxication could not plead lack of due notice that they would be held liable for their lapses. In the issue of his paper for March 30, 1865, Editor Duckwall, of the *Free Press,* who also was city clerk, gravely announced under a small-cap side head, "Take Notice," that "The city laws are now in force, and it will stand all in hand to give heed to their requirements. Gentlemen who have been in the habit of coming to town every Saturday night and getting tight (commonly called drunk) will have to abandon that practice or pay a pretty severe penalty for 'getting on a bust.' Liquor dealers should also be very careful not to sell liquor to men who will get drunk, as they are subject to a fine for making a man drunk."

HOW THE BACKWOODS BULLIES WERE LINED UP

There is a certain historic significance in the fact noted above relating to the numerous presentments in the formative period of the court here of persons charged with affray or with assault and battery, such cases constituting the great majority of the entries on the docket of the early court. As Oliver H. Smith in the interesting reminiscences he preserved in his "Early Indiana Trials" said: "The population of the country embraced in the circuit [the old Third] was a hardy, fearless and generally honest, but more or less reckless people, such as are usually to be found advancing upon the frontiers from more civilized life, and consequently there were more collisions among them . . . than is common in older settled and more civilized parts of the older states." And a record of many of these "collisions" is carried in the old order books of the Delaware circuit court under the head of "affrays" and assault and battery. The fact that a man was haled into court for fighting was significant of the apparent determination of the leaders of the community to reduce without delay something of the old time boisterous frontier spirit and to compel a proper observance of the orderly processes of a developing social system in a region that so short a time before had been but a wilderness peopled by Indians and trappers and border adventurers often of the lowest order. Men long accustomed to the settlement of personal differences by bodily "collision" needed to be taught that law had come into the land and that orderly processes of adjustment were being established. Popular opinion had made dueling disgraceful

and now plain assault and battery was in the way of going out of style. The debasing rough-and-tumble fights with all their horrors of gougeing and "kneeing" and the like slowly were coming to be regarded as unsportsmanlike and the better elements in the community were insisting that the courts be the proper arbiters in the adjustment of personal differences. The old backwoods bullies not only were being lined up, but held up to public scorn.

"PRISON BOUNDS" ESTABLISHED IN MUNCIETOWN

That was in the days when certain liberties or freedom from durance were accorded prisoners charged with minor offenses, and particularly debtor prisoners, and the court established "prison bounds" as follows: "Beginning at a stake bearing north 39 degrees and 30 minutes west of the center of the jail and distant therefrom 109 poles, thence south 84 degrees and 30 minutes, east 154 poles to a dogwood sapling; thence south 85 degrees and 30 minutes west, 154 poles to a hickory sapling, thence north 5 degrees and 30 minutes east, 154 poles to the beginning." If caught without these bounds the unlucky prisoner could be taken in charge by the sheriff and confined to the best of the latter's ability, for at that time there was no real jail. Referring to this period, Minus Turner's reminiscences, quoted above, have it that "the county then had no jail and the sheriff must take the prisoners into his house and chain them down to the puncheon floor, which was accomplished by driving a staple into the puncheon and riveting the band around the leg. I never saw but one so secured, but this was the only security." Elsewhere in this work, in the review of allowances made by the early commissioners' courts, reference will be found to pay granted sheriff "for ironing prisoners." The offender who kept within "prison bounds" evidently exercised the better part of discretion in those days.

At the November term of court (1829), on motion of Oliver H. Smith, David Wallace (afterward Governor of Indiana, 1837-40), and John S. Newman were admitted to practice at the bar of this court. At this term a man charged with assault and battery on an Indian was found not guilty. The Indian was not in high favor in those days so close to the time of the frontier massacres. Sentimentalists had not then begun to regard him as a subject for poetry and song and it hardly is likely that a jury among the unforgetting pioneers could have been found to regard very seriously a mere

charge of assault and battery against a white man who may simply have sought to put a redskin in his place. However, it was not long before that that Oliver H. Smith, then prosecutor, had secured (in 1824) a conviction for murder against white men who had killed some Indians over in what is now the neighboring county of Madison, the trial of that historic case having been held in the court at the Falls of Fall Creek (Pendleton), then the county seat, "the only trials where convictions of murder were followed by the execution of white men for killing Indians, in the United States up to that period." Other assault and battery cases were the principal further items on the order book for this November term.

At the opening of the ensuing March term (1830) Charles H. Test produced his commission as president judge of the Sixth judicial circuit (a new circuit having been created) and was sworn in. Lewis and John Rees (this time spelled Reese by the clerk) were continued as associate judges, William VanMatre clerk, and Peter Nolin, sheriff. James Perry produced his commission as prosecutor of the Sixth district and was sworn in. William N. Roe was foreman of the grand jury. On motion of Martin M. Ray, James Perry, Gustavus A. Evertts (who afterward became judge of the old Eighth circuit), and Caleb B. Smith were admitted to the bar. Caleb B. Smith, then living at Connersville, was a rising young lawyer, just past his majority. He was born in Massachusetts in 1808. An eloquent speaker and an attractive personality, he quickly made a name for himself in Indiana politics. He was sent to the Legislature, was elected speaker of the House, grew in favor in this district and was sent to Congress (1843-49). He and Abraham Lincoln campaigned together and were in Congress together. When President Lincoln made up his first cabinet Caleb B. Smith was named as secretary of the Interior, an office he occupied from March, 1861, to the time of his resignation in December, 1862. He died in January, 1864.

THE OATH AGAINST DUELING

In the October term (1830) Samuel Bigger (afterward Governor of the state—1840-43), was admitted to the bar. The "circuit riders" were increasing in number. At this term John Tomlinson and Samuel McCulloch succeeded the two Reeses as associate judges. That was in the days when public officials were required to take "the oath against dueling" and as a part of the oath to which the new as-

sociate judges subscribed was the clause, "and that you have not sence the first day of January, 1829, eather directly or indirectly have not given or excepted a chalenge to any person or persons in or out of this state to fight in single combat with any deadly weapon and that you will not knowingly give accept or carey a chalenge aney person or persons in or out of this state to fight in single combat with any deadly weapon during your continiance in office so help you God." Dueling was under the ban, but good old fashioned combat apparently still was maintaining its popularity with the backwoodsmen for during this October term no fewer than eleven cases of affray or assault and battery were presented. In the meantime a sort of a jail had been built and the report of the grand jury on the condition of the jail to the court at this term had it that "we . . . find it in decent order but we consider it insufficient as to lock and staple."

At the ensuing April term (1831), on motion "the court certify that David Kilgore, who is an applicant for admission to practice as an attorney and counsellor at law in the circuit and inferior courts of this state, is a man of good moral character." In the following October term Kilgore (who afterward became a judge) was admitted to practice. At the October term, 1832, Samuel W. Parker and John W. Alley were admitted to practice. In the April term (1833) David Macy was admitted. The court was getting well under way. By this time the county had got up its first court house, a frame building, and the public business was being conducted in an orderly fashion. The growing business of the court was beginning to attract the attention of lawyers from the other county towns in the circuit and each successive term of court witnessed the gathering here of a growing number of "circuit riders," among those who were admitted to practice at the bar of the local court during the remainder of the '30s being Samuel C. Sample, William T. Brown, Andrew Kennedy, Jehu T. Elliott, Cyrus F. Dempsey, William G. Renner, Zachariah Puckett, Smith Elkins, Jeremiah Smith, Lot Bloomfield, Thomas C. Anthony, John B. Stitt, John Brownlee, Thomas D. Hawkins, Joseph Anthony, Morrison Rulon, John Marshall, Horatio M. Slack, Jacob B. Julian, Edward Johnson and Richard Winchell. On the first day of the September term of the circuit court, 1842, David Kilgore then president judge and John Richey and John Brady associate judges, on motion of Walter March, "the yankee lawyer," Michael Wilson, Levi L. Hunter, Clark M. Anthony,

William H. Ray, James H. Swaar, Thomas I. Sample and George Howell were admitted to practice. At that same term, under an order relating to the rules governing the admission of attorneys-at-law in the Eleventh judicial circuit, it was ordered (Rule 4) that "no answers are to be made by the members of the bar to any question or questions propounded to the candidate for admission, in cases where he fails to give correct answers to such questions." Friendly "coaching" evidently had been carried to a point requiring judicial cognizance. Prospective candidates for admission to the bar were going to be made to stand on their own feet.

During the time the old courts in this state were constituted with a bench consisting of the president judge and the two "side judges," or until this system was abandoned with the operation of the new Constitution in 1852, the associate judges in this county, besides the two Reeses, mentioned above, were (in turn) John Tomlinson, Samuel McCulloch, William McCormick, William Van Matre, Eleazar Coffeen, John Richey, John Brady and John A. Gilbert, the two latter of whom were serving when the bench was abandoned in 1852. The longest tenure held by any of these associate judges was that held by John Brady, who became the first mayor of Muncie under the city charter in 1865, and who served as associate judge for a bit more than ten years, or from the time of his election in 1841 until the new order became effective in 1852.

LEGISLATURE FAVORS TWO LOCAL REDSKINS

The law against giving intoxicating liquors, or "spirits," as the old execution dockets have it, to Indians seems to have been invoked in quite a few instances. The fine in such cases seems invariably to have been fixed at $5, the additional costs in these cases ranging from $10 to $20. There seem, however, to have been exceptions to this law. It is an interesting historical fact that by an act of the Indiana Legislature of 1836 it was provided that Jacob Moscow and his son, James, otherwise called "Jim," who resided in Delaware county, were not to be considered as Indians within the provisions of the act to prevent the sale of liquor to Indians.

The Moscows, or Muscos, old Jake and his squaw Sally and their son Jim, were the last remnant of the Delawares left hanging here on the fringe of the white settlement which followed the departure of the Delawares. Tradition has it that Jake Musco had had a definite falling out with his clan prior to the Delaware exodus, a murder or

some such act of violence having apparently separated him from his tribe, and he found that he and his family no longer were welcome in the tents of their clansmen, so they remained here when the others departed. They made themselves useful in their way to their white neighbors and were accorded friendly tolerance in the settlement. It is apparent, however, that the inhibition against the sale of "fire water" to the Indians left them bereft of their one remaining chief joy of existence. While, as a matter of fact the law prohibiting the sale of whisky to Indians was even more of a dead letter in some of the pioneer settlements than is the present prohibition law in some of our modern communities, it was inconvenient for Jake and Jim Musco to have to prowl around looking for some complaisant white bootlegger willing to take a chance on facing the court.

The practice in those days, according to old narratives, was for the Indian to make his wants known, pass over his coin and presently "find" his coveted bottle at a place where it wasn't lost. In the open bars it was no uncommon thing for a white man to buy a drink, set his untouched dram on the bar or on a side table and turn his back. Should a friendly redskin happen to be standing near the drink naturally would quickly be disposed of. The white man had not "sold" the liquor to the Indian, nor had the latter bought it. He simply had found it, which hardly could be construed as a violation of the law. But even this simple procedure apparently was found to be too inconvenient for Jake and Jim, who probably wanted their fire water when they wanted it and where. Law-making was not difficult in those days and it therefore probably was no serious task for some of the Muscos' influential white friends here to take the matter up at the capital and have things made easy for the Indians. This law relieving Jake and Jim from the normal inhibition was an act approved on February 6, 1836, "to amend an act to prevent the sale of ardent spirits to the Indians, approved February 3, 1832," and provided "That Jacob, otherwise called Jacob Moscow, and his son, James, otherwise called Jim, who reside in the county of Delaware, shall not be considered Indians within the provisions of the aforesaid act, to which this is an amendment. This act to be in force from and after its passage."

After the death of the elder Musco, Jim Musco continued to make his home here and his last days were spent in this county. In a bit of reminiscence written by Samuel Cecil a quarter of a century ago concerning Jim Musco, Mr. Cecil observed that "he was quite old

when he died, and I had the honor to help inter him in the Rees cemetery." In Minus Turner's reminiscences (1880) that pioneer relates that "at the time of my location here (1827) a remnant of Indians frequently passed and repassed. They probably came here to hunt. A man, woman and boy were at that time located in a log hut on the north side of the river, near where the mill dam is situated. 'Indian Jake' was the father's name; 'Indian Sally' was the mother's name, and 'Indian Jim' was the son's name. Indian Jim afterward lived with Lewis Rees, six miles above town. He died some eight or nine years ago. Indian Jake died at John Smith's, who lived on the lot where Ben Rich now lives, on Jackson street. . . . The older ones were very much of the Indian character, wearing blankets, etc. Indian Jim was much different and was a very good, industrious Indian, and dressed in citizen's dress."

BAN ON PUBLIC TREATING TO INFLUENCE VOTERS

It was during the time that Judge Kilgore was occupying the bench that a local "reform wave" led to the indictment of Goldsmith C. Gilbert, founder of the town of Muncie, who in 1842 was elected to represent this district in the Legislature and who died at Pendleton early in 1844 while returning home following the closing session of the Assembly for that year. This early application of a statute that now would come under the provisions of the corrupt practices act produced the presentment before the grand jury for the September term of court, 1842, of evidence which led that body to return an indictment against Gilbert charging that while the latter was electioneering for office he "did then and there unlawfully give a public treat with a view thereby, then and there, to obtain for himself votes for said office," and that he also "did then and there unlawfully direct one Jesse Stout to give a public treat with a view thereby then and there to obtain for himself votes for said office," etc. The order book does not reveal what, if any, disposition was made of this indictment.

The use of whisky in early political campaigns in Indiana, even as in later campaigns, was notorious, of course, but why this particular "public treat" should have been a matter of such particular consideration on the part of that grand jury of 1842 is a question now difficult to answer. It is convincing, however, that even in that day of "dirty politics" there was an element in the community that was earnestly seeking a way to clean up a bit, and that this element was

no respecter of persons, for in some manner here was procured the indictment of the county seat's "leading citizen." On the seventh day of the September term of the circuit court, 1842, the court fixed recognizance bond "upon all indictments for publick treating to influence voters" in the sum of $100.

RECORDS OF THE OLD PROBATE COURT

Probate "Journal" No. 1 opens with a notation as of March 30, 1830, this initial session of the court having been held "before the honorables John Rees and Lewis Rees, associate judges of the Delaware circuit court and, as such, judges of the probate court of said county." The journal of the following November term (1830) was signed by Samuel McCulloch and John Tomlinson, who meanwhile had succeeded the Reeses as associate judges, the opening entry for this term noting that "said court, met according to an act of the General Assembly, did not go into business for want of the sheriff." At the beginning of the November term, 1834, the order book of the probate court began to be signed by John Tomlinson, "who now produces his commission from the Governor of Indiana to act as judge of the Delaware county probate court, with the necessary oaths indorsed thereon." This No. 1 journal of the probate court carries through the November term, 1839, John Tomlinson still sitting. A back fly leaf of the journal carries a poetic effusion, indicating a probable state of lovelornness on the part of some clerk or attache of the court who apparently did not care to insure literary immortality by attaching his name to the same. His plaint follows:

I wish that two vowels were joined
  In wedlock so holy and true;
I could not think in my mind
  These vowels should be I and U.

I turned it in each point of view,
  And turned myself round with a sigh;
Still this was the state of the two—
  For, inverted, they came U and I.

Judge Tomlinson, who meanwhile had been elected to the Legislature, was succeeded in 1845 by Enoch Nation, who carried on as judge of probate until succeeded in February, 1852, by Samuel W.

Harlan, former clerk of courts, who was succeeded in January, 1853, by Walter March, the "yankee lawyer," who was succeeded by Henry S. Kelley in November, 1856. Kelley was succeeded by Jacob M. Haynes, whose first orders were signed on February 4, 1861, and who was sitting when the jurisdiction of this court and of the court of common pleas was merged with that of the circuit court in 1872, John J. Cheney then being judge of the circuit court, which became a court of general jurisdiction. When the new constitution of 1850 became operative and the court of common pleas was established this latter court and the probate court were served by one judge, March, Kelley and Haynes thus having had dual jurisdiction. For nearly forty years the circuit court served as a court of general jurisdiction and then to relieve the gradually growing docket of that court this county (joined with Grant county) was granted a superior court. Civil Order Book 1 of the superior court opens with the minutes of the April term, 1909, "begun, held and continued at the court house in the city of Muncie; present, the Honorable Patrick H. Elliott, sole judge of said court. Present also, Stafford B. Perdieu, sheriff of said Delaware county, and James H. Leffler, clerk of said court." The first notation of the court carries the ten rules of the court. Judge Elliott was succeeded as judge of the superior court in February, 1911, by Robert M. VanAtta, who served until succeeded by Robert F. Murray, the present incumbent of that bench, elected in 1918 and re-elected in 1922.

GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE FORTY-SIXTH CIRCUIT

Under the judicial reapportionment act of January 1818, this having been before the lands in the New Purchase had been opened for settlement and while the Indians still occupied the territory comprised within the present bounds of Delaware county, the state was recircuited so as to create four judicial districts. The Third district under the terms of this reapportionment was composed of the counties of Randolph, Wayne, Franklin, Dearborn, Switzerland, Ripley and Jennings, as then constituted. The itinerary of this circuit began at Brookville on the second Monday of February; Centreville (then the county seat of Wayne county), the first Monday of March; Winchester, the second Monday in March, and so on until the judge and the circuit riders covered the district. John Test was the first judge of the Third circuit. Of him it is written that "few men of

the second rank were as well and agreeably known as Judge Test." On the bench he observed much pomp and ceremony, put on "the latest robes of the profession and wore a queue that reached to his waist." Queues still were then worn by the "gentry" out here in the Midwest country and the judge was not alone in preserving this outward mark of inward dignity. Several of the lawyers and officers of this early court had been officers in the Revolutionary army "and liked to preserve something of their military bearing," as one commentator on the early courts of Indiana puts it. Judge Test was a native of New Jersey, but most of his life was spent in practice at Brookville. He served for three terms as a congressman from Indiana.

It will be recalled that when the Legislature of 1819 recognized the New Purchase and gave it civil division, dividing it into two counties, the name of Delaware was given to the eastern part of that great tract, this extending to the second principal meridian, about twenty miles west of the present city of Indianapolis, the name of Wabash being given to the second county, this including all west of that meridian. This act erecting Delaware county provided that the adjacent counties in the already organized part of the state to the east "shall have concurrent jurisdiction throughout the said county of Delaware in all civil cases." The country here in what is now Delaware county thus came under the jurisdiction of this old Third judicial circuit, the famous old Whitewater circuit, and whatever court restraint should be found necessary over here in the wilderness would be exercised by the court sitting at Winchester. Randolph county, it will be recalled, then extended to the northern border of the state. The country was new to settlement here on the then western frontier and the developing villages or trading points, "settlements," as the pioneers long called them, would on occasion be filled with Indians trading their peltries and moccasins and the like for the calico, whisky, powder, lead, beads and such other articles as the white man had to offer for barter.

INTERESTING SIDELIGHTS ON THE OLD COURTS

There are many engaging narratives of the picturesque quality of the frontier settlements in Indiana, but this is not the place to go into that part of the story. This is a story of the courts. With proper acknowledgment to Oliver H. Smith's invaluable "Reminiscences," it may be said that the judiciary system of the new state then

was, like the country, in its infancy. The circuit court was composed of a president judge, elected by the Legislature, who presided in all the courts of his circuit, and two associate judges, elected in each county by the people. These "side judges," as they then were called, made no pretensions to any particular knowledge of the law, but still they had the power to overrule the presiding judge and give out the opinion of the court, and sometimes they even "outguessed" the president judge, giving the most preposterous reasons imaginable for their decisions. The clerks of the courts as often as not had few qualifications for their duties; still they were honest and the most of them could write more legibly than many a United States senator. The initial court order books and records of the county clerks and recorders in Indiana will bear comparison for general intelligence of expression with those of the present day official copyists, and the mechanical aids now given the latter offer little improvement in the way of legibility on the precise quill penmanship often turned up in the old, time stained records. It also is being discovered that the record machines offer far more opportunities for error in transcription than did the faithful old quill in the hands of a thoughtful clerk. But this is a digression.

According to the Smith observations, the sheriffs of the old courts often "seemed to have been selected as candidates on account of their fine voices to call the jurors and witnesses from the woods, from the door of the court building, and their ability to run down and catch offenders." The most important personages in the country, however, were the young lawyers, universally called "squires" by old and young, male and female. Queues, as noted above, still were much in fashion, and nothing was more common than to see one of these young "squires" with a wilted hat that in its better days had been stiffened with glue, upon a head from the back part of which hung a queue three feet long, tied from head to tip with an eelskin, walking in evident superiority, in his own estimation, among a people in the court yard, sounding the public mind as to his prospects as a candidate for the Legislature. There were no caucuses or conventions then. Every candidate brought himself out and ran upon his own hook. If he got beat, as most of them did, he had nobody to blame but himself for becoming a candidate; still he generally charged it upon his friends for not voting for him, and the next season found him once more upon the track, sounding his own praises.

COURT DAY A POPULAR ATTRACTION FOR PIONEERS

The court rooms in those days were prepared and furnished with much simplicity, and yet they seemed to answer all the purposes absolutely essential to the due administration of justice. The building generally contained two rooms—the court room being the larger—at one end of which there was a platform elevated some three feet, for the judges, with a long bench to seat them. The bar, the "circuit riders," had their benches near the table of the clerk, and the crowd was kept back by a long pole fastened with withes at the ends. The crowds at that day thought the holding of court a great affair, the people coming for miles about to see the judges and hear the lawyers "plead," as they called it. The great variety of trials and incidents on the circuit gave to the life of the circuit rider an interest that all relished exceedingly. All was fun, good humor, fine jokes well received, though not always over refined; good appetites and sound sleeping, cheerful landlords and good-natured landladies at the head of the table. The circuit riders rode good horses, good travelers, trained to the corduroy mud roads and to swimming swollen streams. The counties furnished too little practice for the resident attorney, so all looked to a circuit practice. Some rode the whole circuit, others but a few counties. Besides the circuit court, business was transacted—as it developed—in the court of common pleas, the probate court, the commissioners' court and for one year the duties of the last named were discharged by a court of justices, composed of one justice from each township. The probate court was abolished in 1853, its jurisdiction being transferred to the court of common pleas, established in that year and designed to have jurisdiction over probate matters and over all offenses which were less than felonies and not allotted to the special jurisdiction of the justices of the peace, and which was maintained until in 1872 when the circuit court was made a court of general jurisdiction, the latter now being relieved of some cases by the superior court and the juvenile court.

THE COMING OF JUDGE EGGLESTON

Judge John Test was succeeded as president judge of the Third circuit in 1819 by John Watts, of Dearborn county, a Baptist preacher, who in January, 1820, was succeeded by Miles C. Eggleston, who was president judge when court was opened here in 1828. "Courts and Lawyers of Indiana" (Monks, 1916) speaks of Judge Eggleston

as "the best known trial judge of early Indiana, if he has ever had a superior at any time in the state." He is further referred to as "a small man, dignified and at times severe, but as a judge eminently fair and usually very kindly." Judge Eggleston continued on the bench until 1845. He was a brother of Joseph Eggleston, father of Edward and George Cary Eggleston. The Egglestons were Virginians. Meredith Nicholson in his "The Hoosiers" says of Miles Eggleston that he "was more distinctly an Indianian than any other member of the family by reason of his long residence in the state and by his public services."

In the meantime Allen, Union and Fayette counties had been erected and in 1824 the judicial circuits again were redistricted, the Third being enlarged to include Allen, Randolph, Wayne, Union, Fayette, Franklin, Dearborn, Switzerland and Ripley, to which was added Delaware upon the latter's erection as a civil unit in 1827. "Courts and Lawyers of Indiana," referring to this period of the old circuit-riding days, says that "the amount of horseback travel required is almost unbelievable. In this regard the Third circuit at that time was the worst. It extended from Ft. Wayne to Vevay, a distance of 135 miles as the crow flies and at least 150 miles by the bridle paths of that day. The judge of this circuit lived at Brookville, making it necessary for him to travel approximately one hundred miles in February to open court on time in Ft. Wayne. The trip was not so bad if winter was still unbroken, but if the spring thaw had begun and the streams were not frozen it was necessary to swim at least a score of streams on the way. The summer trip to open court on the second Monday of August was not more atractive. If the weather was warm and wet the country from Winchester to Ft. Wayne was an endless quagmire. So dreaded was this road that the circuit riders frequently went around by Muncie [Muncietown] and Marion, striking the old Delaware trail, which was on the firmest ground in that country."

In 1830 the state was redistricted into seven judicial circuits, this county being apportioned to the Sixth, with Allen, Randolph, Henry, Wayne, Union, Fayette, Rush and Elkhart, and in 1832 Grant county was added to this circuit. In 1839 the state was recircuited so as to create eleven circuits and Delaware was placed in the Eleventh with Grant, Blackford, Wells, Adams, Jay and Randolph. In 1841 Madison county was added to this circuit and in 1844 Tipton was added. Other changes were made and in 1850 when the Constitutional con-

vention was called the old Eleventh judicial circuit comprised Delaware, Grant, Blackford, Jay, Randolph, Madison and Hamilton. Charles H. Test, Samuel Bigger and James Perry were the successive president judges of the old Sixth circuit while this county was attached thereto. Morrison Rulo was elected president judge of the Eleventh but failed to qualify and the Governor appointed David Kilgore (1839-46), familiarly known as the "Delaware Chief," who was succeeded in the latter year by Jeremiah Smith, who was serving when the new Constitution went into effect in 1852. In this latter year Delaware county was attached to the Seventh circuit and so remained until in 1873 when it and Randolph county became constituted as the Twenty-fifth circuit. During this period of more than twenty years Joseph Anthony (1852-58), Joseph S. Buckles (1858-70) and Joshua H. Mellett (1870-73) served as judges.

APPARENT SLIGHT TO FORMER JUDGE'S MEMORY

Concerning Judge Joseph Anthony, "Courts and Lawyers of Indiana" says that "he was an illiterate, paralytic tavern keeper of Muncie and it is hard to conceive at the present time (1916) how the voters of the circuit came to select such a man to preside over their courts. A large majority of the lawyers refused to try cases before him and had them continued from term to term with the hope that he would resign. When they found that he was going to serve his term out the lawyers in other counties prevailed upon the Legislature to organize a new circuit or attach their counties to some circuit already organized. In fact, two years later the Legislature, by the act of February 9, 1855, restricted his jurisdiction to his own county and Blackford; Henry, Wayne, Randolph and Jay were detached from the Seventh and organized as the new Thirteenth. Judge Anthony went off the bench in the fall of 1858 and the Legislature of that winter reorganized the Seventh circuit to be composed of the counties of Delaware, Blackford, Hancock, Madison, Hamilton, Tippecanoe and Howard."

This is a pretty severe arraignment of a former well known citizen of Muncie and former judge of the court here, who previously had served as auditor, and in the interest of historical accuracy is subject to a bit of analysis and revision. In the first place, on the testimony of some still living in Muncie who have distinct recollections of Judge Anthony, it is only partially true. He was a paralytic,

his useless legs requiring his use of two crutches, and he was a tavern keeper, proprietor of the old two-story frame tavern which for many years occupied the present site of the Kirby hotel, called then the Eastern hotel, but there is no special evidence that he was any more "illiterate" than many a lawyer of that period; certainly the firmness of his signature attached to the orders of his court in the old order books or the character of his records while serving as county auditor do not indicate illiteracy and there are old residents here who knew him who will declare that despite his shriveled legs he had a good head and was possessed of sound, common sense and as fair a conception of human equities as the average judge. Perhaps too just a conception to suit some of the quibbling lawyers over the circuit.

Politics of a viciously nasty brand dominated things in those days and the constant redistricting of the judicial circuits was as easy of accomplishment as the procuring of some of the infamous legislative gerrymanders swung by the politicians of the period, hence it probably would have been no difficult matter for a disgruntled lawyer to get a bill through the Legislature stripping the crippled judge of the greater part of his jurisdiction. The story carried by "Courts and Lawyers of Indiana" therefore seems to be somewhat deficient in "perspective," as well as apparently deliberately misleading. The late Leander J. Monks, of Winchester, in the neighboring county of Randolph, which was in this judicial district at the time of Judge Anthony's service on the bench, was the editor of the work above quoted. He was born at Winchester, got his initial law there and was admitted to the bar in 1869, going on up to his election to the bench of the Twenty-fifth circuit (1878) and afterward (1895) to the state Supreme Court. He was ten years of age when Judge Anthony retired from the bench and as he early took up law he no doubt became familiar, through the gossip of the older lawyers, with the traditions of the old circuit, some of these perhaps not very respectful toward the reputation of Judge Anthony. Tradition and fact are not always in agreement. It would seem that the memory of Judge Anthony has been subjected to an unnecessary slight in the book above quoted. However, that's another story.

THE CREATION OF THE PRESENT CIRCUIT

When Delaware and Randolph counties were constituted as the Twenty-fifth judicial circuit in 1873, Governor Hendricks appointed John J. Cheney as the first judge of the new circuit to serve until the succeeding election. Silas Colgrove was elected in the fall of that year and served for six years, to be succeeded by Leander J. Monks, of Randolph county, who was on the bench when by the act of the Legislature of March 5, 1885, Delaware and Randolph counties were given individual circuit courts, the former constituting the Forty-sixth circuit. Governor Gray appointed Orlando J. Lotz judge of the new circuit to serve until the next election. Judge Lotz was elected at that election (fall of 1886) and served until 1892, to be succeeded by George H. Koons for six years.

Orlando Jay Lotz, who was born in the neighboring county of Jay, was graduated from the National Law School at Washington, D. C., in 1874 and in the following year became engaged in the practice of law at Muncie, where he spent the remainder of his life. Following his term of service on the circuit bench he was elected (1892) to the bench of the Appellate Court of Indiana and served a term on that bench, this term of service terminating in January, 1897. Upon his retirement from the bench Judge Lotz resumed the practice of his profession at Muncie and was thus engaged until his death, February 5, 1902, in the very prime of life, he then being in the fifty-second year of his age.

Judge Koons was succeeded by Joseph G. Leffler, who was elected in 1898. Judge Leffler served two terms and was succeeded on November 16, 1910, by Frank Ellis, who on May 20, 1913, "being unable on account of sickness to preside over said court (Forty-sixth judicial circuit of the state of Indiana) do hereby appoint William A. Thompson, a reputable practicing attorney of said Delaware county, to preside and hold said court until June 3d, 1913," and on that same day (May 20) Judge Thompson assumed jurisdiction. On the following June 3 Judge Ellis extended his appointment of Judge Thompson. Judge Ellis presently resumed the bench and continued to serve until the expiration of his term, to be succeeded by William A. Thompson, who ascended the bench as "sole judge" on November 17, 1916, and served until the beginning of the incumbency of the present judge, Clarence W. Dearth, November 15, 1922.

ROSTER OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS

The prosecuting attorneys who have served this circuit since its creation in 1885 are as follows: Chauncey L. Medsker, who was serving at that time and continued until November 15, 1886, when he was succeeded by George W. Cromer, who afterward became congressman from this district and who was succeeded in turn by Joseph G. Leffler (afterward judge), Henry L. Hopping, Edwin M. White, Clarence W. Dearth (present judge), Albert E. Needham, Robert W. Monroe, Henry Long and J. Frank Mann, the latter of whom was succeeded in January, 1917, by Horace G. Murphy, who in the fall of 1919 became involved in a charge of conspiracy to defraud through use of the United States mails and was sentenced to serve two years in the Federal prison. Murphy resigned his office as prosecuting attorney on December 3, 1919, and was succeeded by Clarence E. Benadum, whom Governor Goodrich appointed to that office on that same day and who served until succeeded by Van L. Ogle, present prosecutor, in January, 1923. In its comment on the Murphy resignation and the Benadum appointment, the Muncie *Star* said: "There is but one path that he [Benadum] can follow. It is straight and narrow, any side-stepping from this course will not be overlooked by the citizens of Muncie, who now are determined that the city shall rid itself of the name cast upon it through the malfeasance in office of some of our public officials." This was the same case that involved the mayor of the city (Doctor Bunch), a story that is told elsewhere.

In addition to the above prosecutors this court has received service in this office, beginning in the days of the creation of the old circuit, as noted above, from Cyrus Finch, who was the prosecutor when Delaware county was erected, Martin M. Ray, James Perry, William J. Brown, Samuel W. Parker, Jehu T. Elliott, John Brownlee, Jeremiah Smith, John M. Wallace, John Davis, Joseph S. Buckles, James H. Swaar, William Garver, Silas Colgrove, Andrew J. Neff, William Brotherton, David Nation, David Moss, John H. Harrison, L. W. Gooding, D. W. Chambers, John W. Ryan, Alexander Gullett, Albert O. Marsh, Josiah E. Mellett and T. A. Spence, the latter of whom was in office when Delaware county was made a separate judicial circuit in 1885, the year in which the new court house got under way of construction.

MUNCIE BAR ASSOCIATION

The articles of association of the Muncie Bar Association, organized on September 22, 1905, declare that "the objects of this association are and shall be the study and better development and understanding of law as a science, the elevation of the profession, the cultivation of social intercourse among its members, the establishment and maintenance of a law library, the increase of the usefulness of social association in furthering the due administration of justice, and such other purposes and objects as may be for the best interests and betterment of said association and its members." The charter members of this association were Ralph S. Gregory, Joseph G. Leffler, J. Frank Mann, William A. Thompson, Walter L. Ball, Edward M. White, Frederick F. McClellan, James Bingham, George H. Koons (Sr.) and Frank Ellis. The late Ralph S. Gregory was elected first president of the association; Frederick F. McClellan, secretary, and Edward M. White, treasurer. Successive officers of the association are as follows: The late Judge George H. Koons, president during 1906-7; Adolph Silverburg, 1907-20; William White, 1920-21; Frederick F. McClellan, 1921-22, and the present president, George H. Koons (Jr.), elected in 1922. Successive secretaries—William T. Haymond, 1907-20; Ray Clark, 1920-21; William McClellan, 1921-22, and John J. O'Neill, the present secretary, elected in 1922. Following Edward M. White as treasurer of the association came Frank Ellis, Harry H. Orr, A. M. VanNuys and the present treasurer, Donald D. Hensel.

The present (1923) roster of the bar of the Delaware circuit court (not all members of the bar association) follows: Henry B. Alexander, Claud C. Ball, Walter L. Ball, Clarence E. Benadum, Thomas E. Bracken, Elmer E. Botkin, George E. Cox, George W. Cromer, Ray W. Clark, Joseph Davis, Clarence W. Dearth, Arthur M. Dearth, F. G. Dobbs, Calvin Faris, J. Earl Fouts, Myron H. Gray, Leonidas A. Guthrie, William T. Haymond, Donald D. Hensel, George H. Koons, Jr., Will P. Koons, Obed Kilgore, Joseph G. Leffler, Paul E. Leffler, Lincoln Lesh, John O. Lewellen, Rollin W. Lennington, Robert F. Murray, J. Frank Mann, Clayton Mansfield, William W. Mann, Meade McClanahan, Fred F. McClellan, William A. McClellan, John McFee, Arthur D. McKinley, John F. Meredith, Joseph T. Meredith, L. W. Mellette, Ward Marshall, Chauncey L. Medsker, Thomas V. Miller, Albert E. Needham, John J. O'Neill, Van L. Ogle,

Harry H. Orr, James A. Perkins, Harry S. Redkey, Wilbur Ryman, Adolph C. Silverburg, Francis A. Shaw, Leonard E. Starr, Carey A. Taughinbaugh, William A. Thompson, Edward R. Templer, Clayton B. Templer, Ashton M. VanNuys, Omer G. Weir, Rollin Warner, Everett Warner, John T. Walterhouse, Will F. White, Frank R. Wilson, Harry Walk and Ira T. Young. An admirable law library is maintained in rooms off the circuit court room. Walter D. White is stenographer for the circuit court and Camilla B. Macy for the superior court. Albert O'Harra, former sheriff, is bailiff for the circuit court and John Readle for the superior court.

CHAPTER IX

THE NEWSPAPERS OF DELAWARE COUNTY

As will be noted in the review of David Gharky's diary, presented elsewhere in this work, Gharky came to Muncietown in the spring of 1830, bought land along the river at the edge of the townsite and engaged unsuccessfully in sawmilling. A notation in this diary for 1836 says: "I went back to Portsmouth (Ohio) in the fall, sold to Lord my 31¼ acres of Scioto bottom land, for $35 per acre, and bought A. J. Bingham's printing establishment. In May, 1837, John White printed three numbers of *The Muncietonian.*"

The next and only further reference to this venture on Gharky's part into the publishing business is contained in a running narrative that in "May, 1842, I came to Muncie; I sold my printing establishment to Jones for $450 and in September went to Portsmouth." An older chronicle is authority for the statement that Jones, whose first name does not appear in this connection but who is supposed to have been Joseph G. Jones and concerning whom further mention will be made presently, was a man "small of stature, but an excellent writer and quite popular." Jones moved the Gharky plant from the old double log building put up by Gharky to a room in a frame building on the north side of Main street, east of Walnut, and continued in business there until the plant was destroyed by fire in the following November (1842).

Happily, there is preserved in the Muncie public library one copy of Gharky's paper, *The Muncietonian,* one of Indiana newspaperdom's valued relics. The Gharky and White experiment in village journalism carried through three issues. The copy of the paper in hand is No. 2, "printed and published" by D. Gharky and J. White, and is dated "Muncietown, Delaware County, Indiana, Thursday, June 15, 1837." The paper's motto, run as a half-title, is a quotation from Junius—"Not to instruct the learned, but simply to inform the body of the people." The paper is a four-page, six-column print, the first page beginning with a bit of poetry, "Trust in Heaven," credited to the

New York *Knickerbocker,* followed by a department of "Miscellaneous," this latter including articles on "The Tomb of Juliet," "Emmet and His Intended Bride," "Matrimonial Engagement," "The Rights of Man" and "Perseverance," which take up the remainder of the first page. The second page is filled with excerpts from the Philadelphia and Cincinnati papers. The third page opens with an "Announcement to the Public" and also carries a prospectus of the paper's plans and position on public questions, obviously carried forward from the initial issue. The terms of subscription are given as $2 in advance, $2.50 in six months, or $3 at the end of the year. "Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. As the usual rates, however, are various and are shortly to be regulated by the craft in general convention at the capital of the state, we cannot at present fix our prices, intending to abide by the decision of the convention."

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE MAILS

In this old newspaper was carried the proclamation of President Martin VanBuren convening the Congress in special session on the first Monday in September for the consideration of "great and weighty matters." The arrival and departure of the mails were scheduled in the paper as follows: "The Richmond mail arrives Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock, a. m., and departs on Mondays and Thursdays at 3 p. m. The Peru mail arrives on Sundays and Thursdays at 3 p. m. and departs Mondays and Thursdays at 7 a. m. The Indianapolis mail arrives on Friday at 7 a. m. and departs on Thursday at 6 a. m. The Winchester mail arrives on Saturday at 6 o'clock p. m. and departs on Friday at 6 p. m. The Connersville mail arrives on Wednesday at 5 p. m. and departs on Monday at 7 p. m." This was followed by a picture of a four-horse post coach and the announcement that "the postmasters at Indianapolis and Winchester, Indiana, and Greenville, Ohio, are authorized to contract for the running of a four-horse post coach semi-weekly between Indianapolis and Greenville, Ohio, via Noblesville, Andersontown, Muncietown and Winchester. Jeremiah Smith, Esq., postmaster at Winchester, is now ready to receive proposals for any and all who may feel disposed to enter the staging business. We hope some enterprising person will engage in this business. We have no doubt but that it may be made lucrative to the proprietor, while it will be a public accommodation much needed at this time."

This was in the days before the newspapers began the publication of local news and the only two items in this paper that might be regarded as coming under the head of news of local importance were the following:

"Married—On Sunday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Beeks, Mr. George Truit and Mrs. Mary Walden, all of this town."

"Died—On Sunday, the 7th of May, of congestive fever, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Ephraim Leard, of Delaware township; aged 12 years."

The leading advertisement in this paper was that of Dr. Samuel P. Anthony, "drugs and medicines," who carried a catalog in alphabetical form of his stock in trade, the same covering more than a column of space. Thomas C. Anthony, Joseph Anthony, W. G. Renner and Andrew Kennedy offered their services to the public as attorneys and counsellors at law. Besides Doctor Anthony, three other physicians, G. W. Garst, W. C. Willard and John A. Clark offered their professional services to the public. C. F. Willard, "at the brick store, corner of Main and Walnut streets, opposite the public square," advertised a general stock and announced that he "wanted 10,000 deer and fur skins, for which cash or goods will be given." Two hotels were advertised, the Exchange Hotel, Main street, A. Cubberly, proprietor, and the Green Tree House, William Gilbert, proprietor, the former of which was "the house lately occupied by Patrick Justice." Concerning the Green Tree House, corner of Gilbert and High streets, the public was informed that "its history being coeval with the settlement of the town, it is unnecessary to say more than that the usual hospitalities of the proprietor and his family will be continued toward his friends who may favor him with a call, and the way-worn traveler will find as comfortable repose and cheerful fare as the place affords."

Other advertisements in this rare copy of *The Muncietonian* were those of Eli Green, brickmaker; William Scott, tanner; John Smith, chair and spinning-wheel manufacturer, corner of Jackson and Liberty streets; Mrs. Ellen O. Minshall and Miss Louvina Long, millinery; Edward S. Keasbey, hat manufacturer; Anderson Carter, tailor, who "will receive the Philadelphia fashions quarterly and execute his work accordingly;" Davis Williams, tailor; Stephen Cox, grocer; James Hodge, cabinet maker; Walton & Harlan, saddlers; Watton & Cummerford, chair factory; Edward Benbow, wagon and plow making; Asahel Spencer, gunsmith; Benbow & Spencer, black-

smiths; Israel Shoemaker, boots and shoes; Minus Turner, grocer; Matthew Orrell, blacksmith; James O. Leas, general goods; Bloomfield & Jack, dry goods and hardware; Joseph Lefavour, groceries and liquors, and *The Muncietonian's* personal advertisement, "Printing of every description neatly and promptly executed at this office." From the typographer's point of view the paper was all that could have been desired for the time and place and the printers apparently were well qualified to carry out the terms of their advertisement.

GHARKY WAS ANXIOUS TO UNLOAD

Under the head of "Valuable Property for Sale," David Gharky, the promoter of *The Muncietonian,* advertised for sale in this issue of his paper "a valuable tract of land containing upwards of 380 acres, adjoining Muncietown." This advertisement pointed out that "the many advantages combined in this tract renders it an object well worthy the attention of the enterprising capitalist. Exclusive of the richness of its soil and its admirable adaptation to the purposes of tillage and meadow, it contains two millsites on White river, one of which has nine feet independent fall. Its contiguity to the town, the extensive supply of timber on the grounds and the present and increasing demand for lumber in this neighborhood make it one of the best sites for a saw mill that this or any other country can possibly afford. On either of these sites there is an abundance of water power for any kind of machinery, however extensive.

"On the tract there are numerous never-failing springs of most excellent water. There are also two beautiful mounds, one of which is about 55 feet elevation above the surrounding level, from the summit of which a prospect is presented beautiful beyond description, including a full view of the town, with the meanderings of White river winding away through the fertile prairies till lost in the dimmer distance. A more beautiful site for a gentleman's country seat could not be found. There is on the tract, near one of the mounds, a mineral spring strongly impregnated with medical properties. Although its waters have not yet been submitted to the test of analysis, they have proved highly beneficial in cases of dyspepsia, etc. To enhance the value of the above tract, the projected canal will pass immediately along a portion of its boundary line and directly through other parts of the same."

When it is considered that the lands thus offered for sale by David Gharky included not only the two beautiful mounds whose picturesque

charm is easily recalled by many still living and a spring of medicinal quality, it becomes a matter of regret to many that provision was not made long ago to preserve that site as a park. But the mounds long since were hauled away, the gravel they contained being used in street improvements, and the sweet-water spring is a memory to but few now living, while the site covered by the mounds is built over, a thriving section of a busy city, and Mound street and Gharky street alone keep them in remembrance.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS OF THE EARLY DAYS

In the bound collection of fragmentary files of the old newspapers of this community treasured in the Muncie public library there are broken files of several other papers that were published at Muncie during the '40s, these including copies of *The Telegraph, The Village Herald, The Yeoman* and the *Delaware County Democrat.* It is in this latter paper, the *Democrat,* that the name Muncietown ceases to be used in the date line and the name Muncie substituted. In its issue of May 17, 1845, the *Democrat* carries the accustomed Muncietown in the date line. In the succeeding issue, May 24, the change to Muncie is noted, and Muncie it ever since has been.

In this collection is a file of the Muncietown *Telegraph* for a full year (fifty-two issues), beginning on Monday, March 15, 1841, and continuing on until March 19, 1842. This paper was edited and published by J. S. Garver, who in No. 52 of Vol. I, the number closing the file, announces the disposition of his interest in the paper for one year to J. G. Jones, of Greenville, Ohio. Jones evidently did not approve the name *Telegraph,* for a broken file of the continuation of the local newspaper, beginning June 4, 1842, and closing November 5 of the same year, bears the name *Village Herald,* this file beginning with No. 6 of Vol. I of the same and closing with No. 23. It is apparent that between *The Muncietonian* and the *Telegraph* there had been other attempts to start a newspaper at Muncietown, for in the initial number of his *Telegraph* Garver sets out that "we regret to hear so many objections made to subscribing to the *Telegraph* on account of so many former impositions having been practiced upon the citizens of the county by individuals making great pretensions toward the establishment of a press. Many with whom we have conversed on the subject say they will not subscribe until they are convinced of the success of the enterprise. Now, to satisfy the doubts of individuals

who have formed such resolutions, we are happy to have it to say that ample arrangements are made to ensure the regular and prompt publication of our paper; none, therefore, need have any fears of losing anything by subscribing and even paying in advance for their paper." Advertisers apparently, however, were not inclined to encourage the project, for there is very little commercial advertising appearing in the paper at any time. The *Telegraph* for Saturday, April 17, 1841, appeared in mourning border—inverted column rules —carrying the announcement of the death of President Harrison on Sunday, the 4th inst., the news from Washington apparently not having reached Muncietown in time for the issue of the preceding Saturday.

April 3, 1841, the campaign then being under way for the coming (August) election, Samuel W. Harlan was a candidate for the nomination for clerk of the court. It is apparent that he found it necessary to set the community right on his views regarding the question that even then was becoming a paramount one in the political field in Indiana. Under the head "Abolition," Harlan "cards" the public through the columns of the *Telegraph* as follows: "I am informed that reports are in circulation in which I am charged with being an abolitionist. I take this method to say it is not true. I am opposed to slavery, but I do not believe in the doctrine advanced by the Abolitionists. I am not a member of the Abolition society, nor have I ever been. Any person wishing further satisfaction on the above charge, or any other, will please call on me in Muncietown, upstairs in the court house, where I can be found most generally between 8 o'clock in the morning and 4 in the evening."

The county seminary proposition then was an important subject of local discussion and comment and in the *Telegraph* during May, 1841, the county seminary trustees, B. F. Haycock, S. G. Campbell and John Jack, were advertising for "sealed proposals for building a county seminary at Muncietown, on the first Saturday of June next." In his reminiscences (1913) the late Nathaniel Fuller Ethell, who in his generation was for years one of the best known newspaper men in eastern Indiana, recalls that Garver's newspaper "was for a while issued from the lower west room of our house in West Main street. In this lies the fact that I was started on the way to typesetting and printing."

A WORD CONCERNING THE PIONEER EDITOR

The Village Herald ran as a half-title the quotation "I come, the herald of a noisy world; news from all nations lumbering at my back," and Joseph G. Jones, the editor and proprietor, used as his motto: "The People's Friend—the Tyrant's Foe." It is a curious literary coincidence that the *Signal,* which came along some years later, used the same half-title as the above with the change of one word, making it read "the signal of a noisy world" instead of the herald of the same. Half-titles and mottoes were regarded as indispensable features of newspapers in those days and the precious files of old Indiana newspapers reveal some quaint examples of this somewhat flamboyant form of editorial expression. But that was an era of flamboyancy of expression both in speech and on the printed page. Public men took themselves seriously and an illiterate and uninformed public accepted their pretensions. This was the date (the early '40s of the past century) which Logan Esarey in his "History of Indiana" says "perhaps marked the lowest level of general intelligence ever reached in the state." The newspapers were not educators in any sense of the term, nor even purveyors of news. They were simply mediums of personal expression, designed to carry the opinions of the editor with relation to the public questions of the day and these opinions more often than not were neither intelligible nor reliable.

No wonder the newspaper of pioneer days had a hard row to hoe. Old files reveal many a plaintive call on delinquent subscribers to "pay up," and other plaintive calls on subscribers to bring in farm produce or other merchantable commodities to apply on their accounts. Of course, money was scarce hereabout in those days and barter and trade were common, but some real money was essential to the production of a newspaper and the troubles of the pioneer editor must have been many and bitter. As an offset, nature being both provident and prodigal in compensatory adjustments, no one but a man of those peculiar temperamental qualifications which marked the editor in the days before newspapers lost their individuality and became sound commercial propositions would have tackled the job of getting out a newspaper in a half wilderness, and so the pioneer newspaper man probably accepted his fate, was willing to live slipshod "for the good of the cause" and just "took things as they came," hanging on until literally starved out and then pass his little outfit on to some other ambitious would-be molder of public opinion of simi-

lar temperamental qualification, who would find in turn that the world cared too little for mere opinions to be willing to pay for them in printed form, and he would starve out and move on, the process being repeated until the Civil war period, when the value of news began to be appreciated, and newspapers became what their name implied instead of mere mediums of personal expression. It then was found that people would pay for news and the day of the commercial success of the real newspaper had dawned.

THE PROCESS OF "GIVING UP THE SHIP"

The *Muncietown Yeoman,* Levi L. Hunter and Obadiah Coffeen, publishers, had a brief existence of ten weeks, beginning on August 5, 1843, and closing on October 7 of the same year. In a lengthy salutatory the publishers announced their position on public questions "on the side of the Whigs," closing as follows: "We ask for a generous support from our fellow citizens, and will endeavor to give them their money's worth of reading matter. We launch our boat upon the tide of public favor and whether there come 'breeze or gale, storm or tempest dark heaving' we won't give up the ship—provided, always, that our customers pay up their subscriptions." Evidently the publishers expected too much. Ten weeks later they print their valedictory under the head "Good Bye," announcing that the *Yeoman's* "brief existence is now at an end. With a clear conscience and an independent soul it folds itself to sink into oblivion without a groan or sigh or even a conscientious scruple, except it be for committing suicide. Having engaged, as we did, independently in the business of newspaper printing, we quit independently; no excuse to make. Judging with the success we have met with in the business thus far the future is ominous of penury, and having a very favorable opportunity to dispose of our entire printing establishment we had no hesitation in so doing."

Three days later, October 10, 1843, appeared the *Delaware County Democrat* with Isaac C. Norris "at the helm" of a well printed, five-column, wide measure, four-page newspaper. Mr. Norris's salutatory is after the manner of the period, almost as long as was that of the *Yeoman's* editor, concluding thus: "Having launched our barque on the ocean of public favor, with the star-spangled banner of Democracy waving at its head, and having trimmed our sails well to the breeze, notwithstanding the headwinds we have to encounter, the character of our craft is such that by having a good name and a

regular built old Tar at the helm, she will weather any storm and finally arrive safe at the port for which she was bound, and whether the passage be long or short, boisterous or pleasant, we say in good earnest that we will not give up the ship while there remains one sound timber in her."

Brave words, but no more effectual than were those of the several preceding skippers of the various "sound crafts" that had been launched on the rolling waves of Muncietown journalism, for about a year later Skipper Norris gave up the ship and the name of Joseph S. Buckles appears as that of the editor and publisher of the *Democrat*. It was on November 30, 1844, that Buckles took charge and his name was at the masthead when Vol. II of the *Democrat* closed with No. 52 of that volume on Saturday, December 29, 1845, the editor in that issue announcing that he found it necessary to discontinue on account of limited patronage, and that "we therefore retire from the sanctum to the practice of our profession." Buckles was a lawyer, a son of the pioneer Baptist minister, the Rev. Abraham Buckles, who came over here from Ohio and in the fall of 1833 organized the Baptist church at Muncietown. It has been written of this pioneer minister of the gospel that "he achieved the remarkable record of serving over forty-five years as pastor, without receiving any salary for his services." The son apparently was dealing with the same sort of a public, but he wisely decided that working a little more than a year for nothing was enough for him and he gave up the "labor of love" line, at least so far as it applied to the newspaper business. Joseph S. Buckles was one of the best known lawyers of his generation in Delaware county. Not long after giving up the newspaper business he was elected prosecuting attorney. For four years (1849-53) he represented this district in the state Senate. In 1859 he was elected circuit judge and served for two terms, later resuming his practice at Muncie. He died in April, 1897, aged seventy-eight years.

ANOTHER EARNEST BID FOR PUBLIC FAVOR

With the retirement of Buckles from the editorial tripod came the passing of the *Democrat* for that series. Then within less than two weeks, on January 10, 1846, appeared the *Muncie Journal*, "printed and published every Saturday" by Warren H. Withers. It will be recalled that it was in the year prior to this the name of Muncietown was by legislative enactment and by postoffice regulation simplified to mere Muncie. In his salutatory Withers made an earnest bid for

public favor, announced his support of the Whig party and then asked "Can you conscientiously give us your support? A number of papers have been established here, but they have all been short lived—some have lived a year, others not so long—the secret cause of their death we cannot divine—it is enough for us to know that we are now in the stream ourself, and if the fates decree that we shall be wrecked for want of support, we will be compelled to submit to it as best we can. Give us that remuneration that our labors and our exertions deserve and we are satisfied—it is all we ask." The fragmentary file of the *Journal* carried in the library collection runs to May 22, 1847, No. 12 of Vol. II, with the name of Withers still at the masthead. Withers later went to Ft. Wayne and there became the editor of the *Times*. He was a lawyer and for some years served as judge of the circuit court at Ft. Wayne. He died in 1882.

In the last number of the *Muncie Journal* on file appears the news of "Another Glorious Victory! Battle of Cerro Gordo! Santa Anna Again Defeated in Pitched Battle by Gen. Scott—Six Thousand Mexicans Taken Prisoners—500 Americans Killed and Wounded—Gen. La Vega Taken Prisoner," followed by a story from the Cincinnati *Commercial,* credited to the Louisville *Courier,* which had it from a New Orleans *Picayune* of April 30, giving a brief account of the battle of Cerro Gordo, March 18, brought by steamer which left Vera Cruz on the 20th following. Nearly two months from Mexico to Muncie!

Among the advertisers in this issue of the *Journal* was the Delaware County Seminary, the trustees of which, James L. Russey, Thomas Barnes, Isaac Norris and Moses Neely, by John Brady, president, and Warren Stewart, clerk, "are happy to announce to the inhabitants of this county and vicinity that this institution is now in successful operation, and under the management of the present teacher, Mr. James S. Ferris, they confidently believe the school will continue to flourish, and that full satisfaction will be given to all who may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered for instruction." The curriculum announced included orthography, reading, writing, mental arithmetic, arithmetic, geography, history, English grammar, composition and rhetoric, algebra, geometry, mensuration, trigonometry, natural philosophy, botany, chemistry, minerology, astronomy, physiology, stenography, surveying, Latin, civil engineering and architectural and topographical drawing. According to the courses selected, terms of tuition ranged from $3.50 to $9 the session (two sessions of five months each in the year) and board in private families was promised at from $1 to $1.25 a week.

RAILROAD PROSPECTS MAKE GOOD NEWS.

The prospect of the coming of the railroad then was an important subject of comment and the leading editorial in this issue of the *Journal* urged the necessity of rail connection with Cincinnati, concluding with the query "Will some one suggest a time for holding a public meeting for taking the preparatory steps in this matter?"

The next paper in this fragmentary file is the *Indiana Signal*, published at Muncie, John C. Osburn, editor and proprietor, the first preserved issue of which is No. 6 of Vol. I, April 22, 1848. First page position was given in this paper to a clipping from the *Indiana State Sentinel*, calling attention to the fact that a subscription book to the stock of the proposed Indianapolis and Bellefontaine railroad would be opened "on the first Monday in May next." Pendleton, Andersontown, Muncie and Winchester are made points on this proposed road, and prospective stock subscribers are advised concerning conditions to be met.

The *Signal* carried on under the Osburn direction until January 2, 1850 (No. 40 of Vol. II), when the editor announced that "the *Signal* has completed its career" and then in nearly two columns of farewell announced the sale or disposition of the paper to Estabrook & Jones, who on the following February 2 issued the first number of *The Muncietonian* (redivivus), thus restoring the name of the old David Gharky paper, the first newspaper published in the town. A. F. Estabrook was editor of this new *Muncietonian* and his motto was "By pleasing ourselves we hope to please others." The copies of *The Muncietonian* preserved in the library run to No. 45 of Vol. I, December 21, 1850. In this issue the editor makes congratulatory comment on the manner in which the railroad work is being pushed, his story having it that "already is the heavy grading done in this place (Muncie). By next spring the embankments will be settled and the ground ready for the superstructure to Muncie. The grading is progressing east, in this county, to the Randolph county line and preparations are being made, we understand, to push things through Randolph the coming season. The prospect certainly is good for the early completion of the road. The portion from Indianapolis to Pendleton, already completed, is doing a good business, particularly in the transportation of flour, hogs, etc."

The next in succession of the fragmentary files of newspapers of the period before the '70s is one copy of the Muncie *Weekly Messen-*

ger (No. 4 of Vol. 4) of date Saturday, May 24, 1856. James H. Birt was the publisher and proprietor of this paper, which was a seven-column folio and whose motto was "Independent in all things; neutral in nothing." In this same collection of fragments is a copy of the second issue of the *Delaware County Times,* N. F. Ethel, editor, dated January 3, 1861, and quite a number of other copies of the *Times,* not of consecutive dates, running through the '60s.

RECALLING THE OLD JO DAVIS HOUSE

According to the "masthead" of this now interesting relic of the '50s, the *Messenger* was "printed and published every Saturday in the Messenger building, on High street, west side of the public square." The advertisement in this paper of the Davis House, southeast corner of Main and Walnut streets (present site of the Patterson block) had it that "stages leave this house for Marion, Wabash and Hartford on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. A livery stable is connected with the hotel." In this same issue it is announced that Phil Davis, "the hitherto popular landlord of the Davis House (he has retired from the hotel)" had bought the Cory livery stable and that "Jo Davis—everybody knows Jo—the old prince of landlords, has succeeded him in the hotel." This is an interesting bit of definite first-hand information regarding the old Jo Davis House, which for many years was the central rallying place for this community and a good picture of which is presented in this work, an invaluable souvenir of other days hereabout.

Then there is an apparently complete file of *The Republican,* a campaign sheet which was published at Muncie during the fall campaign of 1870 by Sam Watson & Co., editors and proprietors, Vol. I, No. 1 of this publication setting out that it was "published every Thursday during the campaign for the sum of 10 cents in advance." Watson's half-title, or motto, was "It is better to begin like David than to end like Goliah." There are seven copies of this paper on file, a vigorous and outspoken campaign sheet, three columns, four pages, the chief object of which appeared to have been a succession of personal attacks on John W. Burson, then candidate for state senator and whose election to that office later was contested with the result that Burson's seat was declared vacant by the Senate. Burson then was a member of the Republican state central committee, but it would appear that not all was smooth political sailing at home,

for among the headlines to the attacks made on him by *The Republican* were such as "Bursonian Usurpation," "John, the Sneaking Bolter;" "John, the Arrogant Banker;" "John, the Selfish Lobby Member;" "John, the Falsifier," and the like. Watson & Co. certainly did not hesitate to express their opinions. Burson died two years later.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD

Perhaps the most valuable of all these fragmentary files of the old newspapers is that of the *Delaware County Free Press*, which was being published during the period of the Civil war by Joseph F. Duckwall, who was elected first city clerk upon the change from the old town board form of government in 1865. From the serial numbers of these fragments on file the *Free Press* apparently was started in 1857 and by the time the war came on was a well established newspaper, running well alongside Nathaniel Ethell's *Times*. The fragments of this paper on file cover in broken fashion the period from the spring of 1861 to late in 1866 and so far as they go offer an invaluable source of information regarding local conditions during the stirring times of the rebellion. These fragments of his cherished old files were turned over to the library by Mr. Duckwall just a short time before his death and are now among that institution's most precious possessions.

Duckwall and Ethell were two strong forces in the community in their generation. In the relations between their two papers they generally maintained a sort of jocular attitude toward each other's efforts and their columns contain a good deal of friendly raillery. For example, the *Times* opened its columns at the beginning to the pen of Dwight Dalrymple, who contributed a couple of stories of the pioneer period, the first of which was "Adam Strong, the Hunter of White River; a Tale of the War of 1812," an original tale of the Munsee Town region and of the old "torture post," which serial was followed by its sequel, "Jabe Small, or the Trials of a Borderer; a Tale of Pioneer Life," taking up the same characters here in this region twelve years later (in 1835). Not to be outdone by Ethell in running original stories, Duckwall ran a sort of a travesty on the Dalrymple stories as a serial in his *Free Press* under the title of "John Dobbinger; or the Gallinippers Foiled, an Original Story Written Expressly for the Delaware County Free Press by Bright Galwymple." There was a good deal of "give and take" in the newspapers of an older day.

Joseph F. Duckwall was an Ohioan, born in Clermont county in 1834, and was well reared. He completed his schooling in Ohio Wesleyan University, taught school a while and then in 1857 came to Muncie and took over the publication of the *Messenger*. In the summer of the next year he moved the plant of this paper to Anderson and started the *Madison County Republican,* a venture which was so coldly received that he abandoned it in the following spring and returned to Muncie, where in June of that year (1859) he married Addie Jones, daughter of William F. Jones, and in that same year was appointed principal of the Muncie public schools. In the summer of 1860 Judge Walter March aided him to the purchase of the *Courant,* the name of which he changed to the *Free Press,* and he was thus engaged in the newspaper business here until in the fall of 1867, when he sold the *Free Press* to Alfred Kilgore and not long afterward went to Greenfield, Mo., where he engaged in the practice of law and where he remained until his return to Muncie in the late '70s. Upon his return here he took up the practice of law and here he spent the remainder of his life, being past eighty years of age at the time of his death.

THE LOCAL ADVERTISERS IN 1865

In 1862 the office of the *Free Press* was on Main street, "over William's shoe store." The newspaper called particular attention to its job-printing department, announcing that "we are prepared to execute all kinds of job printing in the latest, best and most fashionable styles," and that "we now have a first class 'Wells Jobber,' with cylinder attachment which dazzles the eye with its lightning rapidity of movement, giving us every facility for doing good work. We have, also, a large and choice selection of all kinds of wood and metal type and defy competition in style and price west of New York city." In 1865 the *Free Press* was being published from its new "office in the new Masonic building, west room, up stairs." Among the advertisers in the newspaper in March of this latter year were A. M. Klein, jeweler, "one door east of Neely's store;" Craig & Co., drugs, No. 6 Commercial Row; Miss Mary J. Ellis, sewing machines; J. H. Clark & Co., dry goods, East Main street; Lem. King, wool, new Masonic building; Cal Wachtel, "city billiard saloon," Putnam building; Hummell & Muller, grocers and bakers; T. S. Walterhouse, insurance; George L. Elliott, jewelry, "opposite the Davis House;" Thomas J. Sample, collector of military claims, "on Main street, over Brady's shop;" A. & D. M. Yingling, Yorktown woolen factory; Ellis House,

corner of Main and Jefferson streets, C. A. Ellis, proprietor; S. O. Budd, dentist, north side of Washington street, opposite court house; Dr. Bort, "celebrated eye, ear and lung physician and surgeon," Jo Davis House; Miss Little, millinery; Ludlow & Bro., cabinet shop, on Walnut street, "nearly opposite Davis' livery stable;" Ross & Dynes, drugs; Rothschild & Bamberger, men's clothing; Kuechman & Lynn, musical merchandise, "office back of Neely's daguerrean room;" Kline & Riley, grocers; Little & Sons, dry goods; Charley Sawyer, barber; March & Mellett, lawyers. The Cincinnati markets quoted in the paper had wheat at $1.78, for red; corn, $1, for shelled, and "flour in fair demand at $8.75 for superfine and $9.30 for extra."

GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN NEWSPAPER

The *Messenger,* above referred to as having been published at Muncie during the middle '50s by James H. Birt, a son of the Rev. J. B. Birt, was sold in the fall of 1856 to J. R. S. Bond, who had been publishing a paper at Batavia, in Clermont county, Ohio, and who in June, 1857, sold the paper to Joseph F. Duckwall, his associate, also of Clermont county, who thus entered upon a career in Muncie journalism that was to extend over many years. Mr. Duckwall's first venture, the purchase of the *Messenger,* was not as successful as he had anticipated, for in 1858 James H. Birt, with substantial local backing, including the active association of H. H. Wachtell and Enoch Davis, renewed his interest in the local newspaper field by starting the *Free Press,* which proved too strong a competitor for the *Messenger* and Duckwall moved his plant over to the neighboring county town of Anderson, as narrated above. In 1860 Birt and his associates sold the *Free Press* to C. B. Smith and John Q. Thompson, who changed the name of the paper to the *Eastern Indiana Courant.* In the fall of that same year Duckwall returned to Muncie and bought Thompson's interest in the *Courant,* restored the former name of the *Free Press,* and took editorial charge of the paper, presently also buying the Smith interest and thus was in full control of the paper during the period of the Civil war. In 1867 Duckwall sold the *Free Press* to Alfred Kilgore, who changed the name to *Guardian of Liberty* and made it a Democratic organ which did not long survive.

In the meantime, as set out above, Nathaniel Fuller Ethell in January, 1860, had entered the field with his *Times,* which properly may be regarded as having been the real forerunner of the "modern"

press in Delaware county. Ethell had grown up in Muncie, had learned the trade of printing here and knew the town and its people. He brought back with him from Chicago and Indianapolis practical experience in newspaper work and from the beginning was able to make his paper a real force in the community, a real "tower of strength" during the Civil war time. In 1869 Gen. Thomas J. Brady bought the *Times* and installed a power press in the plant, doing away with the old Washington hand press. In the next year (1870) A. C. Mellette, his law partner, became associated with Brady in the publication of the *Times*, which association continued until Mellette's retirement in 1878. He went West, engaged in practice in the Dakotas and became first Governor of South Dakota upon the erection of that state. Brady continued his ownership of the paper, erected a building in which to house his plant and retained his influence in the management of the paper until his death, although not an active participant in the publication from the time of his call to Washington during the Grant administration. Under compulsion of "modern" demands the *Times* in good time was made a daily publication and so continued, under one and another management (for years controlled by Major John F. Wildman and Capt. James McClung), until its merger about twenty years ago, it then being under the ownership of George F. McCulloch, with the *Herald* (of which more anon) to create the present *Evening Press*, which was established in March, 1905, and which since has occupied the evening field here.

No. 1 of Vol. I of the *Daily Times*, Wildman & Ferrier proprietors, made its appearance on May 28, 1887. Though it is probable the publishers were actuated by the "boom" idea then developing in consequence of the opening of the natural gas field here, they were modest enough to admit in their salutatory that "we do not know that any 'long felt want' exists that this paper has come to fill, but we hope to create for it a want by publishing a paper that will be abreast with the industrial and intellectual status and advancement of the city."

Nathaniel Fuller Ethell got back into the local newspaper field in 1873 when he bought up the plant of the *Liberal*, a successor to the *Republican*, a campaign sheet which had been started at Muncie for its effect in the campaign of 1870 and which at the end of the campaign had been taken over by Hamilton & Kingsberry, who had given it the name of the *Liberal*. This name Ethell changed to the *News*, which for many years continued a strong local influence, and which,

on May 20, 1878, became a daily newspaper. In the fall of 1885 Ethell sold the paper to Charles F. W. Neely, who installed A. H. Harryman as editor. When the gas "boom" came on the paper was changed, in 1891, from an evening to a morning edition and not long afterward was sold to Perry and Cyrus Heath and Frank J. Claypool. In 1901 the Heaths sold their interest and the paper continued somewhat uncertainly and with varied fortunes until it finally was absorbed by the *Star,* which was established in 1899 and which has since been occupying the morning field at Muncie.

STRUGGLES OF THE MINORITY PARTY NEWSPAPER

In the meantime, back in the '70s, the minority party in Delaware county began to have newspaper representation, this beginning in 1870, when Samuel Shafer started the *Democrat.* He had overestimated the demand for a minority paper and in the next year went back to Ohio, his plant being stored by the Democratic central committee for possible further need. In December, 1873, Col. J. D. Williams, a Tennesseean, bought the outfit and in January, 1874, began the publication of a new *Democrat.* This paper survived and in 1877 Walter L. Davis, city editor of the paper, became a partner of Williams. In 1879 Davis retired and Charles Alf Williams, son of the Colonel, took his place. Not long afterward Colonel Williams retired and L. A. Kirkwood, who had been editing a small paper called the *Observer,* assumed editorial charge. A few months later, however, he retired and Walter L. Davis and Charles Alf Williams took charge under the firm name of Davis & Williams. In February, 1881, Kirkwood bought the struggling paper and merged it with his *Observer,* changed the name of the latter to the *Democrat* and carried on the publication until in the summer of 1885, when he gave up.

In the next spring, March 15, 1886, Davis, who meanwhile had been working on the *News,* formed a combination with Thomas McKillip, who in 1885 had bought the plant of the Newcastle *Mercury* and moved it to Muncie, where on October 2, 1885, he issued the first number of the Muncie *Daily Herald,* and the two papers, the *Democrat* and the *Herald,* were merged under the name of the *Democrat-Herald.* In the summer of 1889 Davis retired from the firm and the paper thereafter was known simply as the *Herald,* Hilligoss & McKillip publishers. In 1891 the late Frank D. Haimbaugh, former superintendent of schools of Fulton county, who had been engaged in newspaper work at Peru, sold his interest in the Peru *Sentinel* and

bought a half interest in the Muncie *Herald,* he and Thomas McKillip thus becoming partners in the publication of that paper, an association which was continued until Mr. McKillip's retirement.

It was thus that through the '90s Muncie had three daily newspapers and this was the situation when in the spring of 1899 the Muncie *Morning Star* was "launched." Wilbur E. Sutton, as editor, and Charles K. Mavity, as business manager, then were in charge of the *Times,* the old morning paper, and the competition became acute. They tried to tide the situation over by placing the *Times* in the hands of a company, and on July 1, 1901, The Times Company filed articles of association as a $20,000 corporation, Charles K. Mavity, Wilbur E. Sutton and John McMillan directors. The articles of association of the Star Publishing Company had been filed for record on May 6, 1899, the capital stock of this company being set at $25,000 and the initial board of directors of the company being Olin W. Kennedy, Lane L. Ballinger and Charles C. Winningham.

BEGINNING OF THE "STAR" AND THE "PRESS"

George F. McCulloch, who then was busily engaged in promoting his electric traction interests, presently became the chief stockholder in the Star Publishing Company and virtual owner of the paper and a few years later also established the Indianapolis *Star* and the Terre Haute *Star* as mediums for the promotion of his growing interests. The *Star* absorbed the *News,* as above set out, and was setting a pace that made the situation hopeless for both the *Herald* and the *Times.* The latter paper presently gave up the struggle, the company which had hoped to revive its drooping fortunes selling out to McCulloch. About this time the *Herald* came into Mr. Haimbaugh's sole ownership and was with difficulty meeting the new competition. It was recognized that the field would not support three papers. Two evening papers in a circumscribed field was economically bad. This fact was recognized by Mr. Haimbaugh and after careful consideration the question of merging the *Times* with the *Herald* was broached to Mr. McCulloch, owner of the former. After several months of consultation a joint stock company was organized, under the name of the Press Publishing Company, the two plants were merged and the publication of the Muncie *Evening Press* was begun in March, 1905.

The records reveal that the Press Publishing Company was organized on February 25, 1905, and was incorporated with capital stock of $40,000, with the following five directors: Frank D. Haimbaugh,

George F. McCulloch, William E. Hitchcock, Charles B. Fudge and John L. McPherson. Haimbaugh, of the *Herald,* became business manager of the new paper, the *Press,* and Sutton, of the *Times,* editor, the former retaining that position for four years and then for a year longer as editor. McCulloch presently disposed of his stock in the company to William M. Butler, an experienced newspaper man, but after a few months he found the labor too strenuous and he left the burden to Haimbaugh. In a review of the history of the *Press* written by Mr. Haimbaugh in 1917, that veteran of the Muncie newspaper field set out that following this climax "for some months the paper weathered the adverse storm of the newspaper sea, but was finally forced to ask that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the affairs of the paper. In 1909 the plant was sold at a receiver's sale and was purchased by James Burke, of Anderson, who published it for a few months and then sold it to John Clarey, of Massachusetts. Mr. Clary eventually passed it on to the hands that eventually terminated in the present management." George B. Lockwood, formerly of the Marion *Chronicle,* whose newspaper training was received in the office of the Peru *Republican,* for many years published by his father, and who now is the editor of the *National Republican,* Washington, D. C., and secretary of the Republican national committee, is editor and general manager of the *Press;* Walter S. Steele, business manager, and Wilbur E. Sutton, editor. The paper still is published by the Press Publishing Company, George B. Lockwood, president; Frank P. Litschert, vice president, and Scott A. Shesler, secretary and treasurer. The *Star* also passed through changes of management after the disposition of the McCulloch interest, Frank C. Ball for some time holding the controlling interest, and was finally taken over by the present owner, John C. Shaffer, of Chicago, who also owns the other Indiana *Star* papers established by George F. McCulloch and papers at Chicago, Louisville and Denver. Frank B. Harrold is the present managing editor and Harry F. Guthrie is the business manager. There is still a considerable continuing Ball interest in the Star Publishing Company.

The latest application for favor in the Muncie newspaper field is the *Delaware County Democrat,* an old and once familiar name hereabout, which on September 14, 1923, was revived by Hubert L. Parkinson, local newspaper man, who issued the paper as being "endorsed and authorized as the official Democratic newspaper of Delaware county by the Delaware county central committee," and plainly made

a bid for the essential public advertising which had been going to the old weekly *Post-Democrat,* as the Democratic organ. The *Democrat,* a six-column, four-page weekly, carried in its initial issue the declaration that it was being started "at this time in response to the desires of a great majority of Democrats for a newspaper that will reflect the aims and policies of the Democratic party." Its first issue carried more than a page of legal advertising, this being the publication of the new Muncie zoning ordinance.

OTHER PAPERS PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTY

Mention has been made above of the career in Muncie journalism of Charles Alf Williams, in connection with the publication of the old *Democrat,* back in the '70s. For some time during that period Williams also published the Muncie *Mule,* a "spicy" sheet which came out on Saturdays and which attracted considerable local attention during the six months or more of its existence. Kirkwood's *Observer* also referred to above was retained intermittently as the name of a weekly paper in Muncie for years, having been revived in 1902 by R. T. Winters, who carried on with it for about five years. Of late years George R. Dale has been publishing the *Observer,* the name of which in 1921 he changed to the *Post-Democrat.*

In 1870 S. W. Swiggett started the *Telegraph,* a weekly paper, which he sold in the next year and which had two or three owners before it finally expired in 1873, William Chandler, J. W. Perkins and A. J. Wells being recalled as having been connected with the enterprise. In 1880 A. C. Stouder started the *Advertiser,* which had a struggling existence for about two years before the experiment was given up. Stouder, who for years was connected with the old *News,* later started *The School and Home,* which did not last long, closing in 1889. In January, 1882, John C. Eiler, whose term as postmaster was then about closing, started the *Sunday Morning Times,* but it did not last long. The *Tribune,* started by a man of the name of Spronge, who apparently did not greatly impress himself upon the community, was published for a few months during the early '90s. A preacher of the name of Sly also for some months published the *Bimetallist,* but found no profitable call for it.

During the time of the gas boom back in the early '90s a newspaper for a time was published at Yorktown, promoted by the projectors of "West Muncie." C. L. Lockhart and T. L. Martin, beginning

in the summer of 1896, also for a while published a paper at Albany and for some years, beginning in 1897, C. W. McIntosh & Son published the *Gazette* at Gaston, but with the decline of the natural gas interests these ventures in village journalism were abandoned. In 1903 the newspaper at Albany was revived and has since been published as the Albany *Chronicle*. William H. Smith is the proprietor of the paper and Bessie H. Smith the editor. The newspaper at Gaston also was revived some years ago and is now published as the Gaston *News*, the Gaston News Printing Company being the publishers and Ernest G. Giggy the editor.

Following the discovery of natural gas at Eaton M. A. Fisher started a paper in that village, the *Gas Light*, which later came into the hands of Charles Jester, later became the property of J. W. McCarty and after the decline of the gas industry was changed in name to the *Press*, which is now edited and managed by Frank A. Parratt, proprietor of the Enterprise Press, a job-printing establishment which has been doing business there for years, and which also publishes the *District Duroc Bulletin*. The Enterprise Press Company of Eaton recently was incorporated with a capitalization of $10,000, Fred A. Dawson, James G. Murphy and Frank A. Parratt being the directors. During the days of the activity of the old Farmers Mutual Benefit Association back in the '90s Frank J. Claypool, state secretary and afterward national secretary of that association, for some time published the *Farmers Record* at Muncie. During the height of the Grange movement back in the '70s, N. F. Ethell, proprietor of the Muncie *News*, also published *The Hoosier Patron*, a journal devoted to the interest of the Grange, which gained a considerable circulation for the same. Several well conducted periodicals, trade journals of one sort and another, lodge bulletins and the like, are printed at Muncie and the Chamber of Commerce issues periodically its attractive *Dynamo*. Muncie is widely recognized as "a good printing town" and there are numerous well equipped job-printing establishments in the town.

SOME WHO HAVE SOUGHT WIDER FIELDS

The newspaper offices of Muncie have served as training schools for quite a number of newspaper men who upon "graduating" from the local field have found something more than merely local reputations in wider fields. Mention elsewhere has been made of Perry S. Heath's "day of small things" on the old Muncie *News* and of his

present connection with the newspaper field in Washington, as well as of A. C. Mellette's rise to gubernatorial station in South Dakota. Thomas J. Brady's conspicuous rise to political position back in the '70s also has been mentioned. Judge Joseph S. Buckles once "ran" a newspaper in Muncie. James A. Stuart and Ernest McIlvain, editor-in-chief and managing editor, respectively, of the Indianapolis *Star*, had their newspaper training in Muncie. The Carmichael brothers, Otto and Jesse, natives of Delaware county, both of whom gained wide reputation as Washington correspondents and the former of whom is now in New York, had their newspaper beginnings in Muncie. When Jesse Carmichael died in Washington in April, 1913, at the age of thirty-seven, a Washington friend wrote concerning him: "Kindly, smiling, brave, a living charity, he, in his lifetime, was a Greatheart, and in his long sleep adorns his profession—adorns it with such beauty that, being gone, he remains with it and of it like the fragrance of a rose." Another friend and fellow-worker of the National Press Club concluded a similar sympathetic appreciation with the thought the "the sod will lie lightly above the manly heart of Jesse Carmichael."

Though Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, writer and lecturer of national reputation, now living in New Work, was born in Brookville, Ind., Muncie also lays some measure of claim to her, for she spent her youth here and was graduated from the Muncie high school. At the age of eighteen she was made principal of the high school at Peru. Later she became connected with newspaper work and was thus engaged for twelve years or more at Terre Haute, going thence to the Indianapolis *News* as an editorial writer and from there to the New York *Sun* and has since, for many years, lived in New York. In 1893 she wrote a monograph on "Organized Work of Indiana Women" for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago; in 1898, "Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony;" 1908, "History of Woman Suffrage," etc. Her later years have chiefly been given up to lecturing and editorial work in behalf of feminist movements and she long has been regarded as an authority along those lines. Mrs. Harper's daughter, Mrs. Winnifred Harper Cooley, also is widely known as a writer, feminist and lecturer.

Another Muncie "celebrity" is Orville Harrold, a singer of note, who grew up in Muncie and was working in a grocery store here when definite attention became attracted to his voice and about ten years ago he was admitted to the ranks of the Metropolitan Opera

Company. His daughter Patti also has attained considerable fame as a singer. C. E. Scoggins is adding to Muncie's literary fame as a writer of short stories which have been well received. Chic Jackson, of Indianapolis, creator of the "Roger Bean" comic "art" strip, is a Delaware county product and had his newspaper training in Muncie.

THE VALUE OF DIRECTORY PUBLICATIONS

Charles Emerson's "Muncie Directory and Gazetteer of Delaware County," issued biennially, has come through the passing of the years to possess a historical value that now places the files of this invaluable publication as among the most precious possessions of the public library, ranking with the newspaper files. Mr. Emerson also fortunately has preserved a complete file of his directories and has made arrangements for their continued preservation in the permanent archives of the county when his long and untiring service in behalf of the people shall have ceased, so that there definitely shall be preserved this accurate "story" of the gradual development of the county's population since the days when he undertook the useful task to which for so many years he has devoted himself. The gradually increasing bulk of these directories through the years is the best possible commentary upon the growth of the county and its interests and here the student of local history in the next generation will find his most accurate "source material." The current (1923-24) directory is a volume of more than 1,200 pages and is a most valuable compendium of local conditions, an index to the residents of the city of Muncie and a general gazetteer of Delaware county.

In a newspaper interview following the publication of the 1923-24 directory Mr. Emerson said: "It has been my privilege to watch the growth of Muncie for many years, and I have noted that the merchants and factories that really have added to the city are the ones who come here and stay. We have had, of course, a few 'fly-by-night' concerns that have located here and have in a short time moved away, but we are better off for their having moved. There is no reason why Muncie cannot be a city of 75,000 inhabitants by 1930." [Mr. Emerson died on February 4, 1924.]

The first edition of the Emerson directory and gazetteer was published in 1876 and five years later the second edition was issued for the years 1881-82, since which time there has been an unbroken succession of biennial editions. It now, for instance, is worth while to note through these files that when Muncie entered upon the decade of

the '80s, ten years before a new impetus was given to local development by the coming of the gas "boom," that the Emerson "Complete Index to the Entire Business of Muncie, Alphabetically Arranged," reveals the presence in Muncie at that time of one abstracter, 7 dealers in agricultural implements, 1 architect, 20 attorneys, 5 bakers and confectioners, 3 banks, 6 barber shops, 1 bath house, 6 billiard rooms, 11 blacksmith shops, 9 boarding houses, 3 book sellers; boots and shoes, 7; boot and shoemakers, 11; brick and tile, 1; burls and veneers, 1; carpenters and builders, 11; carriage, buggy and spring wagon manufacturers, 4; china, glass and queensware, 3; cigars and tobacco, 2; clothing (men's), 7; coal and wood, 4; cooper shops, 3; dentists, 4; dress and cloak makers, 8; drugs, 6; dry goods, 10; express offices, 2; feather duster manufacturer, 1; feed stables, 4; feed stores, 5; flax mill, 1; flour mills, 2; foundries and machine shops, 2; fruits and confectionery, 5; fruits and vegetables, 5; furniture manufacturers and dealers, 3; gas works, 1; gate manufacturer, 1; grain dealers, 5; greenhouses, 2; groceries (wholesale), 1; groceries and provisions, 21; gun and locksmiths, 1; hair works (human), 2; handle factories, 2; hardware, 3; harness and saddles, 2; hat store, 1; heading and stave factories, 2; hotels, 4 (Abbott, Haines, Kirby and Tremont); hub and spoke factories, 2; ice dealers, 2; insurance agents, 15; junk dealers, 1; lime kiln, 1; livery, feed and sale stables, 3; loan office, 1; lumber dealers, 4; marble works, 3; meat markets, 4; millinery and fancy goods, 6; money, note and bond brokers, 2; music and musical instruments, 1; news depot, 1; newspapers, 4 (*Democrat,* L. A. Kirkwood, editor; *News,* N. F. Ethell; *Times,* John C. Eiler, and *Advertiser,* A. C. Stouder); novelty works, 1; opera house, 1 (Wysor); organ manufacturers, 2; painters, 5; photographers, 3; physicians, 21; planing mills, 2; plow factory, 1; portrait painter, 1; printers (job), 1; produce dealers, 2; pump factory, 1; real estate agents, 5; restaurants, 11; roller skate factories, 2; saloons, 11; saw mills, 4; sewing machine dealers, 4; shooting galleries, 2; solicitors of patents, 2; stoves and tinware, 5; tailors, 4; tan yard, 1; telegraph office, 1; telephone exchange, 1 (Muncie Bell Telephone Company;) ten pins, 1; tile factory, 1; undertakers, 2; variety store, 1; veterinary surgeon, 1; wagon factories, 5; washing machine factory, 1; watches, clocks and jewelry, 2; wines and liquors (wholesale), 3; wool dealers, 3.

FURTHER BIBLIOGRAPHY OF DELAWARE COUNTY

Also from time to time there have been published informative little "boom" books designed to present before the world the advantages of Muncie as a commercial and industrial point. Mention elsewhere has been made of one of the earliest of these, a booklet got out during the early days of the gas "boom" in which some quite extravagant claims were made concerning the probable scope and duration of the gas field here. In 1897 an attractive little booklet was got out by the Commercial Publishing Company, under the title "Muncie Illustrated," printed by the Neely Printing Company. This book of 32 pages is now valuable for its pictorial presentation of the Muncie of that day and copies that have been preserved are now coming to be valued highly. The illustrations in this booklet carry views of commercial and industrial concerns as well as views of public buildings, churches and schools, thus preserving interesting views of the chief points of interest in the city at that time.

A brief review of conditions carried in this commercial prospectus gave the population of Muncie, according to a local census, as 22,285 and the statement that "all the streets in the center of the city are paved with asphalt," and that among other points of end-of-the-century improvements were "a complete sewerage system costing $285,000, a modern and complete fire department, an electric street car line reaching out in every direction; churches, schools, public library, banks, hospital, opera house, three daily papers, waterworks, electric light plant, all modern and on a scale that indicates a progressive spirit." Attention also was called to railroad service and then it is pointed out that "Muncie's pride is her large and diversified factory interest. Iron and steel mills, malleable casting works, fruit jar, bottle and window glass factories, carriage factories, stove works, shoe factory, bridge building company, wheel factory, farm implements factory, pulp mill, straw board works, bending wood factory, casket factory, shovel handle factory, heading factory, hub and spoke factory, washing machine factories, silverware factory, roofing works, hominy mill, canning factory, cigar factories, flour mills, saw mills, planing mills, foundries, brick factories and numerous other industries are successfully operated." Muncie apparently then was in a position to enter upon the new century with high hopes.. Of course, nothing in the above list of industries relating to the automobile industry which then was beginning to attract speculative attention. and which now forms so important a part of Muncie's industrial life.

This review further pointed out that the weekly wages paid factory employes amounted to $57,000 and that the annual sales of these factories were estimated at $85,000,000, and that 27,000 cars of freight were being shipped annually as factory products. These products (annually) aggregated—tons of iron and steel, 83,000; number of bolts, 40,000,000; feet of lumber used, 32,000,000; number of buggy wheels made, 30,000; washing machines, 10,000; tons pulp, 10,000; shovel handles, 69,000; tons straw board, 7,000; boxes window glass, 320,000; bottles, 32,000,000; fruit jars, 45,000,000; burial caskets, 4,800; pair shoes, 150,000.

Another publication, "The Magic City" (without date, but apparently about 1908), was put out with the compliments of the Ball Bros. Glass Manufacturing Company with the evident sanction of the Muncie Commercial Club, of which Theodore F. Rose then was president and Frank D. Haimbaugh secretary, a note stating that it was compiled and published by the press and printing committee of the club and designed and printed by the Central Printing Company This was a souvenir booklet of Muncie, "containing pictorial views of representative buildings, factories, schools, churches, homes, business centers, hotels and other points of interest." The pictorial features of this booklet of 40 pages will have much value for historical purposes in coming years.

The same may be said of a similar though somewhat more pretentious booklet of something more than 100 pages got out in 1914 and printed by the Scott-Pierce Company (Muncie) "with the approval of the Muncie Commercial Club," the president of which at that time was Harry L. Kitselman and the secretary Frank J. Claypool. The pictorial features of this publication have preserved pictures that in coming years will be valued highly. The title of this booklet is "Souvenir of Muncie, Indiana," and its sub-title sets out that it is in illustration of "some of its industries, public buildings, churches, schools, parks, public utilities, retail houses, financial institutions, homes and its exceptional interurban and railway facilities." The frontispiece of this booklet is a fine full-page picture of the Commercial Club building and the portraits of the officers and directors of the Commercial Club of that time also make a valuable feature. Though this booklet is chiefly pictorial in character there are a few pages of text setting out Muncie's advantages, the conclusion there being reached that "Muncie is among the foremost cities of the Middle West, and for a city of its size has no superior."

In 1912 Post R (Muncie) of the Travelers Protective Association entertained the Indiana division of that organization and as a souvenir of the event published a handsomely illustrated book of more than 200 pages carrying much interesting information regarding commercial conditions in Indiana. The story relating to Muncie in this work (33 pages, profusely illustrated) was written by the late Frank D. Haimbaugh, a veteran newspaper man and then president of the Commercial Club, who concluded his informative narrative with the declaration that "there are many reasons why Muncie is a good place in which to reside or where business can be advantageously prosecuted, among which may be named: Because it is a place of home owners; because its people are generous and hospitable; because it is inspired with the 20th century enterprise, which means progress along all lines of human endeavor; because it has a school system second to none; because its churches are numerous and well attended; because it has satisfactory shipping facilities; because it has excellent passenger service of both steam and interurban lines; because it has a good system of sewerage; because it has an abundant supply of water; because it is supplied with both natural and artificial gas, for home consumption and factory purposes; because it is within easy reach of a rich agricultural country; because its banks, loan and trust companies are substantial; because it has many industries where employment can be secured; because it has a commercial club with a progressive spirit; because it has clean, wide-awake newspapers; because its taxes are reasonable; because it has a healthful climate and a low death rate; because it is a place of civic pride; because it has no excessively rich or extremely poor, and because Muncie will never be content to rest with well-won laurels, but will ever keep in the forefront of enlightened progress and will continue to strive for all that makes for material welfare and human happiness."

In the spring of 1923 when Muncie entertained the forty-fourth annual encampment of the Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, Mr. Haimbaugh also was called on to write a bit of text for the souvenir program issued for the occasion and this he presented in five pages of "History of Muncie," in which he epitomized the advantages offered by the city as a place of residence, declaring that "Muncie is a delightful residence city, made such by the fact that the city is essentially one of homes," and pointed out that "the manufacturing industries of the city, both big and little, comprise a list of more than 300. In these various factories are produced more than 130 different articles, from automobiles to zinc caps. The largest

manufactory of fruit jars in the world is located at Muncie. Some of the leading articles produced are automobiles, auto parts, steam boilers, brass castings, bedsteads, bottles, juvenile vehicles, canned goods, electrical supplies, gas engines, fruit jars, fireless cookers, furnace pots, wire fence, silverware, lawn mowers, wheels, structural steel, office and school furniture," and that "two national and one state bank, each with a substantial capitalization and deposits reaching into the millions, attest a degree of financial solidity that is not affected by the ordinary business depressions."

"Based on what has been done," concluded Mr. Haimbaugh's review, "it needs not the stimulating influences of a vivid imagination to foretell what there is for Muncie in the years unborn, years that are filled with the richest possibilities for the city that has been doing things in the past. Muncie is ever awake to the demands of enlightened progress, is ever ready at all times to meet new conditions and is thoroughly capable of solving the most perplexing problems that may call for expert knowledge and mature experience. In Muncie is found the conservatism that analyzes with logical exactness and, at the same time, that spirit of enterprise which has builded and made the West the marvel of the ages and the wonder of mankind."

Supplemental to all this and a valuable continuing review of the progress of Muncie and of Delaware county the files of "Dynamo," the official periodical of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, serve as a growing depository of much informative matter relating to local conditions and these will have their special value in after years. For instance, a recent issue of this periodical epitomized under the head of "Facts About Muncie" a mass of information in brief which carried all essential details regarding the town's present status, pointing out, among other items, that the tax rate (for all purposes) was but 2.66; number of railroads, 6; interurban lines, 5; playgrounds, 12; parks, 4; acreage of parks, 165; hospitals, 2; hotels, 8, with an aggregate of 604 rooms; banks, 5, with resources aggregating nearly $18,000,000; building and loan societies, 5; manufacturing plants, 77; area in square miles, 7.15; miles of sewers, 44.5; acres in city, 4,596; altitude, 954 feet; miles of streets, 141.66; miles of paved streets, 92.7; assessed value of city property, $54,808,995; home owners—per cent of population, 53; annual freight, outbound (tons), 441,275; inbound, 643,400; daily water consumption, gallons, 3,000,000; birth rate, per 1,000, 21.62; death rate, 11.

Delaware county has no historical society to look after the collection and preservation for historical purposes of such "source mate-

rial" as this, but with the approach of the county's centennial a new interest is being aroused along this line and it is said a county historical society soon may be organized. As Harlow Lindley, former secretary of the Indiana Historical Commission and present director of that body, says: "Historical societies should be organized in every county in the state. These societies should see to it that present-day history is taken care of in such manner as to be of the greatest benefit to future generations. They should see to it that past history should be recalled by the placing of markers at historical spots. * * * They should establish permanent museums, thus gathering together and preserving many splendid historical relics which might thus be saved to the county and state. Such local societies may become the most important local centers of historical interest and activity in the state, and indeed only by some such means can the local history be preserved.

"The aims and purposes of county historical societies might be summarized as follows: To collect and preserve the materials of local history; to secure and publish the recollections and reminiscences of those who have taken part in or who have been witnesses of the growth of local communities; to see that the public archives of the counties, towns and villages are properly cared for; to ascertain and mark historic sites and places, and to kindle and keep alive an interest in state and local history."

CHAPTER X

Physicians of Delaware County.

All honor to the pioneer physician! Many are the stories that have been related in the chronicles of pioneer days of the patient self-sacrificing services of these earnest servants of humanity, but the whole of that story never can be told. The printed page never carried all that was written on the hearts of the people thus served in the hours of their deep distress, and it is perhaps just as well. A labor of love rarely is properly requited, rarely is narrated in vaunting print. "Love seeketh not her own." And much of the service of the pioneer physician was wholly a labor of love, performed without thought or hope of recompense. Hard night rides in killing weather, plodding on the patient pony over indescribably bad roads to the distant bedside of a stricken neighbor, followed perhaps by hours of sleepless vigil at that bedside, doing with inadequate medical supplies all that heart and mind could dictate to relieve suffering wherever found, fully aware oftimes that no money recompense would be forthcoming—all this went into the daily task of the pioneer physician, and in thus rendering his account to humanity he laid up a store of honor that still is being paid him.

A transcript of the long roster of names carried in the official record of registered physicians of Delaware county on file in the office of the county clerk would be meaningless for the purposes of such a review as this. In the nature of things, in a town such as Muncie, there have been many persons who have registered for practice here whose presence in the community has been only incidental, men who soon sought other fields and thus left no impress upon the community. Unhappily, also, it perhaps is true that in some instances those thus registering were actuated more by a mercenary impulse than by any true humanitarian motive. The names of many such are preserved in the old newspaper files where the specious advertising they carried reveals their purpose. Such names would be no more valuable for a review of this sort than would a list of the

patent medicines whose proprietors formerly occupied practically half the advertising space of the newspapers. A review of some of those old time patent medicine advertisements and of the advertisements of the peripatetic "quacks" who from time to time occupied large space in the newspapers would provide an illuminating commentary on the credulity of the human race.

LOCAL MEDICAL SOCIETIES

What now is known as the Delaware-Blackford Medical Society is an organization dating back nearly sixty years or from a meeting of physicians held in the old Walling hall in Muncie on April 18, 1865, when action was taken preliminary to the organization of a medical society in the county, Dr. S. V. Jump acting as chairman of that meeting and N. W. Black as secretary. Two weeks later this temporary organization was made permanent and officers were elected as follows: President, S. V. Jump; vice president, W. J. Morgan; secretary, N. W. Black; treasurer, William Craig; censors, Robert Winton, William Willard and J. H. Powers. Other physicians subscribing to this first organization were Doctors Armitage, Hoover, Lewellen, Skiff, Wheeler, J. A. Williams and W. H. Williams. At the next meeting in the following June four other physicians were taken into membership, L. J. Bonnels, John C. Helm, S. E. Mitchell and H. C. Winans, and in the following July three others, W. J. Andrews, G. W. H. Kemper and Henry Kirby were admitted to membership. It was thus that the local medical society got under way, and with certain changes of name and various reorganizations to conform to changing regulations of the state medical society has remained a continuing organization, now being known as the Delaware-Blackford Medical Society, its membership being made up of physicians practicing in these two counties, its present roster of membership being as follows: G. F. Ames, G. R. Andrews, J. M. Atkinson, C. A. Ball, L. L. Ball, P. C. Barnard, D. A. Bethea, J. N. Bell, N. D. Berry, R. H. Beeson, C. L. Bock, H. S. Bowles, E. V. Borum, K. T. Brown, H. L. Buckles, G. W. Bucklin, A. A. Cecil, E. H. Clauser, R. E. Cole, C. W. Corey, H. A. Cowing, C. H. Dando, E. C. Davis, R. E. Dewees, O. M. Deardorf, J. F. Downing, F. W. Dunn, H. Drum, H. D. Fair, E. S. Green, E. S. Fisher, V. Gordon, J. R. Harrold, Ella A. Hollis, W. A. Hollis, F. G. Jackson, C. A. Jump, S. G. Jump, A. T. Kemper, G. W. H. Kemper, R. B. Kirklin, J. C. Kirkpatrick, C. J. Kirshman, C. A. Leatherman, J. L. LaDuron, D. M. Lee, E. B. Mann, T. J. Mansfield, C. C. Mills,

Charles E. Miller, C. M. Mix, J. H. McMorries, W. C. Moore, W. J. Molloy, C. B. Mulvey B. B. Morrow, A. E. Newland, T. R. Owens, Lewis Payton, C. E. Phipps, U. G. Poland, U. G. Powers, J. C. Quick, J. M. Quick, C. G. Rea, C. A. Sellers, C. F. Sexauer, E. D. Shadday, H. R. Spickerman, O. E. Spurgeon, W. A. Spurgeon, W. C. Stephens, C. J. Stover, J. A. Taylor, E. F. Tindal, J. M. Vanderburg, I. N. Trent, W. W. Wadsworth, L. E. Wherry, J. H. Williams and C. H. Wright. The present (1923) officers of this society are L. E. Werry, of Hartford City, president; S. G. Jump, of Muncie, vice president; and C. L. Bock, of Muncie, secretary.

For some years, beginning in the summer of 1877, this society operated under the name of the Delaware District Medical Society, its membership including physicians not only in this county but in the neighboring counties of Grant, Blackford, Randolph, Henry and Madison. Supplemental to the county medical society the "Muncie Academy of Medicine" was organized in 1875, with the following charter members subject to its articles of association: D. R. Armitage, D. L. Trowbridge, W. J. Boyden, G. D. Leech, H. C. Winans, O. F. Anderson, T. J. Bowles, G. W. H. Kemper, R. Winton and M. James. The articles of association of this organization, filed for record on May 6, 1876, had as their object "to elevate the tone of professional honor, to promote the acquaintance of medical knowledge and to encourage professional fellowship." The Muncie Academy of Medicine is a continuing organization maintained by the physicians of Delaware county and such of the members of the medical profession in neighboring counties as desire to participate in its deliberations.

MEMORIES OF PIONEER PHYSICIANS

Though there naturally had come to be considerable settlement hereabout prior to the time of Delaware county's organization in 1827 and Muncietown had come to be a recognized trading point, there seems to have been no settled physician in the county until in 1829, when Dr. Dickinson Burt located at Muncietown, the settlers probably relying upon the services of the physicians from the settlements to the east and south. Official evidence of Doctor Burt's presence here in this latter year is found in his appointment in the summer of 1829 as postmaster of Muncietown in succession to William VanMatre, first postmaster of the village. In Dr. G. W. H. Kemper's admirable review of the medical history of Delaware county (1907) the Doctor says: "Dr. Dickinson Burt (1829) was the first physician to locate in Mun-

cietown or Delaware county. I have no information concerning his individual history or the exact date of location. Dr. Burt was the second postmaster of Muncietown and filled that office from August 29, 1829, to May 6, 1835. It is supposed that he left soon after the expiration of the term of his office. Nothing further is known of his history." Another reminiscence has it that Doctor Burt's home, in which he also had his professional office and the postoffice, was located on the west side of Mulberry street near Gilbert, which then was regarded as almost "out of town."

According to the Kemper review, it was in this same year (1829) that Dr. Levi Minshall, a Virginian, came over here from Dayton and established himself in practice at Muncietown. He died here in the spring of 1836, at the age of thirty-two years. It was in 1833 that Dr. Ezra Stiles Trask moved here from Marion. He died in 1839. The Kemper review has it that "he acquired early in life a fondness for alcoholic beverages and his death can be traced to his pronounced habits of dissipation." Dr. John Allen Clark, a native of Ireland, who located at Muncietown about this same time, is referred to by Doctor Kemper in much the same fashion, his review having it that Clark "is said to have had a fair practice until he became very intemperate, and while he maintained an office on the north side of the square his headquarters were at Gilbert's distillery." He died in 1847.

The first permanent physician in the town was Dr. Samuel P. Anthony, who located here in 1831 and who continued in practice until his death in 1876. It was in 1836 that Dr. William C. Willard came to Muncietown, and a year or two later came Dr. George W. Garst. In the spring of 1839 Dr. John C. Helm located at Yorktown, from which place ten years later he moved to Muncie. Dr. Daniel H. Andrews came in 1842. All these were physicians of force and character and left their impress upon the community in which they spent the remainder of their lives, as is set out elsewhere. Dr. Samuel V. Jump, who is referred to above as having been the first president of the Delaware County Medical Society, was a native of Delaware, who came up here from Centerville, in Wayne county, in 1848 and located at New Burlington. For years he was postmaster at New Burlington and he also represented this district in the Legislature one term. Of the long list of physicians of the older day mentioned in this Kemper review, Dr. G. W. H. Kemper and Dr. T. J. Bowles are the only survivors of those who have been practicing here since "the good old days." By a singular coincidence of fact both of these venerable physicians were born in Rush county, this state. Doctor Kemper

located at Muncie in 1865 and Doctor Bowles came in 1874, moving over from Windsor, in the neighboring county of Randolph. [Doctor Bowles died on April 19, 1924, aged eighty-seven years.]

The Kemper review, here referred to, carries a long list of physicians who have been engaged in practice in this county, a roster that thus happily has been preserved for reference purposes. Among the names there held in pleasant remembrance, in addition to those above referred to, are those of Jeremiah Dynes, Stephen Hathaway, Robert Winton, George W. Godwin, James H. Powers, Harvey Mitchell, Samuel E. Mitchell, Benjamin F. Hittle, George W. Slack, William Craig, Clark Skiff, John Horne, James McCulloch, Henry C. Winans and many others who have left good memories in this community.

When Dr. John C. Helm died at Muncie in April, 1872, the *Times* paid high eulogy to his memory, saying that "as a physician he had few superiors," and that "yet after forty-two years of unceasing hard labor for the good of others, he died a poor man. Like his noble companion, Doctor Willard, who has just preceded him, he has given his life for the good of others—has died a sacrifice to his profession, and the whole community owe him a monument more durable than brass—the monument of grateful remembrance." The Delaware County Medical Society adopted resolutions prepared by its committee, Doctors Winans, Black, Winton, Kemper and James, extolling his merits as a physician and declaring that these qualities "entitled him to the appellation of 'the best consulting physician in Delaware county'."

When Dr. James McCulloch died (in May, 1877) the Muncie *News* printed an appropriate obituary notice under a black border(turned rule). Doctor McCulloch came to Muncie from Lancaster, Ohio, in the spring of 1856 and was referred to as "a quiet, studious, upright Christian gentleman; a citizen of irreproachable character and a physician of unquestioned ability." His only son, George F. McCulloch, then was deputy county clerk, a position he had occupied for several years.

PROFESSIONAL AMENITIES IN "THE GOOD OLD DAYS"

It is a matter of something more than mere traditional knowledge that in "the good old days" rivalries between professional men were at least more pointedly expressed than "professional courtesy" today would permit. An interesting instance of this pointed expression is found in the Muncie *Democrat* for June 14, 1845, where one of the pioneer physicians of this county paid his compliments to one of his

professional brethren. Both the men here concerned were men of large influence in the community in their generation and did their work as it came to hand, but they were of diametrically opposite temperaments and thus came to be uncompromising rivals in their field here. The very personal article in the *Democrat* here referred to is as follows:

"Mr. Editor—Will you please to give the following an insertion in the *Democrat.*

"To Dr. Samuel P. Anthony:

"Sir—It is well known to the citizens of this town that a continual hostility has ever existed between yourself and the physicians of this place, including myself.

"So far as they are concerned, if they choose to tolerate your abuse, it matters not with me particularly, but, in my own behalf, I take the occasion to say that if the course you have been pursuing toward me for some time past is any longer persisted in, I shall be under the necessity of exposing you *in full.* Yours, &c.,

"Muncie, June 9, 1845. W. C. WILLARD."

It is interesting to recall that Doctor Anthony was a Virginian and Doctor Willard, a brother of Charles F. Willard, the pioneer merchant, was born in New Hampshire. It is said the men were as unlike as two men well could be. Anthony was a money-maker and "pusher." Willard, of whom it has been written that he "was eminently the scholar of the early physicians of Delaware county," was exactly the opposite. He had an extensive practice but was unable to profit by it and thus was unable to acquire much in the way of world's goods. He located in Muncietown in 1836 and here found Anthony, who had come over here from Cedarville, Ohio, five years before. The instant rivalry that then began never was brought to a friendly adjustment. Apparently this bitterness of personal feeling must have found culmination in Doctor Willard's proud heart when he vented himself in the above open letter to his rival. A venerable resident of Muncie, who knew both these men, when asked what the probable effect of this letter was on Doctor Anthony smiled and said, "Why, he would just laugh at it. He wouldn't care. He was a money maker; personal opinion never affected him." Doctor Anthony lived to the advanced age of eighty-four years, his death occurring in 1876. Doctor Willard died in the fall of 1869, he then being fifty-nine years of age.

By reason of the conspicuous positions they occupied in the earlier days of this community these two professional rivals deserve some-

thing more of "a place i' the story" than is indicated by the above record of their personal feelings toward each other. For months preceding his death in November, 1869, Doctor Willard had been an invalid confined to his house. The news of his death therefore could not have been unexpected and yet, as the Muncie *Times* of November 18, 1869, said in that connection, "it fell upon the startled ears almost like the dread summons to one's own household." An account of the good doctor's funeral had it that "the universal sorrow of the community was attested by the vast concourse of people who attended the performance of the last sad offices of love for him whose life had been a living example of good." The *Times* said: "So long had Doctor Willard been identified with our people, their growth and prosperity; been with them in their hours of sickness and suffering, that his name and fame were household treasures. No truer man ever lived in our midst. Kind and generous to a fault, skillful as a physician and sound of judgment, patient and untiring in the sick-room, he was beloved by all who knew him, and will be missed and mourned by many a family besides the one left most desolate." It was further written of Doctor Willard that "he was identified with this place during its progress from a village in the woods to a city of second magnitude, and in all the improvements which took place during that time he extended a generous, helping hand. His position in the early days was far from pleasant. His patients were scattered over a large scope of undeveloped country, and to reach them he was compelled to travel over roads that were simply terrible. Yet he never refused to attend a call, however great the distance or however bad the route intervening. He practiced medicine not as a trade to be pursued solely for the purpose of amassing wealth, but as a noble profession."

Doctor Anthony died quite suddenly, after an illness of less than twenty-four hours, and, as was written of him following his death, "up to the day of his death was engaged in active business life." A contemporary account said that "in his death Delaware county lost one of its most substantial citizens and one of its best financiers. He seemed to possess a natural talent for making money, while he was never penurious or unwilling to contribute his share to public or private charities. In all his dealings with the world he was strictly conscientious and honorable and never took an unfair advantage. He was prompt in the fulfillment of his own obligations and expected others to be so when they were his debtors. In many cases he found it necessary to be exacting, hence he was called by some 'a hard man,'

but those who understood him knew that in his nature there was more of kindness than of any other trait, and his life was replete with kind deeds performed away from the public gaze and known only to the recipients." Good words from their contemporaries for both these pioneer physicians, though in different strains. Was it, perhaps, lack of "understanding" that kept them apart? But there is a good deal of human interest in the last clause of that open letter to Doctor Anthony written by Doctor Willard nearly eighty years ago.

CHAPTER XI

Banks and Banking

An interesting sidelight on the situation with respect to the banking facilities of the pioneers and the topsy-turvy state of the country's monetary system "in the good old days" is disclosed in a review of the newspapers of the '30s and '40s, or even later, for until the national bank law of 1863 brought some order out of the chaos money values were a mighty uncertain quantity. It long was customary for the local newspapers, for the information and guidance of their readers, to publish weekly schedules of the rating of the so-called banks over the country. For example: In 1844 the Muncietown *Democrat,* Joseph S. Buckles then the editor, was carrying weekly a "Bank Note and Exchange List," which the editor announced was "corrected weekly from our city exchanges." In this list were given the quotations on the scrip of the banks of all the neighboring states as well as of New York and the leading Eastern states. New York city banks were quoted at par, with New York country banks at 1 discount; Pennsylvania country banks, 3 to 5 discount. One bank at Cincinnati was quoted at par, but of the other two one was at 75 and the other at 90 discount. Whitewater canal scrip was at a discount of 75. The bank of Dayton was at par. Kentucky banks were quoted at par to ½ premium; Michigan banks from 2 to 5 discount; Illinois, State bank notes at 30 discount, and Illinois and Michigan canal scrip, 60 discount.

The quotations for Indiana were: State banks and branches, par; New Albany Insurance Company, 5 discount; State scrip, 5s old, 2 discount; 50s old, 2; 5s new, 5 discount; Whitewater Valley canal scrip, 36 discount; Charleston Savings Institution, 60 discount; King & Woodburn's checks, 75 discount; Wood's Exchange Bank of Indianapolis, no sale. It was not until more than ten years later, in 1856, that the establishment of a Muncie branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, brought about here something like a proper system in local exchange, but there still existed considerable confusion in

monetary relations and "wildcat" currency continued to float around over the country until the national bank law created a general system of exchange.

IN THE DAYS OF THE "WILDCAT" BANKS

The present generation can have no proper conception of the confusing conditions faced by the pioneers of Delaware county with respect to their current medium of exchange. When Indiana was admitted to the Union in 1816 the Second United States Bank had just been chartered to succeed the First United States Bank whose charter had expired in 1811 and monetary conditions were in a state of well nigh hopeless confusion. "Wildcat" banks had sprung up everywhere, offering a medium of local exchange, and the man who accepted the money thus issued was lucky if his money retained its value over night. As Logan Esarey, instructor in Western history in Indiana University, in his "History of Indiana" (1915) says: "A 'wildcat' bank was a very simple affair. In order to start a bank, the banker had only to have a supply of notes engraved and then open his bank in some convenient place. These banks, as a rule, received no deposits. They were open one day in the week or preferably two half days. The banker used every means to get his notes in circulation, frequently selling or loaning them at half their face value. If business prospered he would remain and redeem his notes; if not, he packed his grip with the remaining notes and sought a more favorable field."

The confusion arising out of such a situation may be better imagined than described. As a matter of fact, the pioneers much preferred to carry on their simple commercial transactions in terms of coon skins, beeswax and the like, barter being the common form of exchange rather than currency.

In order to bring something like a state of order out of this seemingly inextricable confusion the territorial assembly, sitting at Corydon in 1814, granted charters to two banking institutions, the Farmers and Mechanics Bank at Madison and the Bank of Vincennes, the first with an authorized capital of $750,000 and the latter with the same capitalization, raised later to $1,500,000. At first the notes of the Bank of Madison were received at the land office at Brookville in payment for land. In order to create a stabilized local currency, it is pointed out by the historian above quoted, this bank "proceeded to make itself useful at once by redeeming the shin-plasters issued by the local merchants. It was the custom of the merchants to keep on

hand a large amount of paper money, printed by themselves, in denominations of 6¼, 12½, 25 and 50 cents. There being no coin in circulation, the store keepers handed this out in change. This the bank redeemed in the currency of the Commonwealth Bank of Kentucky, when presented in amounts of $1 or more." It is further stated that the Madison bank held the enviable reputation of having furnished land office money to the settlers in exchange for other money not receivable at the land office without cost to the settlers, the receiver of the land office keeping his money on deposit with the bank.

AN AMBITIOUS BUT IMPRACTICABLE PROJECT

When the Second United States Bank began its war on all private banks and refused to have any dealings with banks in Tennessee, Indiana or Illinois, practically every bank in the states named "went broke." However, the Madison bank was able to pay all its obligations, gradually retired its currency and was honorably closed. Not so well did the Vincennes bank fare. The state constitution had confirmed its charter and it was adopted as a state bank with branches, fourteen in all, the parent bank to be at Vincennes. But what is a bank without money? As there was no money in the country—or comparatively very little—it was discovered that this ambitious project was impracticable and but three of the proposed branches finally were opened, at Brookville, Vevay and Corydon. Unhappily, before these banks got fairly going they were caught in the "hard times" of 1818 and 1819 and ruined. The parent bank presently went the same way, failing with more than $165,000 of United States money on deposit, a loss later made good by its stockholders, and its charter was annulled in 1822. It thus will be seen that at the time the lands here in the New Purchase were opened to settlement (1822) money as a medium of exchange hereabout was mighty scarce, little United States Bank currency being in circulation or available out here, and the "wildcat" stuff that was in circulation being an exceedingly uncertain quantity.

As Cockrum's admirable "Pioneer History of Indiana" observes, these bank failures were one of the real causes of such hard times in Indiana during that period. There was very little coin in the country at that time, the silver, with the exception of a small amount of subsidiary coin, being of foreign coinage. The old style "bits" (12½ cent pieces) and what was termed by the Hoosiers of the yankee stock "fo' pence" (6¼ cents) were made up of Spanish dollars, principally

coming up here from New Orleans or out of Mexico, these dollars being cut into quarters and sometimes into eighths when the transaction called for 12½ cents (the fi'-penny bit), or even into sixteenths. Some who wanted to get the best of the bargain would cut the dollar into five pieces, thus making 25 cents on each dollar cut up. This became so common that in some places the county commissioners provided a die the dimension of a quarter of these Spanish dollars and when cut money was used in paying taxes the "quarters" were required to fit into these dies or else rejected. Some store keepers resorted to the same expedient to avoid being "short-changed." On paying the blacksmith, if the account amounted to a quarter and the customer had a dollar to be "changed" in making payment, the blacksmith would lay the dollar on the anvil and with his cold chisel would cut a quarter wedge out of the piece of silver. In payment of a bill of 12½ cents, one half of this quartering wedge, or a "bit," would be taken and for 6¼ cents another division, or one-sixteenth of the dollar would be taken. To the present generation this form of monetary juggling is hardly comprehensible. The Indian wampum string would have been preferable, it would seem, and it is not a matter of wonder that coon skins and beeswax and ginseng formed the more common medium of exchange for the pioneers.

ORGANIZATION OF A NEW STATE BANK

This was the situation up to the year 1834, when a new State Bank was chartered. The agitation for a new state bank began after the election of 1832, one of the issues of which was the rechartering of the Second Bank of the United States, whose charter would expire in 1836. When it was seen that the bank would not be rechartered, a movement was started to charter another state bank in Indiana and arrangements were made to that end. Since the failure of the Madison and Vincennes banks there was no branch of the United States Bank in Indiana, Federal currency circulating hereabout through the branches at Cincinnati and Louisville or Dayton. The movement to revive the state bank was resisted in certain quarters on the ground that the failure of the First State Bank (at Vincennes) had so thoroughly disrupted the credit not only of the state but of its citizens that it would be unwise to subject the people to the possibility of another such failure, and when a bill for the creation of a state bank was introduced in the Legislature in the session of 1832 there was such violent dissent that the measure was postponed until the suc-

ceeding session. Meanwhile a "campaign of education" was undertaken, the necessity of a bank was urged upon the people and early in the next session of the assembly a charter was granted to the Bank of the State of Indiana.

This bank was to be located in Indianapolis, the state to be divided into districts and the directors empowered to establish branch banks in these districts. Though the head office was to be at the state capital, there was to be no "parent" bank, all branches being on an equality. The new bank was capitalized at $1,600,000 but in 1836 this was raised to $2,500,000, each branch to have an equal part in the capital. This bank proved its strength in the memorable panic of 1837 during which all the Eastern banks, including the old Bank of the United States, suspended specie payment and is said to have been the only bank west of the Alleghanies that did not fail during that crisis. Despite this record the state constitutional convention (1850-51) voted against an extension of the charter of the Bank of the State of Indiana and the Legislature in the session following the proclamation of the new Constitution enacted the free banking law. The fallacy of this latter system was disclosed during the money panic of 1854 and when the Assembly met in January, 1855, Governor Wright demanded a law for the restoration of a sound currency. The Legislature passed a bill for the creation of a new state bank to be known as the Bank of the State of Indiana. The minority protested against the measure, pointing out phases of the law which they declared to be unsound, and the Governor vetoed the bill, but the Senate passed it over his veto and thus the third state bank was established.

There was considerable scandal connected with the establishment of this bank, but as Doctor Esarey notes in his review of conditions at the time, "the new Bank of the State of Indiana gathered itself together after the storm and began to do a careful, conservative banking business. The people soon came to look upon the whole winter campaign as a war among highwaymen, in which, for the moment, the lobbyists had got the upper hand of the old bank men." The bank continued until the national bank law of 1863 (amended in 1866) put a stop to such experiments in banking, and no further changes were made in the banking laws until the law of 1874 creating the present system of state banks to supplement the national banks.

THE MUNCIE BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK

Under the operation of the national bank law the days of the Bank of the State of Indiana were numbered and under an act of the Legislature in 1865 the affairs of the bank were closed, nearly all of its branches becoming national banks. Among these was the Muncie branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, which had been organized on July 2, 1856, under the new banking law of 1855, with a capital stock of $100,000, and which continued business as a branch bank until under the operation of the national bank law of 1863 it liquidated and was reorganized as the Muncie National Bank, which liquidated at the expiration of its charter in 1885. Upon the organization of this old Muncie branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana the directors put up a substantial two-story brick building still standing, though remodeled, at the northwest corner of Washington and Walnut streets, erected so as to combine banking house and a residence for the cashier, and for many years this old mansard-roofed structure served as a bank, occupied by the Burson Banking Company following the liquidation of the Muncie National Bank and later and for some time by the Muncie Trust Company. John Marsh was the president of the old branch bank and John W. Burson the cashier, these two, with William Petty, Volney Willson and Edwin C. Anthony, also acting as directors. Mr. Burson continued as cashier of the branch bank during its existence and then as cashier of the Muncie National Bank until his death in the fall of 1872. Mr. Marsh, a former treasurer of Preble county, Ohio, who had been engaged in banking at Cambridge City prior to his coming to Muncie, was continued as president of the institution until his resignation in 1874. In the fall of that year he took connection with the Citizens National Bank of Muncie, which he had helped to organize, and of which he became the first cashier.

John W. Burson, Muncie's first active banker, had been associated with Marsh in banking at Cambridge City, his initial experience in banking having been gained at Eaton, over in Ohio. He was born in Pennsylvania, of Welsh stock, and in 1837 became a resident of Ohio. He became engaged in banking at Eaton in 1848 as teller in the Eaton branch of the old State Bank of Ohio and remained there until his removal to Cambridge City in 1853. Three years later he came to Muncie and here he spent the remainder of his life, one of the "mainsprings" of the town during the days of the beginning of its real commercial development. During the period of the Civil war he was

a very tower of strength to the administration. It has been written of him that "Governor Morton had no firmer friend, no truer ally, and none to whom he could look with more positive assurance of encouragement and assistance than Mr. Burson. Nothing was thought too extravagant when represented as a need of the nation's defenders; no journey was considered too tedious or too dangerous for him to undertake, and whatever sum of money was asked by 'the war Governor' of Indiana to further his plans or relieve the wants of the Indiana soldiers, it was cheerfully and unhesitatingly advanced."

Mr. Burson died on September 21, 1872. Among those present at the funeral three days later was his old friend, former Governor Morton. At the ensuing session of the General Assembly both branches adopted appropriate resolutions in his memory and the Senate chamber was draped in mourning for a period of thirty days. Further details concerning the funeral of this influential citizen have it that "business was suspended in Muncie and the entire county was in mourning. . . . Everyone united in paying homage to the memory of the distinguished dead, and over 5,000 persons joined the funeral procession." In an obituary tribute a friend said of him: "The county of Delaware and the city of Muncie owe more for their development to the efforts and exertions of the deceased than those of any ten of her other citizens. He brought a large capital into their midst, and by its judicious use and circulation stimulated and increased business in all its ramifications; and by his wise management made money accessible to every worthy citizen, rich or poor, in any and all emergencies. To him, chiefly, do we owe our extensive system of macadamized roads, as complete a system of inter-communication as has any county in the state. Indeed we can think of no enterprise among us, which had for its object the public good; no society or fraternity which had for its object the promotion of the best interests of all, that he was not associated with; and it is only by looking about us and seeing the great number of places he has filled, made vacant by his death, that we are forced to a realization he is no more with us." Another appreciation had it that "probably at no time in the history of Muncie has the death of one of its citizens caused such profound and universal sorrow." That was more than fifty years ago. There are some still living in Delaware county who have personal recollections of John W. Burson. They will testify that this estimate still holds true.

That there were banks here prior to the coming of this local branch of the State Bank is revealed in the advertising columns of

the newspapers of that period. A precious surviving copy of the Muncie *Weekly Messenger* of May 24, 1856, antedating by more than a month the date of the organization of the branch bank, carries the advertisements of Wolfe & Co.'s Exchange Bank of Muncie (Adam Wolfe and George H. Baxter) and of the Delaware County Bank, T. J. Sample, president, and B. K. Elliott, cashier. Both of these banks in their advertisements were offering to "buy and sell land warrants, exchange, gold, silver and uncurrent money," and offering interest on time deposits.

The *Messenger* also was publishing a weekly bank note list, "corrected weekly by B. K. Elliott, cashier of the Delaware County Bank." The list as of the week mentioned quoted Indiana State Bank and branches at par; solvent stock banks, par; depreciated stock banks, 20 to 30 discount; Jones' checks, 25 discount; Watson checks, 25 discount; Franklin Insurance Co., 25 discount. The merchants had to keep close watch of currency variations, as the following sample advertisement in the *Times* as of as late a date as in January, 1861, will show: "Bank notes of solvent banks of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and other Eastern states are now taken at par for dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps and groceries at Little's cheap cash store." These were "the good old days."

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL BANKS

The development of the banking interests of Muncie and of Delaware county has kept pace through the years with the general development of other local interests, until now there are six banking institutions in Muncie and eight in the smaller towns of the county, these latter serving a continually growing neighborhood need, in their respective localities. The aggregate resources of the Muncie banks reach in excess of $18,000,000 and the resources of the banks in the smaller towns will swell this aggregate to a figure right around $20,000,000. The assessed valuation of the stock of these banks reaches near $2,000,000. These banks are as follows:

Delaware County National Bank of Muncie—President, William E. Hitchcock; vice presidents, C. M. Kimbrough and Karl A. Oesterle; cashier, Charles H. Church.

Farmers Savings Bank of Muncie—President, William J. Clark; vice presidents, R. W. Stradling and William Jordan; cashier, John W. Harker.

Merchants National Bank of Muncie—President, Frank B. Bernard, former vice president, succeeding the late Hardin Roads; vice

presidents, C. F. Koontz, F. D. Rose and Fred Klopfer; cashier, Benjamin F. Shroyer.

Merchants Trust and Savings Company of Muncie—President, Frederick D. Rose; first vice president, F. B. Bernard; secretary, H. M. Koontz; treasurer, Dale Shreeve.

Muncie Banking Company—President, O. W. Storer.

Peoples Trust Company of Muncie—President, A. H. Kruse; vice president, George L. Haymond; secretary, F. R. Davis.

Albany State Bank—President, D. M. St. John; vice president, George H. Current; cashier, Bert A. Russell.

Daleville Commercial Bank—President, J. M. Hancock; vice president, Dr. Frank L. Thornburg; cashier, Jacob N. Barnard.

Eaton State Bank—President, Newton Peterson; vice president, George R. Beath; cashier, C. K. VanBuskirk.

Eaton Farmers State Bank—President, Wilbur Peterson; vice president, J. M. Motsenbocker; cashier, George W. Hoover.

Gaston Banking Company—President, Charles T. Beuoy; vice president, William B. Carmin; cashier, J. C. Fallis.

Oakville Farmers State Bank—President, George Watson; vice president, Clay Pierce; cashier, Herman L. Turner.

Selma, the Bank of Selma—President, J. N. Barnard; vice president, R. S. Cummins; cashier, Elmer E. Miller.

Yorktown State Bank—President, R. H. Curtis; cashier, R. S. Cummins.

FINE EXHIBITION OF COMMUNITY CONFIDENCE

The old Citizens Bank of Muncie above referred to as having been organized in the fall (November 16) of 1874 was nationalized in the spring of the next year and on March 15, 1875, began doing business as the Citizens National Bank, with George W. Spilker as president and John Marsh as cashier, the latter continuing in this office until his death in 1887. Spilker remained as president for eleven years and then, in 1886, opened a private bank at 107 East Main street, operating the same under the name of Geo. W. Spilker & Co., which later became the Farmers Bank and later the Farmers National Bank, Spilker continuing as president, with Edward Olcott as cashier. In the meantime, during the "hard times" panic of 1893 the Citizens National Bank was compelled to undergo a temporary suspension. A. L. Kerwood, then president of the bank, assured the depositors that the assets of the bank were ample to take care of the

liabilities and nearly fifty of the citizens of Muncie, representing collective responsibility of $3,000,000, signed a guaranty of deposits in the Citizens National, the Farmers National, the Delaware County National and the Merchants National banks, thus allaying fears that otherwise might have led to a serious banking embarrassment in the city during that time of financial stress. It is a matter of record that the controller of the treasury, on hearing of the action of Muncie people in thus guaranteeing their banks, said: "That is patriotic, unselfish and good citizenship. That is the kind of stuff men should be made of. If the intelligent and patriotic citizens in all sections of the country, who know that their banks are safe and honestly conducted, would band together in that fashion, it would improve the credit of the country and put a stop to bank failures in most instances." And it was thus that Muncie came through the crisis of 1893 in good shape.

The public-spirited guaranty on the part of the leaders in the commercial and industrial life of Muncie that averted what otherwise might have been a disastrous bank "run" set out that in consideration that the depositors would not unnecessarily withdraw their deposits from the banks "we, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that said depositors, each and every one of them, shall be paid said deposits and each of them in full." This guaranty, dated August 4, 1893, was duly recorded in the county recorder's office and was signed by the following persons, who thus attested their faith in the financial stability of the city's banking institutions: James Boyce, A. F. Patterson, Thomas H. Kirby, J. A. Heinsohn, Emmet M. Smith, George W. Spilker, Carl A. Spilker, Hardin Roads, W. M. Marsh, Fred Klopfer, C. M. Kimbrough, F. B. Nickey, Arthur W. Brady, W. W. Shirk, Charles Gass, George Kirby, William Abbott, R. M. Ball, Milton Hamilton, Lewis Rees, Thomas Port, Joseph Hinton, J. H. Wysor, George L. Lennon, J. H. Smith, George F. McCulloch, A. L. Johnson, Andrew Braun, Joseph Hummel, Frank A. Brown, J. C. Greisheimer, C. H. Church, Edward Olcott, Branch Bros., Ephraim Smell, John M. Kirby, Asbury L. Kerwood, J. A. Meeks, G. W. H. Kemper, T. F. Rose, J. R. Sprankle, Jacob Voght, George Stafford, Henry Overmier, F. Leon, L. L. Turner and C. M. Turner.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL BANKS

After a suspension of three months, during which time Arthur W. Brady was acting as receiver, the Citizens National Bank reopened its doors, Dr. G. W. H. Kemper serving the new organization as president and Charles M. Turner succeeding W. M. Marsh as cashier. In October, 1895, this bank and the Farmers National became consolidated under the name of the Union National Bank, with C. M. Turner, president; Carl A. Spilker, vice president; Edward Olcott, cashier, and J. C. Abbott, assistant cashier. In the following January Carl A. Spilker became president of the new bank, and in 1900 was succeeded by the late Theodore F. Rose. In the meantime, in 1893, right in the midst of the bank flurry, the Merchants National Bank of Muncie was organized, with the late Hardin Roads as president, Fred Klopfer as vice president and F. A. Brown as cashier. This latter bank in 1914 erected its present substantial bank building at the corner of Jackson and Mulberry streets and in January, 1920, merged with the Union National Bank, continuing the old federal charter (No. 2234) of the Citizens National Bank and the Union National Bank and it still operates as the Merchants National Bank, the oldest continuously incorporated bank in the county.

The Delaware County National Bank of Muncie has been operating under its original name longer than any other bank in the county. This bank was organized as a state bank on April 14, 1887, starting with the natural gas "boom" here, and in 1892 it was reorganized and nationalized, with Emmet M. Smith as president and Charles H. Church, the present cashier of the bank, as cashier. It has always maintained its present location in the Willard building, corner of Walnut and Main streets.

The first trust company in Delaware county was the Muncie Trust Company, organized on February 12, 1900, and which occupied the historic old building still standing at the northwest corner of Walnut and Washington streets, built by the old Branch Bank. J. M. Maring was president of this first trust company, B. C. Bowman vice president and H. M. Koontz secretary. In January, 1913, this institution moved to 110 East Main street and remained there until on January 1, 1920, when it became merged with the Merchants Trust and Savings Company, which had been organized just one year before, and has since occupied the room in which the latter began business, at the southwest corner of Jackson and Walnut streets.

The Peoples Trust Company of Muncie is a development of the interests growing out of the merger of the old Bank of Muncie, or-

ganized by Charles A. Ramsey about 1905, which went out of business in the next year, some of its interests being taken over by the Peoples National Bank, which had been organized in 1904 and which was first located at the northeast corner of Main and Mulberry streets, later removing to 109-111 South Walnut street. The initial officers of the Peoples National Bank were Edward Tuhey, president; C. H. Ellis, cashier. In 1908 this bank gave up its charter and became a trust company, with H. M. Winans as president, C. H. Ellis as vice president and A. H. Kruse as secretary, and has since operated as the Peoples Trust Company, with banking quarters in the Wysor block.

The Farmers Savings Bank of Muncie, a state bank, was organized in December, 1916, but did not open for business until in the following April, its first officers being W. J. Clark, president; Porter W. Cooper, cashier. Three years later the latter was succeeded by A. G. Snell and he a year later by the present cashier, John W. Harker. This bank is located at the northeast corner of Main and Mulberry streets, in the building occupied in turn by the old Merchants National Bank and the old Peoples National Bank.

Among the earlier banks of Muncie was the old Bank of Muncie, established as a private banking institution in 1871 by A. J. Claypool, of Connersville, with whom Austin B. and Marcus S. Claypool presently became associated. This bank, which became widely known as the Claypool bank, occupied a room in the "Senate" block at the southeast corner of Jackson and Walnut streets and continued in operation until in 1884. Another private bank was that of George W. Spilker & Co., established in 1886, at 107 East Main street, and which became the Farmers Bank, above referred to. Besides these banking institutions, Muncie has profited also by the organization here of several well established building and loan associations, which have been useful factors in the building up of the town and in stimulating the saving habits of their customers.

CHAPTER XII

The Schools of Delaware County

As Logan Esarey in his notable "History of Indiana" so aptly points out: "Any native of the state past the age of seventy can describe a pioneer school; no one can describe the pioneer schools." The lamentable truth of this latter clause cannot be denied, for too often these schools simply were indescribable—indescribably bad. And yet, even though they were without system and often apparently without promise or hope, they filled their place in the sparsely inhabited settlements, dragging along from "term" to "term," subject to the whims and eccentricities of whatever "master" might be in charge for the time, and proved their right to persist. Considering the handicaps under which these pioneer schools labored, it is a matter of some astonishment to the reviewers of the present generation to reflect upon the sound foundations of learning that there were laid in the study of the rudiments. Often the "master" was as illiterate as his pupils and less intelligent, but out of the haphazard methods some good inevitably came and the "sacred flame" of learning was not allowed to die out, the torch was not allowed to drop. More often—happily—the master was a man whose soul was aflame with the teaching impulse, whose mind was ripely endowed and richly stored with learning. Fortunate were the pioneer centers into which such a man came. His influence often would be sufficient to re-create an entire community along social lines. Those who were fortunate enough to be brought under the spell of such an influence carried the lessons there learned into their lives and thus passed them on, the old schoolmaster's influence thus persisting even to the present day.

Happily, the initial settlement of the lands comprising what is now Delaware county was in most instances made by men who brought a pretty sound schooling with them. They knew the importance of this schooling being handed on to their children and consequently lost little time after effecting their settlements in getting schools started and in seeing to it that these schools were directed as effectually as might be under prevailing conditions. The Ordinance of 1787 cre-

ating the Northwest Territory declared that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged," and the pioneers of Indiana in general lived up to the spirit of this ordinance, not simply because it was law, but because, as one commentator phrases it, "they knew the benefits of schools and desired their children to enjoy them."

It hardly would be the purpose of this compilation to enter into any comprehensive review of the ambling school laws of Indiana up to the period following the Civil war and along into the middle '70s when the importance of uniformity in grading and unity in management became generally recognized and was thereafter insisted upon. Much has been done since then toward the development of an adequate system, but it is admitted that much remains to be accomplished in the interest of efficiency. A recent (1922) survey of the whole school situation in Indiana revealed that though "Indiana is usually regarded as among the states that possess a fairly good system [of schools]; as a matter of fact, the state has in this matter a better reputation than it deserves." On the basis of this survey, a constructive program was outlined by the Indiana survey commission recommending a greater centralization in a state board of education, the adoption of a county unit system in the operation of the schools, the extension of consolidation of rural schools, and junior high schools, improved provisions for teacher training, a new system of licensing teachers based upon a progressive salary schedule, and the equalization of school taxes. This survey was regarded as a hopeful step and progress is expected.

"LEST WE FORGET"

The story of the little old log school house in the clearing has so often been told that it has become an inseparable part of the wondrous mosaic of our common life, the pattern of which is familiar to all. Yet it is well, "lest we forget," formally to recall to each succeeding generation the days of old, and nothing is more important in making up a definite history of the county than the retouching of the old familiar picture of the little pioneer school. The picture presented in this work of Delaware county's first school house, erected in Perry township, and said to have been drawn from a pioneer's description, will visualize to the youngsters of today such a school better than any verbal description and is worthy of study.

It must be recalled, however, that these pioneer schools were not public schools in any true sense and not free schools in any sense.

The school land grants were not yet available and school taxes were unknown. The teacher made an agreement to "keep school" a certain length of time and those who sent children agred to pay from $1 to $3 for each child sent. The school was in reality a private school. The building in which a pioneer school was conducted, if a separate building was used instead of utilizing some willing settler's kitchen as a gathering place for the little folks, was extremely simple and of course as uncomfortable. It generally was from fifteen to eighteen feet wide and twenty-four to twenty-eight feet long, and the eaves were about ten feet from the ground—about ten logs. Built of logs, its woodscraft architecture was similar to that of the log cabin of that day, even to the "latchstring." The floor was of earth or of puncheons or smooth slabs. In the more elegant buildings the walls were covered with boards, but the more common coating was clay mortar. The furniture consisted of rude benches without backs, made by splitting logs lengthwise into halves and mounting them, flat side up, on four legs or pins driven into the ground. Desks similarly though less clumsily made were sometimes furnished to the "big boys and girls." The room—at least one end of it—was heated from an immense fireplace. There was no blackboard, no apparatus of even the rudest description to assist the teacher in expounding the lesson.

Even before the beginning of the school the first matter of importance, of course, was to provide a building for the accommodation of the teacher and his pupils, but this was an easy matter for the pioneers. The settlers of a neighborhood would get together on a specified day and begin the erection of a school house at some point as nearly central as a site could be procured. This was always easy to obtain, as land was worth but $1.25 an acre and a suitable site could be obtained where the owner of the land, especially if he had children of school age—and he generally had, for large families were "in fashion" in those days—was only too willing to donate an acre or half an acre of his land for the purpose. With this detail of location fixed, the settlers would get together on a day for the "rollin' " of the logs essential to the structure and on another day for the "raisin' " of the same, and thus about the third day the school house would be completed.

CHARACTERISTIC PICTURE OF THE OLD EXAMINERS

The lack of competent direction of the affairs of these schools was the great handicap. The "master" was master indeed, responsible only to local directors who not infrequently not only were indifferent to their public duty but wholly unqualified to judge of the fitness of the teacher, whose examination generally was little short of farcical. The reminiscences of Barnabas C. Hobbs, one of the most effective factors in the salvation of Indiana's school system from the blight under which it rested, gives a characteristic picture along that line. "The only question asked me at my first examination," wrote he, "was 'What is the product of 25 cents by 25 cents?' We had only Pike's Arithmetic, which gave the sums and rules. These were considered enough at that day. How could I tell the product of 25 cents by 25 cents, when such a problem could not be found in the book? The examiner thought it was 6¼ cents, but was not sure. I thought just as he did, but this looked too small to both of us. We discussed its merits for an hour or more, when he decided he was sure I was qualified to teach school and a first-class certificate was given me."

A legislative act in the middle '20s provided for the organization of school districts, the appointment of three trustees in each district and the erection of "suitable" school houses, which law apparently was executed or not, at the whim or discretion of such trustees as might be holding the offices at the time. After 1833 the district trustees were elected by the voters of the districts. In 1836 any individual might hire a teacher and draw his part of the school fund for maintenance. Then, as Doctor Esarey, in his "History of Indiana," so vividly sets out, "there was only one more step that could be taken, and this was taken in 1841, when the qualifications of the teacher were left to the district trustees. It is not strange that under these circumstances the teaching profession disappeared. Men of high education and of great power filled the ranks of the preachers and lawyers, but the teacher of this period was not uncommonly the laughing stock of the neighborhood. While other institutions of the state were taking on efficient state-wide organization, the schools, under the ruinous idea of local self-government, were struggling hopelessly with unequal lengths of terms, incapable teachers, dishonest trustees, diversity of text-books, lax inforcement of school laws and school discipline, neighborhood quarrels over school sites, narrow views of education and lack of wise leadership. This situation lasted until the

revision of the school law of 1843. The latter date perhaps marks the lowest level of general intelligence ever reached in the state."

THE DAYS OF THE PRIVATE SCHOOLS

The census of 1840 revealed 366 illiterates over twenty years of age in Delaware county, with a population of 8,843. In 1850 the number was 1,069 in a population of 10,969. In the former year the ratio of illiterates in Indiana was one to seven. The census of 1920 gave Delaware county 928 illiterates, of whom 629 were native born. In the election of 1848 on a state-wide issue "for raising by taxation an amount which, added to the present school funds, should be sufficient to support free common schools in all the school districts in the state not less than three nor more than six months each year," Delaware county rejected the proposition by a vote of 808 against to 715 for the tax clause. Those were "the good old days." Happily, the issue was carried in the state, fifty-nine counties voting for the free-school proposition. No wonder that the harmful effects of failure to organize an effective school system during the '30s and '40s were felt in all classes and fields of social life. Despairing of any relief from the public schools, the churches, each in its way, tried to solve the problem of popular education and almost every preacher became a school teacher. It was thus that many private subscription schools were founded and continued for uncertain periods. As Doctor Esarey comments in his history, "such schools depended so completely on the teacher and on local conditions that no history of them can be written."

Though twenty years before, statutory effect had been given to the constitutional provision for the erection of county seminaries, it was not until in the '40s that Delaware county took action along this line. In the spring of 1841 the county commissioners appointed a board of trustees consisting of B. F. Haycock, S. G. Campbell and John Jack to give the matter direction. Dr. George W. Garst donated to the county a square of ground at the county seat (site of the present Jefferson school) for the erection of a seminary building and in May of that year these trustees advertised in the *Telegraph* for "sealed proposals for building a county seminary at Muncietown, on the first Saturday of June next." But it was not until several years later that the seminary was completed. In the records of the commissioners' court as of the September term, 1846, there is a notation of an allowance to Thomas S. Neely "for labor and materials in re-

spect to the completion of the county seminary." With the establishment of this seminary a new impetus gradually was given the cause of education in Delaware county and all sections of the county profited. A roster of the students of this seminary during the spring session of 1846 shows an enrollment of ninety-three. In 1855 the school trustees of the town of Muncie bought the seminary building and merged it with the town's growing school plant, which in the years since has gradually developed into its present stately proportions.

According to the Helm chronicle, the first school in old Muncietown was taught in a log cabin that stood at the site now occupied by the Wysor block, southwest corner of Main and Walnut streets, and it is stated that this school was opened "in the winter of 1829-30, by Henry Tomlinson, a native of North Carolina, who had come here a short time previously from Preble county, Ohio. In this school were about twenty pupils, representing eight families." In this same chronicle there is preserved an informative review of the development of the early schools of Muncie, compiled by Hamilton S. McRae, who was made superintendent of the schools in 1867 and who for nearly twenty years, assisted by his wife, Mrs. Emma Mont. McRae, carried on here; the two doing a work that gratefully to this day is acknowledged as having laid the foundations of the present admirable school plant. The work of consolidating the district schools in the several townships of the county was begun, in the fall of 1899, in Hamilton township. This work quickly was taken up by most of the other townships and, stimulated by the law of 1907, has progressed until now all townships save one are equipped with a consolidated school, and a movement now is under way that soon will bring this recalcitrant township into line.

THE VILLAGE SCHOOL OF EIGHTY YEARS AGO

What is believed to have been the second building used for school purposes in Muncie was a house which stood on the alley on the east side of the street in the 200 block in North Walnut street and which stood for many years or until destroyed by fire on July 17, 1893. In referring to the fire the *News* spoke of the building as "one of the oldest in Muncie, having stood for fifty years or more. Many people have lived in it and it has been used for other purposes from time to time. Years ago the two lower rooms were rented for school purposes. The late Volney Willson, when a young man, taught school there and taught a good one, though occupying only one room. That

was in the early '40s and one room comfortably held all the school children of Muncietown. At one time a small grocery store was kept in one of the rooms by G. W. Spilker's father. In its day it was reckoned a fine building for Muncietown. For many years it belonged to the John A. Gilbert estate. The late O. J. Gilbert lived there a long time and his children were born and raised there."

In the interesting collection preserved by Mrs. Julia S. Williamson there is a time-stained, home-made copy book, with the "copy" line set at the top of each page in the firm, legible hand of Volney Willson, its date showing that it was filled in the school term during the winter of 1841-2 by Mary Jane Gilbert, daughter of Goldsmth Gilbert and the first child born on the Muncie townsite, who married Doctor Andrews and was Mrs. Williamson's mother. The "copies" set in this book are much the same as those made familiar to later generations of school children and probably equally familiar to earlier generations, including such old standbys as "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," "Dangerous are the kisses of an enemy," "Faithful are the wounds of a friend," "Necessity is the mother of invention," "O! for a lodge in some vast wilderness," and the like, an individuality being given to the book in an occasional line of personal meaning, such as "Rec'd of Goldsmith Gilbert fifty dollars on account," and "Union Village is in Washington county, New York," where Willson was born. In this collection there also are a few pages of a copy book set for Goldsmith Gilbert Jr., Mary Jane's brother, who died at the age of nineteen years, and one line of which carried the very pertinent advice—"Endeavour to write as fast as you can write well."

DELAWARE COUNTY'S FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE

The picture presented in this volume of the first school house in Delaware county is a reproduction of a cut made from a model of the log school house erected in Perry township in 1827, about three-fourths of a mile to the east and north of the present site of New Burlington. The model from which the original cut was copied was among the contributions from Indiana to the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, which model bore a placard reading as follows: "School house of 1827, from George Albert Carpenter, Muncie, Ind. A model of the first school house built in Delaware county, Indiana, made on a scale of one-half inch to the foot, by George Albert Carpenter of B high school, represents, with historical accuracy, an

actual house of 1827, 20x20 feet, and ceiling eight feet high. The furniture is shown, consisting of long benches for pupils and a shorter one for the teacher; a writing desk; with the greased paper for light, water bucket, poker, scrub broom, teacher's rod."

The original woodcut appeared in the Muncie *Times* for October 2, 1879, with the following comment: "The above cut is a specimen of the first school house in Delaware county. Quite a number of citizens are now living who received their first instructions under this, the headquarters of learning in this county. But from this, progression swept onward, notwithstanding the many obstacles, such as the want of funds to build houses and pay teachers, the want of qualified teachers, the sparseness of the population, the mismanagement of the school funds, the opposition of the few and the indifference of the many, and the general condition of the pioneer settlers, which was such as to require for the greater part of each year the assistance of the younger members of each family in the work of clearing away forests, opening farms and planting, cultivating and gathering crops.

"Still, amid all these difficulties, the friends in favor of a general system of public instruction continued to work and to look forward with hopes of ultimate success . . . and now, in less than two generations, we have the solid brick, with its good light, right ventilation, a model of convenience; a desk for each pupil and every one sitting under the guidance of a well qualified teacher, who is preparing them for the duties of an American citizen. We now [1879] have 124 school houses in Delaware county, outside of the city of Muncie; seventy-three brick and fifty-one frame. We can hardly realize the advancement, and yet it is true. The old house to a parlor, almost; the slab bench to an easy desk; the clapboard window to a correct light; the birch to music and drawing; the 'rule of three' to a well qualified instructor; the dense forest to a neat shaded and flowered yard. God bless the old pioneers. Let the children of today thank them, and let us make the right use of what they, through our Heavenly Father, have seen fit to give us."

At the time the above was written, as noted in the report of County Superintendent Clancy for the school year 1879-80, there were 125 school districts in the county and 145 teachers employed, 101 males and 46 females; amount expended for tuition, $35,642.28; pupils enrolled, 6,394, of whom 3,399 were males and 2,995 females, with a total enumeration of children in the county of 7,686. The value of school buildings, with grounds, seats, etc., was placed at

$135,275. The teachers enrolled in the county institute for that year numbered 146, and the enrollment in the county normal school was 75. At that time there were twenty graded schools in the county, as follows: Muncie, thirteen and Eaton, Daleville, New Corner (Gaston), Yorktown, Albany, Salem and Cowan, one each. The report of the auditor as of the fiscal year ending May 31, 1880, showed $59,613.18 school funds in hand.

CURRENT REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

The development of the schools of Delaware county since the period above referred to may best be visualized by a review of some of the figures in the annual report of County Superintendent Baird for the year 1923. The total enumeration of persons of school age in Delaware county as of this year was 16,380, with a total enrollment in the schools of the county of 12,444. There were 10,929 persons enumerated in Muncie and the enrollment in the schools of that city aggregated 7,298. In the grade schools of the county there were 9,871 pupils enrolled, these being distributed as follows: City of Muncie, 5,616; town of Albany, 337; Center township, 871; Delaware township, 126; Hamilton, 255; Harrison, 299; Liberty, 328; Monroe, 291; Mt. Pleasant, 458; Niles, all children transferred to other townships; Perry, 168; Salem, 311; Union, 474; Washington, 337.

In the high schools of the county there were enrolled: In Muncie, 1,682; Albany, 92; Center township, 5; Delaware, 55; Hamilton, 138; Harrison ——; Liberty, 108; Monroe, 65; Mt. Pleasant, 94; Niles, all transferred; Perry, 67; Salem, 103; Union, 164, a total for the county of 2,573. The number of schools in use in the several townships and corporations, together with the value of houses and grounds, total forty-seven, as follows: Muncie, fourteen, of a value of $1,856,000; Albany, one, $44,000; Center township, four, $125,000; Delaware, one, $70,000; Hamilton, two, $78,300; Harrison, nine, $9,000; Liberty, one, $75,000; Monroe, two, $60,600; Mt. Pleasant, four, $154,300; Niles, ——; Perry, one, $70,700; Salem, one, $107,000; Union, two, $145,000; Washington, six, $30,000. The teaching staff in the county number 446, as follows: City of Muncie, 275; Albany, 14; Center township, 30; Delaware, 7; Hamilton, 14; Harrison, 9; Liberty, 13; Monroe, 12; Mt. Pleasant, 18; Niles, ——; Perry, 9; Salem, 14; Union, 21; Washington, 10.

The total school expenditure for the year thus covered follows: In the city of Muncie, $734,106.12; Albany town, $23,981.98; Center

township, $76,017.29; Delaware, $71,990.11; Hamilton, $37,548.61; Harrison, $29,753.96; Liberty, $37,551.50; Monroe, $32,416.15; Mt. Pleasant, $91,761.74; Niles, $18,168.83; Perry, $30,876.22; Salem, $43,862.04; Union, $44,397.98; Washington, $35,777.19, a total of $1,308,209.72. The school fund receipts of the county for the year totaled $1,969,395.51. The school indebtedness of the county as of July 31, 1923, aggregated $1,554,015, laid by corporations and townships as follows: City of Muncie, $1,130,000; Albany town, $5,000; Center township, $82,140; Delaware, $49,000; Hamilton, $15,000; Harrison, none; Liberty, $1,500; Monroe, $20,960; Mt. Pleasant, $79,100; Niles, none; Perry, $55,265; Salem, $54,000; Union, $12,050; Washington, $50,000.

For some time during his incumbency Superintendent VanMatre maintained a formal organ of communication between the office of the county superintendent and the teachers and people of the county generally, giving to this bulletin the name of the Delaware County Public School Journal. No. 4 of Vol. II of this publication, for January and February, 1901, was issued as a "souvenir edition" and is indeed a valuable souvenir of the state of the schools of this county at the beginning of the present century, a souvenir that is carefully preserved in many homes throughout the county and which will be invaluable as a work of reference in the next generation; for in that "souvenir edition," besides much matter of interest to school men generally and a thoughtful presentation by the superintendent of the then developing subject of township school consolidation, there are carried portraits of the members of the county board of education and portraits of all the teachers then serving in the schools of the county, exclusive of the Muncie city schools. Thus have been preserved the portraits of more than 200 persons who were connected at that time with the schools of Delaware county, an array that will have a constantly growing value as time passes.

A HALF CENTURY OF SCHOOL SERVICE

Mrs. Martha Ida (Ellis) Ivans, who in 1923 completed her fiftieth year as a teacher in the Muncie city schools, was graduated from the old Muncie Central Academy on June 27, 1873, at the age of sixteen years, and in the fall of that year taught a rural school about four miles southwest of Muncie, just south of the present Children's Home on the Yorktown road. In the next year she taught the lower room of the Anthony school in Muncie (Fifth and Walnut streets). This

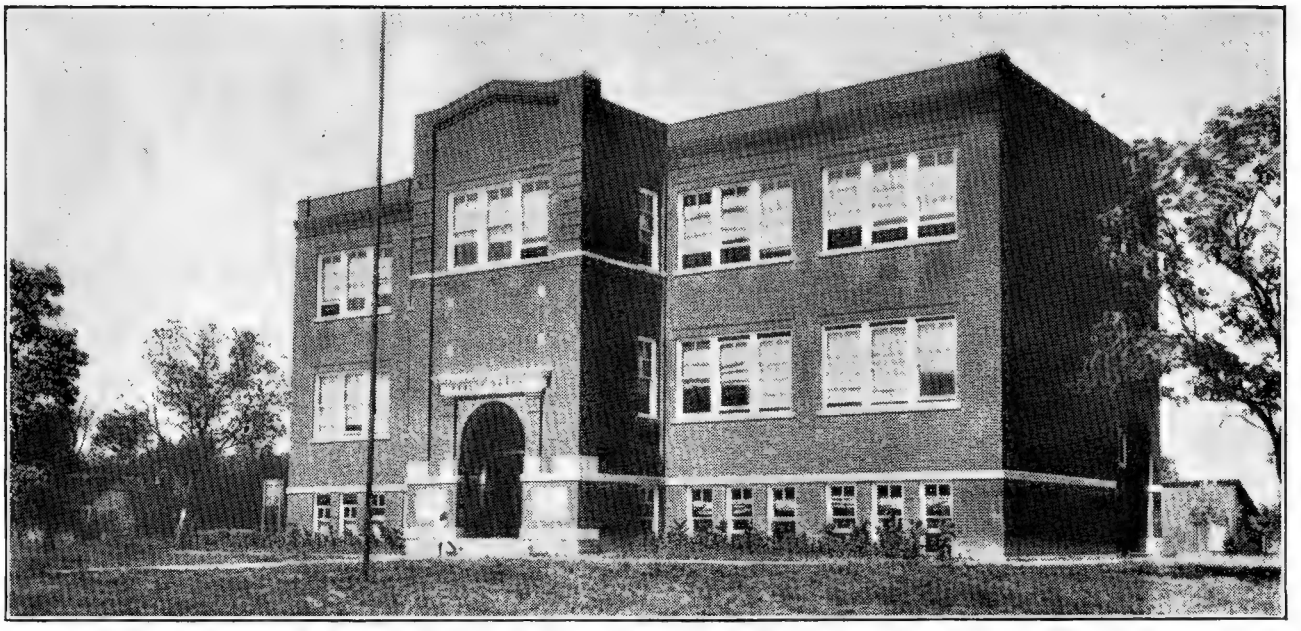
school house had two rooms and Miss Jennie Neely was the other teacher. This school presently was merged with the Jackson school, where Mrs. Ivans remained for seven years, and then in 1881 she was made principal of the Jefferson school. In 1886 she was transferred to the high school. In 1892 when departmental work was established in the high school she chose mathematics and has continued teaching that branch in the high school. Mrs. Ivans is a daughter of Capt. John H. Ellis, who was killed at the battle of Chickamauga in 1863, and a sister of the late Judge Frank Ellis of the Delaware circuit court. When Mrs. Ivans was graduated the old academy (precursor of the high school) was being carried on under the superintendency of Hamilton S. McRae, with the assistance of his wife, the gifted Mrs. Emma Montgomery McRae.

Mrs. Emma Mont. McRae, who died at the home of her daughter at Newton Center, Mass., on September 21, 1919, at the age of sixty-eight years, was the daughter of a Methodist clergyman and both her grandfathers were clergymen. She early became associated with school work and after her marriage in 1868 to Capt. Hamilton S. McRae, a native of Indiana and a veteran of the Civil war, who then was serving as superintendent of the Muncie schools, she continued in school work, an able assistant to her husband, presently being made principal of the high school (old academy). When in the early '80s Professor McRae's field of labor was changed to Marion she continued helpful in school work there until after her husband's death in 1887, when she accepted the chair of English literature at Purdue University and for twenty-one years held that post, or until her retirement from active school work. She was buried beside the body of her husband in Beech Grove cemetery, Muncie. Mrs. McRae was a member of the board of directors of the Indiana Teachers' Reading Circle from the date of that body's organization in 1883 until in January, 1910, "over a quarter of a century in a splendid service she was so eminently qualified to give." Upon leaving Purdue her time was given to lecturing, particularly in the Chautauqua field, and to the general extension of the work of women's clubs, in which latter phase of feminine expression she for many years took a foremost part, her influence in that direction having a far-reaching effect upon the movement which she did much to inaugurate in Indiana.

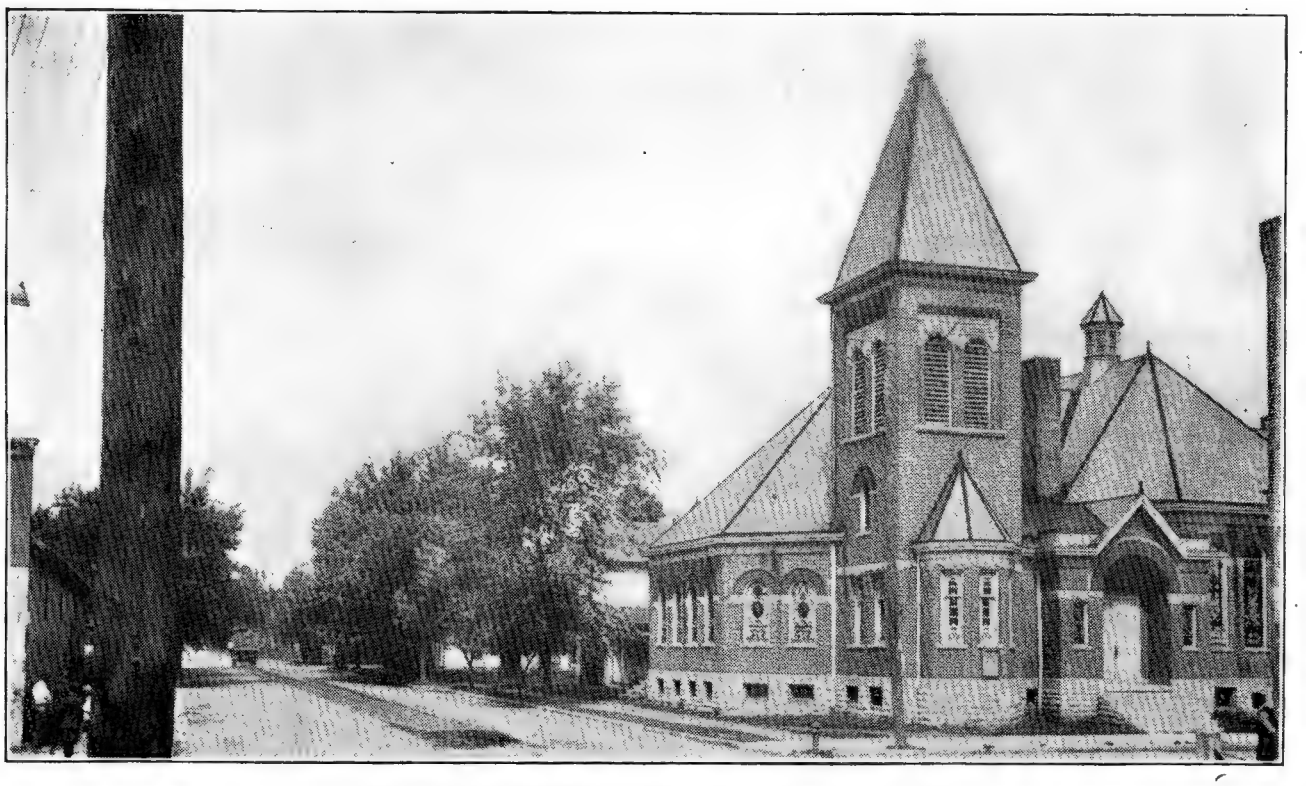
SUCCESSION OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS

In a report made by Professor McRae to the state superintendent of public instruction in 1878 concerning the old county seminary, it was stated that "one of the first teachers was Volney Willson, who with a stern hand reduced the unruly spirits to a fair state of discipline. The advent of James S. Ferris, in 1847, as principal, marked an era in the growth of the fine educational spirit which now characterizes the city. He was aided in his work by Russell B. Abbott, whose scholarly exactions in the class room are yet remembered with gratitude by those who were made to writhe when a lesson was not prepared. After these, were Pierre L. Munnis and Marshall White. George W. Hoss came in 1852. The fact that his receipts for a year amounted to $600 is evidence, considering the times, that the seminary was prosperous. The private academy of Luther W. Emerson, who succeeded the accomplished George H. Richardson, was quite prosperous in 1862-63. The same may be said of the school of Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Rice which followed. They were assisted in their excellent work by the enthusiastic Ferris, who had returned. The school of William Richardson was well sustained. It was not interrupted by a winter term of free school. The school rooms were sufficient in number for those able and willing to pay tuition, but not for all when tuition is free." The old seminary building was torn down in 1865 to make room for a building better adapted to school purposes, which in turn was succeeded by the present Jefferson school building.

The "accomplished" George H. Richardson above referred to in Professor McRae's account, was a Massachusetts man, a graduate of either Harvard or Yale, and has been referred to by one who knew him well as "a man of great learning and deep piety, of extremely pleasing personality and a splendid type of Christian gentleman." In 1858 he became principal of the Wapakoneta, Ohio, schools and three years later accepted the call to take the superintendency of the Muncie schools. The war then came on. Soon the older boys of the school began to enlist and in a short time but few were left. With the remark, "It is as much my duty to fight and risk my life in defense of my country as the boys of my school," Professor Richardson resigned his superintendency, enlisted as a private in an Indiana regiment and was soon on his way to join other comrades on the front in West Virginia. While on the train, thinking of no immediate danger, he was shot by a Rebel sharpshooter concealed in the bush near the railroad at South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862,



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, ALBANY.



A PLEASANT STREET SCENE IN ALBANY.

and was instantly killed, being shot through the heart. His body was buried at Middletown, Md. During his short residence in Muncie he had made many friends and the untimely cutting off of this useful life was much lamented.

Professor McRae continued as superintendent of the Muncie schools until 1881, when he was succeeded for one term by F. M. Allen, returning to the schools then for another year or until his departure for Marion in 1883. John M. Bloss then became superintendent and in 1887 was succeeded by W. R. Snyder, who in 1903 was succeeded by George L. Roberts, who served until Benjamin F. Moore was made superintendent in 1908. Professor Moore, now of the Eastern Division of the Indiana State Normal at Muncie, remained at the head of the city schools until he went over to the normal staff in 1918 and was succeeded by T. F. Fitzgibbon, the present superintendent. Beginning in the middle '80s, Joseph A. Goddard served as president of the Muncie school board for more than ten years, or until succeeded in 1898 by Theodore F. Rose, who was kept at the head of the school board until in 1915, two notable terms of service which ought not be forgotten in any estimate made of the development of the Muncie schools during the period of service thus covered.

"A SCHOOL WITH A SOUL"

The first public school in Indiana to receive a first class rating under the state law of 1921, which provided for a system of scoring, was the Riley school of Center township, this county. Although technically a township institution, the Riley school (named for James Whitcomb Riley), just north of Muncie, has all the facilities and equipment of a city school and its term is the same length as in the city schools—nine months. One reason for the excellence of this school, as Lee O. Baird, the county superintendent, expresses it, is because "Riley is a school with a soul." Its teachers, he pointed out, are filled with constructive ideas. Sometimes they fail to follow accepted precedents in the matter of instructing the young; always they seek to do progressive things, and they have attracted wide attention from school men far outside their supposed sphere of influence.

J. S. Shepard, the principal of this school, and his teaching force have drawn up a school creed which all in the school are expected to follow, as follows: "We believe that this school should by means of its course of study and otherwise, train children in habits of industry

and thoroughness, self-control and self-direction, obedience and respect for authority, politeness and good manners, kindness and regard for others, neatness and order, and truthfulness and the use of proper and chaste speech." The flag salute and pledge of loyalty are given every morning in every room, the flag flies over the building every day during school hours, at frequent intervals prominent men and women from various walks of life speak to the pupils on appropriate subjects and about twice a month impromptu programs are given in which both teachers and pupils take part as equals, with the idea of developing a spirit of co-operation. The Riley school, erected in 1913, is a consolidated grade school with grades from one to eight. Special attention is given to sanitation and comfort. On occasion the building is used as a local community center and in other ways has proved its value apart from its merely routine uses. The boys' Bible class of this school carried off first honors in the county in competition with the Bible classes of both city and country schools for the Young Men's Christian Association awards at Muncie for the season of 1921-22. Delaware county is one of the pioneers in the school consolidation movement and this school is a fitting example of what other similar schools in the county are doing.

THE MUNCIE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

As a matter of comparison between the little log house in which the schools of old Muncietown had their start and the present Muncie central high school, the central building of the well organized school establishment of the city, the following brief description of the latter building may be of interest to future generations. This Central high school building, which was erected in 1914, occupying the entire square between High and Franklin and Adams and Charles streets, in the original plat of old Muncietown, is of brick and stone construction, fire proof, three floors and a full basement, the latter utilized as the ground floor, the rooms on this floor numbering from 101 to 148, inclusive. On the first (main) floor the rooms number from 202 to 230, inclusive; second floor, 301-329, and third, 401-405, this latter floor including the ample auditorium. The main entrance is on High street. There are four commodious study halls, lunch room and kitchen, a five-room model furnished apartment for home economics study, three instructional kitchens, a laundry, a millinery room (vocational), two instructional dining rooms, an ample and well equipped gymnasium, two locker rooms, two shower-bath rooms, two apparatus

rooms, six office rooms, three store and supply rooms, a forge (foundry) room, a finishing room, a woodworking shop where much practical work in the way of desks and cabinets for school uses is turned out, a machine shop, two mechanical drawing rooms, a model print shop where the school city's needs in the way of printing are taken care of under practical direction, amply equipped library and reading room, three laboratories, three lecture rooms, a running track for athletic training, a roof greenhouse, seventeen large halls, a rest room, a room for household decoration and dental clinic room. The Wilson (junior) high school on Thirteenth street between Franklin and Liberty streets, has three floors and in proportion to its capacity is equipped on a scale equal to that of the Central school, while the several grade schools also are of comparatively modern construction and admirably equipped.

There are about 325 persons connected with the official and teaching staff of the Muncie city schools, these besides the staffs of various private schools, a business college, music schools and the like, all these, with the eastern Indiana branch of the Indiana state normal school, offering local educational advantages and opportunities that are the pride of the whole community.

The present (1923-4) officials of the Muncie city schools follow: President of the school board, Fred F. McClellan; treasurer, George L. Haymond; secretary, Edward Tuhey; superintendent of schools, T. F. Fitzgibbon; executive secretary, Grace Fern Mitchell; assistants, Jane Harris and Elizabeth Maggs; county superintendent of schools, Lee O. Baird; secretary vocational department, Lois M. Thompson; extension department of the public library, Lois Ingling; custodian, James J. Ryan; attendance officer, Carrie V. Dunn; medical inspectors, Dr. J. S. Martin, Dr. J. M. Quick and Dr. J. H. Lindley; clerk, Marie Lancaster.

Among the heads of departments of the teaching staff are Adaline Cates, Gladys B. Lord, Nellie W. Massey, Clarena Hunter, L. W. Glover, Maurice Murray, Maude H. Riekeberg, Calla J. Kassabaum, Olive E. Ludy; director industrial education, Harvey Mitchell Anthony; director vocational education and manual arts, Glen D. Brown; supervisor of the department of home economics, Mary Beeman; supervising principal Central high school, Frank E. Allen; Wilson high school, T. B. Calvert; Jefferson school, Catherine E. Kealy; McKinley school, S. J. Alexander; Washington school, R. Q. Downing; Blaine school, Emma B. Goodwin; Jackson school, A. E. Miller; Harrison school, Charles Roush; Lincoln school, Webb Hunt; Garfield

school, A. L. Elabarger; Roosevelt school, W. H. Knott; Longfellow school, H. O. Lanning; Emerson school, C. C. France, who also is supervising principal of the Whittier school, which is also a training school for the students at the Ball Teachers College, Eastern Divison Indiana State Normal School.

Included in the city school system are five free kindergarten schools, of which Lillian Mitchell is the supervisor, the several directors being as follows: Ruth Mauz, director of the Emma L. Case Memorial kindergarten; Nellie McClung, Second street; Elizabeth Pittinger, Jennie Neely Memorial; Mary Thompson, Alice Tyler Memorial, and Renovia Bradbury, Crosley Ball Memorial. Sister M. DeSales is the principal of St. Lawrence's (Catholic) parochial school, which has a teaching staff of nine, with the Rev. F. F. Houlihan, rector of St. Lawrence's parish, as director.

The Kindergarten Association of Muncie was organized at a meeting held at the residence of Mrs. Susan Jack on the evening of Wednesday, March 19, 1879, with Mrs. Emma Mont. McRae presiding and with Mrs. Julia Richey as secretary. A constitution was adopted and Mrs. John Kirby was elected president, Mrs. Julia Richey secretary and Mrs. Will Little treasurer. This has been a continuing organization of great social benefit.

SCHOOLS PROMOTE NEIGHBORHOOD AMENITIES

It is perhaps no secret that from the days of the beginning of the towns there has been something of a feeling of rivalry, both social and commercial, between Muncie and Anderson. This was perhaps more openly expressed in "the good old days" than now. But there was an incident back in the '70s that served in a measure to alleviate the social tension and for a time bring the towns more nearly together in a spirit of amity, if the following article from a copy of the Anderson *Herald* of the last week in June, 1877, may be accepted:

"In compliance with an invitation received from Mrs. Mont. McRea and the members of the senior class of the Muncie high school, a large number—some forty or fifty perhaps, including many of the late graduates of the Anderson high school—visited Muncie on Friday afternoon last to witness the commencement exercises there. The kindly treatment accorded the visitors upon their comfort, the solicitude expressed in their behalf by the Muncie people, has been a constant well of good feeling to the visitors, from whose crystal depths brimming beakers of good will and kindness have been drunk that

will do more to quench the fire of jealous rivalry and business animosity heretofore to some extent existing between the two cities, and draw together in silken social bonds the residents of Anderson and Muncie until, in after years, it may be written of them 'one and indivisible.'

"Muncie is a thriving, dashing little town with plenty of wealth and that indefinable something which can only be described as the 'git-up-and-git' about it, the lack of which renders a town splendidly dull. It is our candid, unbiased opinion that while Muncie is a paragon of a town and has many acquired advantages over Anderson, the latter surpasses it both as a place of business and residence; having, among other things, a better agricultural country around it, better water and better facilities for manufacturing. Muncie, on the other hand, lays over Anderson in point of improvements, having better school buildings and far superior hotel accommodations. * * * After the entertainment (commencement exercises at the opera house) a social time was enjoyed in the parlors of the Kirby House until the growing lateness warned the Andersonians to depart. At about 12 o'clock those that had driven through in buggies and carriages from Anderson took their departure, carrying with them agreeable recollections of the visit. The thanks of the visitors are due, among others, to Mr. George F. McCulloch and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McRea for their attention and kindness. On behalf of the 'stalwart sentiment' of Anderson, the *Herald* extends the right hand of fellowship to the gallant little magapolis of Delaware county, and speaking for that sentiment, says to all Muncie and Muncieites, 'No matter what may have been our differences and feelings in the past, in the future Anderson can cherish naught but kindliest remembrances'."

The Muncie *News* two years later (June 10, 1879) referred to the neighboring county seat town in this fashion: "The city of Anderson, that pleasant suburb of Muncie, last week gave up their city charter and have gone back to the more economical government of a country village." The neighborly amenities were being maintained—in a fashion. Concerning the commencement exercises here referred to, the *News* devoted more than two columns of its space to an account of the affair, introducing the same with the statement that "a more brilliant audience of ladies and gentlemen never assembled in the Opera House than that which greeted the graduating class on last Friday evening on the occasion of the tenth annual commencement of the Muncie high school."

A SIDELIGHT ON THE EARLIER NORMAL SCHOOLS

An advertisement of the "first session of the Muncie Summer Normal School, term of four weeks, beginning July 16, 1877," is carried in the Muncie *News* a month or more prior to this date, the same being signed by O. M. Todd, county superintendent, and D. H. H. Shewmaker, secretary and treasurer. In this advertisement it is announced that the instructors are to be O. M. Todd, theory and practice, physical geography, language, etc.; D. H. H. Shewmaker, higher mathematics, general history, physiology, etc.; Levi G. Saffer, botany and zoology; Hamilton S. McRea, philosophy and sociology. The tuition fee is fixed at $2.50 the term and "boarding at the very lowest rate possible will be secured." It also is announced that "the city library will be free to the students. It has 3,000 volumes, including a large number of scientific works, besides a large number of choice periodicals and the leading daily newspapers."

It is apparent from contemporary newspaper letters and comment that there were serious rivalries and direct conflict of ambitions in the early days of the county normal school. A communication from the Rev. O. M. Todd printed in the Muncie *News* of June 27, 1877, under the head "Unparalleled Cheek," gives out plainly to the public that "we understand that W. H. Fertich, who thinks that Delaware county fails to appreciate his greatness and importance, is now scattering circulars through the county with double intent to gratify his own boundless vanity and conceit and also to strike an underhand stab at the school interests of our county. His low mendacity with regard to myself personally I shall treat, as I do him, with contempt. But I will not permit his efforts to injure our own school pass unnoticed. To give an exhibition of the boundless egotism of this wonderful animal production of eastern Indiana we quote from the circular issued and designed by himself:

" 'This normal will be conducted by W. H. Fertich, author of Fertich's Instructive Elocution, who is the most popular institute instructor in this state.'

"How is that for self praise? How does that do for sounding one's own horn? 'The most popular institute instructor in this state!' Is not that rich for the people of Delaware county, who know this Fertich, 'author of Fertich's Instructive Elocution?' He ought to have added—who holds a second grade license. * * * Merciful fathers! What a big bucket of milk Bill Fertich does give when he is fresh; but it's very thin—so thin that if you churn a whole four-

weeks yield you will not get five cents worth of real instruction out of it. * * * For particulars we refer all the teachers * * * to correspond with the good people of Yorktown, where Fertich taught his last school in Delaware county and where he was egged at one of his thrilling elocutionary entertainments."

That was a day of plain speaking. The files of the *News* for that period reveal that a state of verbal war existed between Ethell, editor of the *News*, and Brady and Mellett, of the *Times*, and the "names" and epithets of opprobrium bandied between the rival editors were typical of the rough-and-tumble style of expression of the period, "chuckle-head," "numbskull" and "moss-backed stabbers" being among the tamest of the compliments thus conveyed. Perry Heath then was just beginning to "branch out." An item in the *News* of July 4, 1877, says: "Perry Heath, for a long time connected with the *News* office, is about to take a co-partnership in a newspaper office near Vincennes. He will achieve success, as he is industrious and saving." And he did.

Editor N. F. Ethell just then was carrying on a vigorous campaign against the Muncie saloons and the "social evil" as he found it existing in the town at that time and some of the pictures he drew of conditions, and the plain manner in which his theme was presented, hardly would be regarded as "polite reading" by the newspaper readers of today.

A LIST OF INTEREST TO "GRANDPA" AND "GRANDMA"

As a matter of interest not only to themselves but to the probable grandchildren of those whose names appear below, here is given a list of pupils of the Muncie schools which appeared on the "Special Merit Rolls" as published in the *News* in January, 1877, this list carrying the names of those who had not been tardy or absent or demerited in deportment, the pupils ranking 1 who had the highest general average ascertained by combining the average punctuality, attendance and deportment with the average examination:

High School—Rank 1, Flora Riley; rank 2, Kate Riley; 100 in punctuality, attendance and deportment—Emma McClintock, Lizzie Brundage, Ida A. Smell, W. W. Trullander, John E. Horn, Emma Sparr, Willie Wachtell, Carrie Dragoo, Frank Fay, Adora Knight, Hattie Marsh.

Mr. Clancy's Room—Rank 1, May Heath, Sonora Silverburg, Emma Cochren; rank 2, Katie Hummel; 100 in p. a. d., Herschel Bowls, Homer Bowls, Eulie Beemer, Arthur Brady, Loan Franklin,

Wilson Franklin, William Dwyer, Lettie Green, Katie Hummel, Fletcher Heath, Eva Mathews, Robert Meeks, Mary Manor, Sonora Silverburg, Leona Shaffer, Andrew Wise, May Heath and Emma Cochren.

Miss McElwee's Room—Rank 1, Effie Burt, Emma Mayer; rank 2, Ross Silverburg, Rosa Budd; 100 in p. a. d., Sallie McCulloch, Rosa Silverburg, Effie Burt, Nettie Beckwith, Nora Russey, Darby Glenn, Charles Holbert and George Pfieffer.

M. A. Young's Room—Rank 1, Victor Silverburg; rank 2, Milda Ryan; 100 in p. a. d., Anna Cochren, Fannie Darracott, Frank Nickey, Susie Ryan, Frank Stephenson, Leora Bowls, Dora Davis, Ollie Eiler, Bertha Wise, Sarah Heinsohn, Nettie Dungan, Hattie Kimber, Effie Kimber, Willie Kirby, Willie Jewett, Bertha Little, Lillie Strawn, Lucy Thomas, Emma Brown, Victor Silverburg, Mildred Ryan.

Miss Willard's Room—Rank 1, Alta Pfeiffer, Frank Reynolds, Maude Dolman; rank 2, Ada Bowls; 100 in p. a. d., Ada Bowls, Emma Gattrell, Eddie Huffer, Chauncey Helm, Hettie Loon, Huch Mock, Marsha Jackson, Mary Beemer, Otis Nottingham, Allie Pfeiffer, Nannie Richey, Charles Mellette, Della Leagre, Julia Randall, Maud Dolman, Carrie Robinson, Emma Rearden, Anna Shewmack, Nettie Paxson, Tallie Glasby, Inez Patterson, Mark Helm, Charles Rumsey, Lena Sowders, John Shewmack, Jennie Smith, Martha Dougherty, Charles Hodson and Lulu Andrews.

Mr. Shewmaker's Room—Rank 1, Mary E. Moore, Frank L. Wachtell; rank 2, Newcomb A. Galbraith; 100 in p. a. d., Robert S. Haines, Fred Husted, Jennie Lotz, Dora McCrillus, Kate Neely, Maud Ardery, Newcomb Galbraith, George A. Jones, Charles Kurtz, Joseph Ceon, Hattie B. Mitchell, Mary Moore, Charles Moore, Charles Swain and Frank Wachtell.

Miss Kate Young's Room—Rank 1, Eva Young ; rank 2, Otto Carmichael, Minnie Glenn, Frank Hibbitts, Ida Lockwood; 100 in p. a. d., Otto Carmichael, Eva Brundage, Isa Lockwood, Emily Phillips and Christina Shoecraft.

Miss Sparr's Room—Rank 1, Lydia Hathaway, Walter Haines; rank 2, Emma Wells, Net. Rhodes; 100 in p. a. d., Michael Casey, Lydia Hathaway, Howard Hibbitts, Iona Kenny, Georgetta Kemper, Otta Osborn, Anna Mueller, Harry Streeter, Charles Walterhouse, Zulena Wilcoxon, Clarence Carson, Nellie Fleming, William Goddard, Joseph Hill, Emma Sanders, Emma Shewmaker, John Inlow and Lillie Todd.

Miss Gilbert's Room—Rank 1, James Drum, Ida Rich, Jessie Hollis, Louise Winton, Arthur Brown; rank 2, Charles Wilcoxon, Maggie Walling, Johnny Trant, Harry Snyder, Anna Goddard, Harvey Fogle, Lydia Sherry, Minnie Harris, William Drum; 100 in p. a. d., Bessie Drake, Anna Dick, Thad Keeny, Emma Turner, Nonie Long, Sarah Galbraith, Capitola Ferguson, Minnie Drum.

Miss Neely's Room—Rank 1, Louvinia Steele; rank 2, Anna Tuhey, Anna Cochren, Lillie Gard, Nettie Staker; 100 in p. a. d., Jason Hollingshead, Hettie Shafer, Anna Tuhey, Nettie Bowers, Anna Campbell, Lillie Gard, Della Matthews, Nettie Staker, Laura Langdon and Manie Tuhey.

A FIRST HAND GLANCE AT THE RURAL SCHOOLS

In November, 1877, N. F. Ethell, then editor of the Muncie *News*, took a trip over the county and in the article he wrote for his paper, based on that trip, he said: "We have visited quite a number of schools. As a general thing our schools are doing finely. There seems to be general harmony and co-operation between patrons, teachers and trustees. We therefore look for this year's work to be attended with good results. There is an evident advance in the cleanliness, neatness, taste and good order manifested in our schools. School discipline is rapidly rising to what it ought to be, a thing of principle and not a contest of muscular force. * * * While corporeal punishment may be necessary, we hold that the necessity is found only in extreme cases." The old theory of "no lickin', no larnin'" was passing. The editor also stated that "we are struck with the improvement manifested in our school houses." Better days were dawning for the rural schools.

As an instance of the development of the schools during the past half century, a review of a volume of reports of the teachers of Center township in the period above referred to will be interesting. The volume in hand, opening in February, 1878, James A. Maddy then being the trustee of Center township, opens with the report of Clara Dombaugh, teacher of school No. 8, for the term beginning on Monday, October 1, 1877, and closing on February 22, 1878, "the whole number of days taught during the school term" being 100. There were then 18 boys and 15 girls attending No. 8, a total of 33, who maintained an average daily attendance of 16¼. The teacher was paid $2 a day. McGuffey's readers then were in use in the schools of this county, the "Eclectic" system of copy-books was in vogue, and

Ray's arithmetics were used. In the matter of geography and history, there seems to have been no general system. The report under consideration shows that in this district there were five pupils "taking" geography, the text books being the Eclectic and Guyot's, and five taking history, Swinton's being the text book. Physiology and English grammar were not taught in that school. Oliver Carmichael was the teacher during the spring term of this school and he had one pupil in the grammar class, Harvey's grammar being used. Two were enrolled in geography and eight in United States history, Swinton's and Quackenbos's texts being used in the latter study; no physiology. Sixteen pupils were enrolled for this spring term.

In district No. 9, Charles C. McCrillus teacher, with an enrollment of 48 (27 boys and 21 girls) and an average attendance of 38 3/5, twenty-three were taking geography (Eclectic) and English grammar (Harvey's), while six were taking physiology (Brown's) and United States history (Quackenbos). Six also were taking elocution (Kid's), five algebra (Ray) and five chemistry (Steele). The Spencerian system of writing was used in that school.

In district No. 3, Thomas R. McRae teacher, there were 43 pupils, 21 boys and 18 girls, with an average daily attendance of something more than 25. Nine of these were taking geography (Harper's and Guyot's), eight, grammar (Harvey's and Pinero's), four, physiology (Cutter's) and five, United States history (Swinton's). For some unexplained reason this school was carried on by McRae for but forty-six days and the term was completed by R. W. Monroe. In the school taught by George N. McLaughlin during that winter there were thirty pupils enrolled, with an average daily attendance of 20.1. The boys also predominated here at the ratio of 18 to 12. Fifteen of these were taking geography (Eclectic). White's arithmetic was used as well as Ray's, twenty-two being in the arithmetic class. Seven studied grammar (Harvey's), two, physiology (Cutter's) and nine United States history (Ridpath), while two were taking algebra (Ray).

GERMAN AS AN ELECTIVE STUDY

In passing, it is proper to say that the curriculum at that time also provided for the teaching of German, elocution, ancient history, natural philosophy, physical geography, bookkeeping and geometry. In none of the schools in this township was German taught at that time, the slight proportion of the elements of German-speaking population here apparently not having been able to force that branch on

the schools. It was about the year 1880 that German was introduced in the Muncie high school as an elective study.

In district No. 10, Truman P. Coates teacher, there were 38 pupils, 22 boys and 16 girls, with an average daily attendance of 16.97. Geography was studied by nine, grammar by seven, physiology (Cutter's) by three, United States history (Quackenbos) by four and algebra (Ray) by one. Charles F. Parks then was teacher of district No. 5. He had 38 pupils (24 boys and 14 girls), with an average attendance of above 26, eleven of whom were studying geography, nine grammar and ten United States history; no physiology class. In district No. 1 George W. Blodgette was the teacher. He had 53 pupils (24 boys and 29 girls) and an average attendance of 32. Ray's arithmetic and McGuffey's readers were used. Eight pupils formed the class for the study of Guyot's geography; eight grammar (Harvey's), and three United States history (Quackenbos). Edith Bryan was teaching in district No. 7. She had 43 pupils (26 boys and 17 girls), with an average attendance of 28. Of these, fourteen were studying geography (McNelly and Guyot); four, grammar (Harvey and Clark); four, physiology (Brown), and five, United States history (Swinton). In district No. 2, Charles E. Hamilton teacher, two were studying algebra (Ray). There were 30 pupils in the school (16 boys and 14 girls), with an average attendance of 21. Five were taking geography (Guyot's); seven, grammar (Harvey's); three, physiology (Brown and Hutchinson), and nine, United States history (Quackenbos). Following the expiration of the regular term of 100 days a "spring term" of forty days was carried on in these schools, a generally lessened attendance being marked in the respective reports of the teachers.

It was in the spring of 1878 that John Brady became trustee of Center township. He was followed by J. R. Mason and the latter by George W. Fay, in whose hand the last record in the book under review, closing the term 1885-6, is entered. Among the other teachers whose reports are rendered during this period were Emma T. McClintock, Sarah Armstrong, Charles M. Austin, Kate C. Straddling, Charles A. McClellan, J. H. Lemmon, William H. Brown, Anna E. (Nevitt) Ross, Harry Bowman, Charles W. Nelly, Mary M. Brady, Charles D. Winans, J. J. and A. L. Warfel, Helen R. Young, Kate E. Keaty, Anna Belle Reid, Ella Miller, J. C. Ogle, Flora Carpenter, Sadie C. Drumm, Frank S. Tyler, Adam Warfel, Alta Stiffler, Kate Garst, Clara Cowing, Sadie Kelley, William H. Hickman, Mary E. Mason, Hugh A. Cowing, Matilda (Tillie) J. Harlacher, Della Shew-

maker, Charles E. Johnston, Edward Tuhey, Mattie J. Reid, Milton L. Collins, Mollie L. Brown, Mary E. Boyer, Oscar Polhemus, G. W. Patterson, John H. Rickard, Anna M. Cochren and Nettie Dungan. By the time this record book closes (1886) the rate for teachers in the district schools had advanced to $2.25 a day and some of the older teachers were receiving $2.50, the contracts providing that the teacher was also to perform janitor service, or at least "not to present for him or herself, or anyone else, any claims for janitor's fees," and in many instances to this clause was added a stipulation that the teacher should "have fires built by 8 o'clock, a. m." The consolidated school with its many conveniences and advantages was far out in the offing.

EASTERN DIVISION INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

The activities of the normal school in Delaware county, culminating in the spring of 1918 in the state taking over the work that had been carried on in the old Eastern Indiana Normal University at Muncie, had its inception about fifty years ago, when in 1875 the first normal school in this county was undertaken at Daleville. This school was opened for the benefit of such teachers of the county as might desire to "brush up" a bit in their studies pending an examination for a license to carry on school work during the ensuing winter and was conducted under the direction of A. W. Clancy and J. R. Woodward. It is said that the attendance at this first normal school was sixty-five. In the following summer these directors secured the services of three assistants, amplified their program, broadened their curriculum and attracted to their institution so much attention that their enrollment in that year reached to 110. In the next year (1877) the Rev. O. M. Todd, then county superintendent of schools, took charge of the normal, which by this time apparently had created a place for itself. In 1878 A. W. Clancy was elected county superintendent and he superintended the normal course during that year, with D. H. Shoemaker as assistant, and 135 students were enrolled.

For years thereafter the privately directed normal school was carried on in the county, with varying degrees of success, its work being supplemented during the '70s and '80s by the effective co-operation of an organization effected in 1869 and known at that time as the Delaware County Educational Association, a voluntary association of teachers effected for mutual benefit, and which in 1874 became known simply as the Educational Association, among the leaders in this latter movement having been such well known teachers of that period as

A. C. Mellette, H. S. McRea, O. M. Todd, Emma Mont. McRea, A. W. Clancy, A. J. Wells, D. H. Shoemaker and John O. Lewellen. The old Delaware County School Teachers Association was disbanded about twenty years ago (1905), the county joint teachers' institute at that time and since then filling the need of these "get-together" meetings and absorbing the old volunteer association of teachers.

This was about the situation with respect to the normal school movement in this county when in the spring of 1896 the Eastern Indiana Normal University Association was organized at Muncie. According to the articles of association on file in the office of the county recorder, this association was organized on May 13, 1896, "to establish and maintain at or near the city of Muncie, Ind., a normal university for the education of males and females." And out of this project grew the development of Normal City at the northwestern edge of the city of Muncie and the present Eastern Division of the Indiana State Normal School. The incorporators of the original Indiana Normal University Association were John O. Lewellen (then county superintendent of schools), W. R. Snyder (then superintendent of the Muncie city schools), Isham Humphries, J. A. Quick, Joseph M. Stafford, Lewis W. Davis, P. F. Smith, C. W. Smith, William P. Bowers, E. H. Stradling, L. J. Hooke, Frank D. Haimbaugh, John B. Jackson, John C. Johnson and D. A. Funkhauser. This association was organized by the election of the following officers: President, J. O. Lewellen; vice president, L. J. Hooke; secretary, Frank D. Haimbaugh, and treasurer, J. A. Quick.

DEVELOPMENT OF OLD NORMAL SCHOOL PROJECT

Local credit for the inception of the normal school project is freely given the late Frank D. Haimbaugh, who when he entered the newspaper field here in 1891 recognized the potentialities of such an institution and began editorially to educate the local public to the idea. His campaign of publicity was carried out systematically and in time produced results. When in the spring of 1896 a definite organization was effected in this behalf he was elected secretary of the association and in that capacity rendered a full measure of executive service. He and George Higman selected the site for the proposed school, secured a donation from the landowners of ten acres for a campus site, got an option on the surrounding tract and started in to popularize the Normal City idea.

The site chosen, the one now occupied by the state school, had been farmed but for years had been neglected and had grown up in a thicket of hazel brush. Not an inviting prospect for a new town. The plan was to plat the site, sell the lots and put the first payments into the erection of school buildings. In 1898 the Eastern Indiana Normal University Association was reorganized and incorporated, with a board of trustees representing each township in the county. This new organization continued Mr. Haimbaugh as secretary and J. A. Quick as treasurer, made Charles A. VanMatre, county superintendent of schools, president and George Higman assistant treasurer. The sale of lots was succesful and in that same year preparations for building were made. In the next year (1899) the school was opened with F. A. Z. Kumler in charge. Kumler's administration did not prove what was expected and in December, 1901, he retired and the school was closed. The United Brethren church made a tentative offer for the building with a view to establishing a theological school, but no satisfactory agreement could be arrived at in that behalf. A group of Muncie citizens also attempted to take over the school but failed.

In 1905 John Latschaw and his associates opened the school under the name of the Palmer Institute and carried on for a couple of years. Under local direction A. L. Pittenger then took charge and carried on a normal school for a year. In 1909 an attempt was made to have the state take over the drooping institution. In 1911 M. D. Kelly took charge and in association with C. W. Boucher, then at the head of the Marion (Ind.) normal school, secured a merger of the latter institution, a manual training school at Plano, a school of music at Muncie and a local manual training school and started out as the Muncie Normal Institute. This amalgamation proved successful and the trustees of the old normal university association turned the institution over to Kelly and his associates, giving a deed to the property. Hard times came knocking at the door and the Muncie Normal Institute presently passed into the hands of a receiver, and for two years was operated under a receivership. At the end of that time it was sold in court and was taken in by the Ball brothers, of Muncie.

THE STATE TAKES OVER THE INSTITUTION

When in the spring of 1918 the Ball brothers offered to donate this property to the Indiana State Normal School a proper investigation of the proposition was made by the board of trustees of the state institution and the proffer was accepted, the trustees deciding to es-

tablish in this property a branch of the state school to be known as the Eastern Division. The property was thoroughly repaired and renovated at state expense, the equipment enlarged, needed furniture bought, the library reorganized and enlarged and a competent faculty of trained men and women employed for the work, which since then has been carried on under state direction. In 1922 the Ball brothers added to their gift to the state by a further donation of $250,000, with which to provide a new and modern gymnasium on the campus of the institution. The Legislature in 1921 appropriated the sum of $125,000 for the erection of a science building as an addition to the architectural equipment of the school, and other additions are contemplated to meet the growing requirements of the school, which has come to be recognized as a valuable acquisition to the social and cultural life of the city.

The property thus held by the Eastern Division consists of a beautiful building, in addition to those mentioned, the old parent school, situated in the center of a splendid tract, a dormitory for women which will accommodate about seventy-five persons, and a tract of about sixty acres adapted in every way to an extension of the school as it may grow, and for all garden and experimental agricultural purposes. The donation of the Ball brothers also includes a tract of land of about equal size which has been transferred to a trust company in trust, to be used for the benefit of the institution. A set of six tennis courts have been laid out in the grounds and other accommodations provided for the recreation of the students. The attendance at the school has grown steadily since the institution was placed under state control in 1918 and during the past summer more than 1,200 students were enrolled. By action of the board of trustees in 1922 an addition was made to the name of the institution, the title of which now reads, the Ball Teachers College, Eastern Division Indiana State Normal School, in honor of the donors of the plant who continue to maintain their interest in the institution. A training school for teachers is maintained at the normal school, one of the grade schools of the city and the city high school being utilized for this purpose, and an extension course is maintained in which nearly one thousand students are enrolled in the various classes. The curriculum and direction of this school are identical with those of the parent school at Terre Haute.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Under the provisions of Sec. 5 of Art. X of the first constitution of the state of Indiana county libraries could be established and maintained out of funds derived from the sale of lots reserved in the county towns or county seats. Such a library was established in Delaware county and was long maintained, the books being cared for in an upper room of the old court house, but just when it was established is not known owing to the loss of the early records of the board of county commissioners. This old county library served a good purpose but like so many similar establishments in the state never became distinctly popular on account of lack of availability. Most of these county libraries in Indiana long ago succumbed to the essential defects of the system—distance from the borrower and indifferent or inefficient direction. The last legislation in their behalf was in 1852. Later, under the provisions of the new constitution, came the township libraries. It has been said that "while the township library system was a thing of short life, it is doubtful whether the same amount of legislation and the same amount of money expended ever accomplished more for the higher life of Indiana than was accomplished in this instance."

The creation of the township library was a part of the general act providing for and creating a general system of common schools. Under the provisions of this act of 1852 these township libraries were "in charge of the boards of township trustees" and "such trustees shall be accountable for the preservation of said libraries." It is not difficult therefor to account for the eventual disappearance of such collections of books as thus were installed. By various makeshift amendments this law was so altered that the township library practically legally ceased to exist in 1867 when the funds to be raised for public township libraries were diverted to the erection of the state normal school, and this continued as the situation with respect to all counties in the state, save Marion, until in 1873, when city councils were empowered to levy a tax for library purposes; which appears to be the beginning of the modern library organization and control—that is, the beginning of the movement to make the library municipal property. And it was thus that in 1873 was inaugurated a new movement for the creation of an adequate public library at Muncie.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AT SELMA.

ONE OF SELMA'S CHURCHES.

BEGINNING OF THE CITY LIBRARY

The city's right to provide for a city library under this law was discussed in council but nothing officially definite was done in the matter until in the next year. In the meantime some of the "forward looking" men of the town were talking library and in the spring of 1874 formal action was taken. At a meeting called for the purpose of discussing the project by Hamilton S. McRea, then superintendent of the city schools, and held at the court house on the evening of May 30, 1874, a library association was organized, the initial stockholders in the enterprise being Mr. McRae, Walter March, William B. Kline, William Brotherton, Carlton E. Shipley, Thomas J. Brady, Erville B. Bishop, James Boyce, Marcus C. Smith, William Glenn, James N. Templar, Stanton Hussey, Frank Ellis, N. F. Ethell, David H. Case and John W. Ryan. On the following July 31 the city council passed an ordinance donating $3,000 to the project, which thus was got under way without much further delay.

The city donated for library purposes the east room on the second floor of the city building free of rent, the space was filled with the proper furniture, the old books held over from the county and township libraries and from the dwindling libraries of the old Philalethian and Workingmen's societies were collected, about 3,000 volumes in all, Mrs. Harriet L. Patterson was installed as librarian, such new books as the funds on hand would warrant were purchased, and on January 9, 1875, the new free public library was opened. It is but proper to say that many books were donated to the library by private individuals. The circulating library of Henry C. Marsh, comprising something more than 1,300 volumes, also was taken over and thus before the end of its first year the public library had become fairly well stocked.

The library was fortunate in being appointed, soon after its establishment, as the repository for this congressional district of the publications of Congress and the original deposit in this behalf, with continuing accretions, gives a special value to the fine collection in the library's reference room. The popularity of the library was assured from the beginning. The librarian's report for the year ending March 31, 1877, two years after the formal opening of the library, shows that 11,979 books were issued during the year. In the next year there were issued 17,120 books, indicative of a rapidly growing interest in the library. In addition to this the reference and reading rooms of the library were growing in popularity as their accessibility

gradually became known in the community. As the mayor's report on the general welfare of the city in the year 1878 well said: "This extensive reading by the people cannot fail to have an influence for good, present and future, to the people and to the city."

THE GIFT OF ANDREW CARNEGIE

On the richly adorned facade of the Muncie public library there is carved "Muncie Public Library," supplemented by the inscription: "This building the gift of Andrew Carnegie. Built Anno Domini 1902—Law, Science, Prose, Art, Poetry, Music." And thereby hangs a tale. When about the beginning of the present century the library beneficences of Andrew Carnegie began to attract national attention, a movement was set on foot to enlist the interest of the old "iron master" in the direction of Muncie. The library board turned the matter over to the Commercial Club and that organization in February 27, 1901, on motion of the late J. A. Daily, created a committee which addressed Mr. Carnegie in this behalf, asking him "to investigate the conditions, which we believe will make the project worthy of a place in your splendid scheme of public benefaction," and at the same time pointing out that "we already have a fair beginning for a public library; if we had a building worth $50,000 it could be liberally maintained and would be a perpetual fountain of intelligence and worthy of your noble efforts." The answer to this was "if the city of Muncie will furnish a suitable site and agree to maintain a free public library at a cost of not less than $5,000 per year, Mr. Carnegie will be glad to give $50,000 for a building." This was dated March 8. At a meeting of the council held on the 11th following the Carnegie proposition was accepted and a committee appointed to make arrangements for carrying the agreement into effect. On the following July 29 this committee recommended the purchase of the Shirk corner, southeast corner of Jackson and Jefferson streets, at a cost of $13,000 and the council concurred in the recommendation. The George W. Spilker residence which in 1894 had been donated to the city for library purposes, was sold for $6,000, which sum was applied on the purchase price of the Shirk corner, building plans speedily were carried out and on January 1, 1904, the present handsome library building, erected at a cost of just under $56,000, was dedicated and the keys formally turned over to the library board by the then mayor, Charles W. Sherritt. The library board, a continuing body, serves by appointment, two members being appointed by the city

school board, two by the city council, two by the circuit court judge and one by the township trustee, this latter official also ex-officio being a member.

Mrs. Patterson, the first librarian, served in that capacity for six years and in 1881 was succeeded by Mrs. Caroline Fleming, who in 1890 was succeeded by Emma Sparr, who in the next year was succeeded by Katherine Wilson. In 1903 Artena M. Chapin was appointed librarian and thus was serving at the time the new library was opened. She was succeeded in 1911 by Margaret Edna Streeter, who on March 1, 1917, was succeeded by the present incumbent, Mary Torrance, a trained librarian, whose present staff consists of Eugenia Raymond, assistant; children's librarian, Susan R. Weimer; extension, Lois Ingling; circulation, Katherine Jarvis, and custodian, W. S. Martin, the latter of whom has been connected with the library for many years. In 1906 branch libraries were established at Avondale, Congerville and Whiteley and these branches, together with the weekly trips of the book wagons which now cover the township, make books easily available to all within the immediate scope of the library's circulation area.

The growth of the library's influence may be gauged by the following figures from the current (1923) statistical report of the librarian: Books, 44,884; borrowers, 18,379; circulation (non-fiction), 49,422; fiction, 183,301. The present annual income of the library is in the neighborhood of $25,000, provided by a .05 levy placed both by the city and by Center township. It is interesting to note that the Muncie public library has been selected by the Illinois State Library School as one of the libraries in which the seniors of the school may do practical work. This library also was selected by the Indiana state library commission to be visited by a representative of the Philippine government who was observing the work of a selected group of American libraries. From time to time the library has profited by generous donations both of books and curios and of the latter there now is a sufficient collection to form the nucleus of a pretty good local museum when the steps toward the creation of such an institution shall be taken. Several valuable works of art also have been donated, these latter including a characteristic bit of the work of Wayman Adams, who was born and reared in Muncie and who now is recognized as one of America's leading portrait painters, making his home in New York. The Muncie public library is the only tax-supported library in the county. The normal school has a library of more than 8,000 volumes.

CHAPTER XIII

CHURCHES OF DELAWARE COUNTY

The history of the settlement period of this country shows that wherever men gathered in settlements their first thought after getting themselves housed was of church and school, temples for worship and temples for learning. As has been shown, church and school more often than not were the same, for the little log house which served as a place for the schooling of the youth not infrequently served for the time as a place for the worship of the elders.

The church, architecturally, at least, in this county has been a gradual evolution, even as has been the school. It's a far cry from the humble log church in the wildwood to the handsome and substantial edifices in which the people of the county today gather for worship, but no one will dare say that the worship of the fathers was any less sincere or fervent, the service of the heart any less deeply felt that was rendered in the cabin than that rendered in the stately edifices of today; or that the quavering voices pitched to the vibrant tones of the old "tuning fork" of the pioneer precentor fell less short of the Throne of Grace than those of today attuned to the deep and reverberant notes of the costly pipe organ. The heart behind it all remains much the same.

At first the pioneers were content—perforce—to erect their church buildings in much the same fashion as they erected their homes and their school buildings—following the lines of least resistance in woodscraft architecture. After a while, as saw mills came in or brick kilns were established, these log houses gave way to the humble frame or modest brick structure, ample in size for the needs of the congregation. As settlement advanced, these houses became too limited in dimensions and others, a little better in style and more commodious, were erected to supplant them. Then, during the practically reconstructive days of the '80s and '90s of the past century, when all forms of human endeavor hereabout were being accelerated, many of the present handsome and imposing edifices were erected—proper symbols of the growth and increase of the community. Others were rebuilt even as late as the early years of the present century,

but church building in this county, for this generation, practically was completed twenty years ago. And the same tearing down and rebuilding process will no doubt be carried on by the succeeding generation and by each succeeding one. While the saying that each generation makes its own religion is not one of common acceptance, it has been proved practically true that in this country each generation does make its own churches. Will another generation, fifty years hence, smile at what they perhaps may regard as the "humble" proportions of the churches of today, even as this generation is wont to smile at the "humble" proportions of those accommodations which served so well the needs of the fathers?

FIRST CHURCH SERVICE IN COUNTY

Such is the impulse of the missionary spirit that the church generally is found in advance of government. It therefore may be taken for granted that formal religious services had been held in various parts of the territory now comprised within the confines of Delaware county some time before this county had been constituted as a separate civic unit. As has been pointed out, there were numerous settlers in the southeastern part of what is now this county some years prior to the date of organization and it is undoubted that these settlers had been enjoying, at least periodically, the ministrations of the ministers of the gospel, for the local missionary spirit was strong in those days and the itinerant preacher occasionally would be found wherever "two or three" could be gathered together to hear the message he had to bring. In mild weather meetings would be held at a convenient point in the woods at the crossing of the trails and in inclement weather some settler would be found who gladly would open his cabin to such of his widely separated neighbors as would come to hear the gospel upon notice that some missioner was due to be heard in that neighborhood.

It was these early meetings in the cabins that have created confusion regarding statements with relation to the first church in the county, the claim to this distinction being made by several communities in the county. There is a difference, however, between these neighborhood meetings held on the call of the itinerant missioner of the period and a formal church organization with a settled pastor and officers of the church, a definite meeting place and a recognized connection with a ruling body, and this difference ought to be taken into account in a consideration of the several claims along this line.

However, it is certain that the church was early in evidence. The people would not have had it otherwise. The pioneers of this community were—with an occasional exception to prove the rule—a god-fearing, upright people with proper impulses toward the right and their rules of conduct were based upon the book of discipline of the church of their fathers. While they differed widely and sometimes fiercely in matters of minor interpretation of the Book which was their general guide, the same book guided all and was the foundation rock of the church, whatever the denomination or sect thus represented.

While unhappily there are no fixed dates or definite records to establish the circumstances, there is a pretty definite traditional belief that the first religious services held in what is now Delaware county were held in the settlement effected along Prairie creek, on the promising loam lands there in what presently came to be the New Burlington neighborhood in Perry township, in the early '20s by the Vanarsdals, the Lees, the Blunts and the Richardsons, who were among the first permanent settlers of the county. This party came in in the spring of 1820, when it became known that the lands here presently were going to be opened for settlement and were thus here, maintaining their "squatter sovereignty" when the survey was being made of the lands preparatory to being placed on the market. Cornelius Vanarsdal was a man of deep religious convictions and training and according to neighborhood tradition lost no time after the settlement had been established in seeing that religious observances were maintained in the new community. It has been written that it was he who "conducted the first religious services, soon after the arrival of the little colony. His house was the temple in which they assembled for worship, and denominational preferences were forgotten in the interest each one felt in hearing the gospel expounded in a region so lately the home of darkness." It was in this same settlement, on the land then occupied by Aaron Richardson, that the first schoolhouse in Delaware county was erected, and thus Perry township with apparent propriety may lay claim both to the first school and the first church in the county. Cornelius Vanarsdal later was the leading factor in the formal organization of a congregation of the Christian church at New Burlington and was its first pastor.

During the '20s there also came to be a considerable settlement in what is now Liberty township and it is known that itinerant preachers visited the settlements there prior to the date of the organization of the county in 1827 and the establishment of the county town, Cor-

nelius Vanarsdal's influence also being felt there in the Smithfield settlement along the river, south of the present town of Selma, and thus religious services had been held at various places in the county prior to the establishment of the Muncietown settlement.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHURCH IN MUNCIE

It is commonly accepted that the first formal attempt to effect a church organization in old Muncietown was in 1829, two years following the location of the county seat at that point, when the Rev. Charles Downey held services in the then newly constructed court room, in the county building erected just north of Main street on the west side of High street. Other "circuit riders" continued to make this a point for intermittent service until in 1836 the Muncie circuit was formed. In 1839 the Methodists erected a small frame meeting house (30 by 40 feet in dimension) at the northwest corner of Washington and Elm streets, a picture of which building is presented in this volume. It is said that the cost of this first church building erected in Muncie was $450. An early reminiscence has it that the pulpit of this church occupied the north end of the room and was of the then customary "box" type, with two steps leading up to the enclosure, and a bench against the wall. The preacher entered the box pulpit and closed the door, thus separating himself from the people. On either side of the pulpit were benches, these constituting the two "amen corners." The seats were in four rows, a double row in the center, two aisles, and a single row next the walls. The men occupied the west half of the room, the women the east half. A door on each side gave entrance. Candles lighted the room at night. The preacher "lined out" the hymns and Job Swain led the singing. During prayer all kneeled on the bare floor.

At the quarterly conference held in this church in 1851 the Sunday school (said to have been the only one then in the county) reported an average attendance of fifty pupils and seven teachers. The entire claim on the Muncie station, including the preacher's salary, was $434. In 1853 the congregation bought the lot at the northwest corner of Mulberry and Jackson streets and began the erection of a two-story brick church, with stone basement. The lower part was finished and occupied that year. Two years later the auditorium was completed and the edifice was dedicated, July 20, 1856. This was historic old Simpson chapel. The cost of erection was $4,467.80. This edifice served the congregation until the erection of the present High

Street (northwest corner of High and Adams streets) Methodist Episcopal church in 1888. This edifice, which cost $26,000, was dedicated on June 2, 1889, and in 1901 was remodeled to meet the growing demands of the congregation.

It is said that the first service held in Muncie in behalf of the Baptists was in 1835, when itinerant Baptist preachers began their ministrations here, the best remembered of these having been Elder Robert Truesdale. The followers of this faith apparently were not strong numerically and did not become sufficiently well organized to form a "class" until in 1859, the date of this organization having been September 11 of that year. There were twelve members of this class and arrangements were made for the holding of services once a month in the court room. Two years later they had developed to a point requiring a meeting house of their own and their first church building was dedicated on June 8, 1862. This building, a plain structure, 38 by 48, cost $2,131. The church became self-supporting and the congregation grew until in 1889, under the pastorate of the Rev. L. S. Clevenger, the present First Baptist church edifice at the southwest corner of Charles and Jefferson streets was erected at a cost of $27,000.

Presbyterianism was introduced into Delaware county by the Rev. Robert Irwin, of excellent memory, who in the spring of 1838 held meetings in the southeastern part of the county. He then came on to Muncietown and on Thursday, April 5, 1838, held a meeting in the court room. His message was heard with attention and on the 14th of July following he was able to constitute a formal band of Presbyterians, nine in number, and in the following October moved here with his family and settled down to a pastorate which continued for twelve years and which left the impress of "Parson" Irwin's personality indellibly stamped upon the consciousness of the growing community. At the first communion service held by Parson Irwin seven were added to the congregation and at the second, twenty-one. Concerning the first sermon he preached in Muncietown, there in the court room of the first court house, a reminiscence of Parson Irwin printed many years ago says that "as I was standing on the old rickety bench used by the judge, presenting, with a good deal of earnestness, the claims of the gospel, my attention was drawn particularly to a noble-looking, intelligent man sitting on a chair in front of and near me, down whose hard cheeks the tears were trickling. He said to me afterward that his early religious training was so forcibly brought to his mind as to produce this unusual effect upon

him. This was Samuel Collier, the county surveyor, whose subsequent sudden and unexpected death was greatly lamented by his family and friends."

FIRST TEMPERANCE MEETING IN THE VILLAGE

"About this time," continues the Irwin reminiscences, "the first temperance meeting was held in the old court house. The attendance was very large and the subject was one of thrilling interest to the people, for those in the opposition were in as great earnest as its friends. Three clergymen were the orators of the occasion. Brother Posey of the Methodist Episcopal church and I were its advocates, but the third, whose name I forbear to mention [Abraham Buckles], a Hard-shell Baptist, spoke at some length in opposition to the cause of temperance. I recollect one of his arguments was that St. Paul recommended Timothy to take a little wine for his stomach's sake; the second was, that our fathers had fought, bled and died for liberty and, for one, he would not let us take his liberty away. Warren Stewart presided and Dr. Kennedy was secretary. Jack and Russey (the millers), Dr. Garst and other leading men were among its most active friends. Aaron Corey, for whom nature had done much in giving him a genial heart, was there, but feared a downfall for his craft, for he kept a continual buzzing around among the opposition. He kept a whiskey shop or doggery."

In April, 1843, Parson Irwin carried on a "revival" in the old court room. "On the second Sabbath of this revival," he wrote, "the influence of the Spirit was so powerful, even at the introduction of public worship, that the clerk, T. S. Neely, was overcome and could not proceed, and Colonel Sayre, attempting to raise the tune, immediately filled to overflowing and failed. After a moment's calm I commenced a tune. Frequently, through the services, not only on that day but that whole occasion, I observed the tearful eye and heard the groans of the sin-sick heart."

It is evident that the pioneers took their religious "revivals" seriously, at least while the emotion persisted. Along this same line, and referring to an earlier revival in Muncietown, Minus Turner's reminiscences (1880) have it that "there were two preachers came here about the year 1830, during the winter. They held a couple of meetings and were solicited to remain here and preach. They were on their way West and after some persuasion they agreed to come back, which they did in a few weeks, and one of them, Babcock, re-

mained and conducted a series of meetings that captured the town in toto—or nearly so. About everybody over sixteen years of age joined church except Goldsmith Gilbert and myself. These preachers were Methodist itinerants and their meetings were held in a little log building on the north side of Main street, between Liberty and Cherry, near a little brick building which I built."

DIFFICULTIES ATTENDING CHURCH BUILDING

In consequence of the revival held by the Presbyterians in the spring of 1843 quite a number of new members were added to the roll of the congregation, which thus was enabled to see itself clear to the erection of a meeting house. Thomas Kirby, whose wife was a member of the congregation, donated the four lots now occupied by the church and manse at Charles and Mulberry streets, and four years later the first church edifice, a square frame building, forty feet in dimensions, was erected. This edifice served the congregation until in 1857, when the old frame structure was torn down and a brick church building was erected at the point now occupied by the Johnson block in Walnut street. In 1868-9 a two-story brick parsonage was built at the point now occupied by the Presbyterian church. The old brick church in Walnut street served the congregation for about thirty-five years, or until 1892, when contracts were let for the erection of the present monumental stone edifice. This edifice and the adjoining manse (now used for church institutional purposes) were completed in June, 1894, at an aggregate cost of near $40,000.

In connection with the erection of the first church building put up by the Presbyterians in the early '40s it will be interesting to recall something of the difficulties which attended church building in "the good old days." A very interesting narrative of this church written by Thomas S. Neely, one of the founders of the church, more than forty years ago, sets out that after the Kirby donation of lots was made "a solicitation of subscriptions for the purpose of building the church was immediately commenced with the following result: Charles F. Willard, $100; Russey & Jack, $100; Dr. S. P. Anthony, $30; George W. Garst, $35; G. C. Gilbert, $25; John Guthrie, $40, with many others, almost everyone who was asked subscribing cheerfully to the popular enterprise, in amounts ranging from $20 down, but few being less than $5." Work then was begun on the building, but unforeseen difficulties confronted the project. A fire in the building contractor's drying kiln destroyed the finished lumber laid

up for the purpose and the contractor's financial loss and other causes delayed the job, "which was accomplished, but in a very indifferent and unworkmanlike manner, after a lapse of about four years from the date of commencement."

Continuing, the Neely narrative sets out that "thus a debt of more than $600 had been accumulated and the means to liquidate it were not at hand. The principal claimant, Dr. Anthony, becoming anxious for the return of his money, grew impatient and threatened execution and sale of the property." Thus confronted by the necessity of action, the officers of the church armed their pastor, Parson Irwin, with an open letter "to our brethren in the East" pointing out the distressing fact that "we are exposed to the disgraceful and uncompromising requirements of the law;" that "we have exerted ourselves and we are unable to collect money that is absolutely necessary to save a tottering, feeble church from ruin and disgrace," and that "now, dear brethren, in view of the above facts, we turn our attention to you, whom God hath blessed with riches of this world, hoping you will put forth a benevolent hand and save a tottering, feeble church from ruin and disgrace." This letter was signed by Thomas S. Neely, Jonathan Wachtell, John Galbraith and John C. Helm, as elders, and Benjamin Sayre and Thomas Barnes, as deacons. Armed with this appeal, Parson Irwin visited the churches at Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore and came back with about $500, enough to see the work through and release Doctor Anthony's claim. This was in 1845. Three years later, in 1848, the congregation got into a row over the contemplated use of a new hymn book, the differences of opinion, according to the Neely narrative, becoming serious and almost savoring of open rupture. In October of the next year (1849) Parson Irwin resigned his pastorate. "Whatever may have been the causes that induced this step," wrote Mr. Neely, "the pleasant memories clustering around the experiences of the pastoral relation are sufficient guaranty of the high appreciation of this people for an honored pastor."

In 1913 the late John C. Eiler, one time postmaster of Muncie and for some years a newspaper man in that city, compiled and published an interesting and informative pamphlet, the "History of the First Presbyterian Church of Muncie," from its organization in 1838 to 1913, which has definitely preserved for the congregation of that church all the essential data relating to the days of the church's beginnings and to its development and which therefore is treasured in many households in that congregation.

DEVELOPMENT OF OTHER CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS

The Disciples of Christ or "Christians," then popularly known as "Campbellites," in deference to Alexander Campbell, founder of the sect, introduced their doctrines here in 1848, when Elder Benjamin Franklin was given consent to hold a series of meetings in the hall of the old county seminary building, which occupied the present site of the Jefferson school building. Some converts to the new doctrine were made and further ministrations were carried on here by apostles of Campbell, but no attempt was made to effect a formal organization until in the summer of 1865, when under the direction of Elder George W. Thompson the nucleus of the present congregations of this faith in Muncie was formed. Meetings at first were held in the homes of local Disciples and during the middle '70s for a time in old Walling hall. In 1875 a lot was bought at the corner of Jackson and Council streets and a building was erected at a cost of about $4,000, this edifice being dedicated on November 21, 1875. Twenty years later it was found that the congregation had grown to such proportions as to demand new quarters and the present church lot at the southeast corner of Jackson and Elm streets was purchased and in 1894 the Jackson Street Christian church was erected at a cost, including lot and furnishings, of about $30,000.

In 1892 a congregation of Christians (American Christian Convention) differing slightly from the Disciples was formed at Muncie, the meeting being held in a public hall, where services were held until in 1896 when a temporary church building was erected at the northeast corner of North and Elm streets, to which was given the name of the First Christian church. This edifice served the purposes of the congregation for about six years, or until in 1903, when the present edifice of the First church was erected at a cost of something like $20,000.

It was in 1859 that the Universalists effected an organization in Muncie. In the miscellaneous records of the county carried in the recorder's office there is recorded as of date February 4, 1859, the articles of association of the First Universalist Church Building Association, it being set out therein that "We, the undersigned, do hereby voluntarily associate ourselves together for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a suitable building for publick worship and such other moral and literary purposes as may be agreed upon, to be located in Muncie, Delaware county, Indiana, to be called the First Universalist Church Building Association. Any person may become a

member of this association by signing this article." Then follows a description of the corporate seal of the association and the names of Sam W. Harlan, Jahiel Graham, Thomas Kirby, Adam Wolfe, James Hodge, John Jack, Jacob H. Wysor, Alfred Kilgore, William B. Kline, Peter Fullhart and S. I. Watson, several of these, as will be recognized by those familiar with the traditions of the town, having been among the "leading citizens" of the town at that time. The records of this organization show that under the direction of the Rev. B. F. Foster the congregation was organized on the following February 18. At a meeting held in the following April a resolution was adopted accepting the use of Putnam hall for meetings, the proprietor of this hall having donated its use for that purpose. In October the new congregation "concluded arrangements with Brother Gifford, of Ohio, to preach once a month for an indefinite period of time, or until a suitable person can be obtained as settled pastor." In the meantime two lots at the corner of Madison and Jackson streets (present site of the Universalist church) had been procured from Thomas Kirby and work at once was begun on the erection of a church edifice, which was completed in due time and was dedicated on September 9, 1860. In the following October the Rev. Josiah Davis, of Illinois, was installed as pastor, but difficulties presently arose in the congregation and "it was found necessary for him to sever his connection with the society and seek another field of labor." That was in December, 1861, and it was not until in October of the following year that another pastor was called, the choice falling upon the Rev. E. Case, under whose ministrations "the church became quiet and peace reigned in the bosom of the church." In 1899 the Universalist church building was extensively remodeled and has since been further improved, with a view to the extension of the institutional activities to which the members of the congregation long have lent themselves.

DEVELOPMENT OF TWO MEMORIAL CHURCHES

It also was in 1859 that the first service under the direction of a minister of the Protestant Episcopal church was held in Muncie, the Presbyterians opening their meeting house for this service, which was conducted by Bishop Upfield of the Episcopal diocese of Indiana in response to an invitation on the part of two or three persons of this faith then living in Muncie. It is narrated, however, that "no effort was made to organize the few scattered members of the flock into a congregation at that time and, so far as can be learned, the services

of the church were not again celebrated in public until about the year 1870, when Rev. George H. Engle came from Indianapolis, at the invitation of Miss Mary Burbank and Mrs. Carrie J. McCulloch, and conducted public worship in the Presbyterian church, preaching on Monday and Tuesday evenings." It then appears that "five years elapsed without any further effort in this direction," and that it was "largely due to the influence and labors of Mrs. J. A. Heinsohn that the organization finally was accomplished." At a meeting of friends of the faith held in the parlors of the Kirby House on an evening in March, 1875, it was decided to effect an organization and a committee composed of Charles F. Willard, J. M. Kirby, A. R. Brown, A. H. Hamilton, J. E. Burson, J. A. Heinsohn and J. D. Williams was appointed to take the initial steps in that behalf. The Rev. Jesse R. Bicknell was assigned to the charge of the mission and meetings began to be held in the Wysor theater and later in the city council room, until presently a small church building was erected on a lot donated by Mrs. J. W. Burson on Walnut street. There the congregation worshiped until in 1881, when a lot at the southeast corner of Adams and Mulberry streets (present site of the *Star* building) was purchased and the church moved onto its new foundation, where it continued to serve the needs of the congregation until the present Episcopal edifice on East Adams street was erected in 1907 by the late George F. McCulloch as a memorial to his mother, Mrs. Caroline McCulloch, who was among the initial movers in the work of the church here and who continued active in that service until her death, and to his wife, who also was one of the most active workers in the parish. This building was enlarged during the summer of 1923, and at the same time J. W. Perkins erected in memory of his wife the Perkins Memorial manse.

It was in 1875 that the Quakers, or Friends, got their start in Muncie, Friends in and near the city and belonging to the Meeting at Winchester sending up a request for the establishment at Muncie of a Preparative Meeting of Friends. This request was granted and the Meeting was organized with eighteen members, twelve of whom were adults, and with Samuel T. Haines and Mary H. Goddard, the latter of whom is said to have been "mainly influential in starting the movement," as overseers. Mrs. Mary Burson gave the new Meeting a small frame building on the north side of the square rent free as a meeting house and presently at a "revival" held at Walling's hall by Nathan and Esther Frame, the first ministers, a sufficient number of additional members were secured to render feasible the

projection of plans for a regular meeting house, which was finished, at the southeast corner of Wall (Seymour) and Mulberry streets, and occupied in January, 1880. In 1903 the Friends purchased a lot at the corner of Adams and Cherry street and in 1906 began the erection of the present handsome stone memorial edifice which stands there and which was dedicated to the service of the Friends on February 2, 1908.

OTHER CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS IN MUNCIE

The Methodist Protestants effected an organization in Muncie in 1872, under the direction of the Rev. J. H. Luse, and took over the church building which had been erected by the Evangelical Association at 614 East Jackson street in 1868, but which had been abandoned by this association by reason of lack of continuing interest, and there worshiped until in 1893 when the old building was torn down and the present M. P. church was erected, at a cost of about $7,000. It was on April 10, 1889, at a meeting held in the old Commercial Club's rooms in the Boyce block on Main street that a number of persons holding to the faith of the United Presbyterian communion effected an organization, under the direction of the Rev. J. T. Wilson, nineteen persons forming the initial membership of the congregation, which in the fall of the following year began the erection of a church building at the corner of Adams and Ebright streets, which building was completed and dedicated on December 7, 1890, at a cost of about $8,000. On January 31, 1892, this edifice was destroyed by fire but was rebuilt in that same year, and in 1906 a parsonage was built at the north end of the church lot.

Though in the days of the beginning of the settlement here an occasional Catholic missioner would send out word in advance that Mass would be celebrated for the benefit of such of the few persons of that faith as then resided within the confines of the Muncietown trade area, there was no definite effort to establish a mission here until in 1853, when, with the coming of the railroad Father Maloney was sent here from Indianapolis to investigate the field. He held Mass in the home of Patrick Tuhey, the first Catholic to take up permanent residence here, the Tuhey house then occupying the corner now occupied by the public library at the southeast corner of Jackson and Jefferson streets. The families of Nicholas Eyler and Peter Mutch were the only other Catholic families in the vicinity. Father Maloney made this a station on his missionary rounds and Mass was

celebrated monthly here by him until in 1858, when he was succeeded by Father Clarke and other missioners until in 1869, by which time there had come to be quite a number of other Catholic families in town and in the vicinity, when Fr. Lawrence Lamour, of the Union City parish, undertook to build a church here. A site was bought at the corner of Charles and Hackley streets and in 1873 the first Catholic church edifice was erected there, a brick building 35 by 60, and dedicated to the honor of St. Lawrence, which name the parish ever since has borne. In December, 1874, the Rev. William G. Schmidt was asigned to St. Lawrence's, the parish at that time comprising something more than forty families. In 1881 he caused to be built the first parochial school, which later was extended to its present proportions, and in 1895 the present church edifice was erected, the dedicatory ceremonies being conducted under the direction of Bishop Rademacher. St. Lawrence's parish is said now to have a material property valued in excess of $100,000.

And thus the foundations of the present ample church equipment in Muncie were laid. With the coming of the "new era" consequent on the development of the industries growing out of the discovery of natural gas here in the late '80s and the consequent increase in population, church interests expanded with those of a merely material character and have kept fully abreast of development along other lines, until now there are no fewer than forty-nine church or religious organizations carrying on their work in Muncie, these being as follows: Avondale Methodist Episcopal, Beth-El Temple (Jewish), Brethren Mission, Church of the Soul (Spiritualist), Congerville Church of Christ, Twenty-fifth Street Christian, First Baptist, First Brethren, First Christian, First Church of Christ (Scientist), First Methodist Protestant, First Presbyterian, First Unity Spiritualist, Five Points Nazarene Mission, Fountain Square United Brethren, Free Methodist, Friends Memorial, Grace Episcopal, High Street Methodist Episcopal, Holy Trinity Evangelical Lutheran, Industry United Brethren, Jackson Street Christian (Disciples), Madison Street Methodist Episcopal, Muncie Full Gospel Tabernacle (interdenominational), Normal City Methodist Episcopal, Normal City United Brethren, Pentecostal Church of God, Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, Pentecostal Mission, Pilgrim Holiness, Riverside United Brethren, St. John's Universalist, St. Lawrence's Catholic, Second Christian, Separate Baptist, Seventh-Day Adventist, Twelfth Street Baptist, United Presbyterian, Union Home Mission, Walnut Street Baptist, Whiteley Methodist Episcopal, a Salvation Army band and

the eight Negro churches, Antioch Baptist, Bethel A. M. E., Calvary Baptist, Church of God, Shaffer Chapel A. M. E., Trinity M. E., Triumphant and Union Baptist, besides active organizations of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the Young Women's Christian Association.

OTHER CHURCHES AND SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

No less well organized is the church life in the other towns of the county and from all accounts the various churches are able to report progress. At Albany there is a Methodist Episcopal church and a Christian church. At Cowan the Christians (Disciples), the Methodist Protestants and the Friends have churches. There are churches of the Methodist Episcopal, the Christian and the United Brethren at Daleville. There is a Union Methodist Episcopal church at Desoto. At Eaton there is a Methodist Episcopal church and a Christian church. Gaston has a Methodist Episcopal church, a Methodist Protestant church and a church of the Church of the Nazarene. There is a Brethren church at Oakville and a Methodist Episcopal church at Shideler. Selma has a Methodist Episcopal church, a United Presbyterian and a United Brethren church and Yorktown has three churches, the Methodist Episcopal, the Methodist Protestant and the Christian.

For many years the Delaware County Ministerial Association has been an active body, nominally comprehending all sections of the county in its membership, though practically of late years its active membership seems to be confined chiefly to the ranks of Muncie clergymen. M. W. Butler, pastor of the First Christian church of Muncie, is the present secretary of this body and the other members are as follows: J. H. Mitchell, Walnut Street Baptist; George L. Studebaker, Church of the Brethren; J. L. Kinnell, First Brethren; S. G. Fisher, Jackson Street Christian (Disciples); W. G. Everson, First Baptist; C. A. Sanders, Congerville Disciples; Max W. Shaffer, Christian; Marshall M. Day, Grace Episcopal; William J. Sayers, Friends Memorial; Charles W. Sweet, retired; G. S. Albert, Holy Trinity Lutheran; J. J. Fred, Eaton Methodist Episcopal; Heber D. Ketcham, High Street Methodist Episcopal; J. H. Runkle, Madison Street Methodist Episcopal; Dale C. Beatty, Normal City Methodist Episcopal; James A. Beatty (late deceased), district superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal church; J. Walter Gibson, evangelist same; F. W. Stevenson, First Methodist Protestant; C. W. Carpenter, Bethel

African M. E.; John W. Nicely, First Presbyterian; P. H. Parsons, Salvation Army; O. F. Lidy, Riverside United Brethren; J. A. Brenneman, Normal City United Brethren; C. C. Fruth, Industry United Brethren; M. E. Staddler, Fountain Square United Brethren; Ray H. Turley, Center United Brethren; Harry A. Hersey, St. John's Universalist; J. E. Hawes, Cowan Disciples; J. H. Palmer, Avondale Methodist Episcopal; J. A. Reuley, Methodist Episcopal, and David Davies and C. U. Wade, retired.

A time stained document now ninety years old, held as one of the prized possessions of the Muncie public library, carries a minute of the "Munseytown Sunday School," as of date June 2, 1834, this brief minute setting out that the school "met at the court house; officers present: George W. Green, superintendent; Samuel P. Anthony, corresponding secretary; teachers—William Fitzpatrick, third class, male class; Elizabeth Killough, first class, female class; Louise Gilbert, second class, female class; Nancy Liston, third class, female class; John Marshall, P. T., second class, male class." With this is the printed "regulations" of the "Muncietown Sabbath Union" (without date but apparently contemporary with the above) on a blank form evidently supplied by the State Sabbath School Association. It is interesting to note here the two forms of the spelling of the name of the old town, the "seys" and the "cies" apparently for years having been unable to get together on a common form, a point that has been noted elsewhere. This old-time printed form carries thirteen regulations, the ninth of which follows: "The Selected Scripture Lessons shall be used, so that every class shall receive instruction on the same lesson at the same time and the lessons for the next Sabbath shall be announced at the close of the school: it shall be the duty of the teachers to prepare themselves for this lesson by a careful attention to it during the week. An examination on these lessons shall take place quarterly by the superintendent."

The Delaware County Sunday School Association is a continuing body of many years of activity, and the majority of the evangelical churches of the county have affiliation with it. From the best available records, it is apparent that the first organization of this sort was effected at a meeting held at Muncie on August 22, 1870, when the following officers were elected: President, Rev. Robert Irwin; secretary, J. F. Nickey; treasurer, J. E. Langdon. Vice presidents were named as follows: In Muncie, Mrs. James Sparr and Nettie Gallahan, for Center township; in Mt. Pleasant township, James Montgomery; Harrison township, Doctor Morgan; Washington, Mor-

ris Jones; Union, J. H. Studebaker; Niles, Amos Wilson; Delaware, James Orr; Liberty, Doctor Black; Perry, A. H. Kennedy; Monroe, D. M. Tuttle; Salem, J. M. Shirey, and Hamilton, N. Shafer. The first annual meeting of this association was held at old Simpson Chapel (Methodist Episcopal) at Muncie on the following October 24 and among others prominently mentioned, besides the above, as taking a part in that meeting were the Rev. O. M. Todd, the Rev. James Heath, the Rev. Mr. Fish, the Rev. J. E. Irwin, Job Swain, Conrad Kuntz, Amanda Fleming, Hattie Cowing, Mrs. John Marsh, David Miller and G. S. Maddy. In the report of this society for the year 1873 it was noted that there were no fewer than thirty-seven Sunday schools in the county affiliated with the body, with an average attendance of more than 2,200 persons. By the year 1877 this body's usefulness had extended until in eight of the county's twelve townships there had been organized township Sunday school associations, reporting to and responsive to the county organization, and a compact organization has ever since been maintained. W. L. Swanger, of Muncie, is the present president of the association.

YOUNG MEN'S AND YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

The present well established local branch of the Young Men's Christian Association at Muncie had its start in the summer of 1875 and is thus a development of nearly fifty years of unremitting endeavor on the part of those whose impulses have turned in that direction. At an informal meeting called for discussion of the project on the evening of July 11, 1875, it was decided that there was sufficient interest in such a movement in Muncie to warrant further steps and at a meeting at the Presbyterian church two evenings later (July 13), presided over by A. Hamilton and with J. T. Hensley acting as secretary, a constitution was adopted, the membership fee fixed at $2 a year and a board of directors named consisting of J. F. Nickey, George Andrews, Edward Nutting, Andrew Slinger, D. V. Buchanan, J. T. Hensley, Jonathan Adamson, James Mock, E. L. Keys, Robert C. Nelson, Thomas Brelsford, Robert Atkins, J. C. Weller, H. Fleming and J. W. Heath. These directors met at the Baptist church on the evening of the following July 19 and perfected an organization which has been maintained. It is understood that for some years the organization was hardly more than a name, but at a reorganization meeting in January, 1881, new life was injected into the movement and the following officers took hold: President, Dr. Hugh A. Cowing;

vice president, Henry Marsh; secretary, Edward Johnson; treasurer, Lettie Smith; corresponding secretary, F. S. Tyler, and executive secretary, Albert W. Clancy, who then was county superintendent of schools. A "home" then was secured for the purposes of the association, which was maintained with more or less vigor through the '80s and then was discontinued until in the late '90s, when a meeting was held at the home of A. L. Johnson and a new interest was created which eventually led to the movement which culminated in the erection of the present ample Y. M. C. A. building at the southwest corner of Adams and Jefferson streets, a movement that was carried through largely through the beneficence of the Ball brothers, large manufacturers of Muncie, whose initial subscription to the fund for a building stimulated further subscriptions and insured the erection of a building which is one of the "prides" of the town. This building, which was erected in 1913 at a cost of $250,000, is said to be the largest and best equipped Y. M. C. A. building of any town of less than 100,000 population in the United States and has proved itself to be a valuable center for various forms of social service in behalf of the young men of the city and vicinity. The present directors of this local branch of the Y. M. C. A. are as follows: President, Frank C. Ball; vice president, Joseph A. Goddard; recording secretary, John W. Dragoo; treasurer, Karl A. Oesterle, and Charles A. Wood, Hugh A. Cowing, C. S. Davis, J. G. Leffler, W. H. Denny, F. D. Rose and Myron H. Gray; general executive secretary, E. Kinney Miller.

In an attractive old dwelling house just across the street east from the Y. M. C. A. building, a well established local branch of the Young Women's Christian Association carries on its activities, these corresponding in behalf of the young women of the community to the activities carried on by the Y. M. C. A. The present officers of the Y. W. C. A. follow: President, Mrs. Harriet Johnston; vice presidents, Mrs. W. C. Stephens, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl and Lola Jackson; recording secretary, Mrs. Ray V. Sowers; treasurer, Blanche Tuhey; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. M. Anthony; general secretary, Rennie Sebring Smith; directors, Mrs. G. A. Ball, Mrs. E. W. Barrett, Mrs. Charles Davis, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Alice Fudge, Lola Jackson, Mrs. Ray P. Johnson, Mrs. S. G. Jump, Mrs. J. N. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. J. N. Maring, Mrs. William Sampson, Mrs. William F. Spencer, Mrs. Joseph Sutton, Mrs. Carl Topp, Blanche Tuhey, Mrs. W. W. Tuttle, Mrs. John Valentine and Mrs. W. C. Stephens. A fund is now accumulating and plans are under way for the erection at Muncie of an adequate building to be devoted to the uses of the Y. W. C. A.

An interesting adjunct of the local organization of the Young Men's Christian Association is Camp Crosley, at Lake Tippecanoe, a reserve created by E. B. Ball, a Muncie manufacturer, and presented to the "Y" as a memorial to his deceased son, Crosley Ball, this camp providing a picturesque and admirable site for the summer outings of the members of the local organization. The local Young Women's Christian Association is also the recipient of a somewhat similar gift from the Muncie Exchange Club, which has deeded to the "Y. W." a beautiful tract on Round Lake, one of the most picturesque bodies of water in the Whitley county lake region, for the summer camp uses of that organization.

CHAPTER XIV

Clubs, Fraternities and Social Diversions

In the reminiscences of the late Nathaniel Fuller Ethell it is pointed out that "I have reason to refer to some of the sports and amusements prevalent in those days of heroic struggle with a primeval forest—some of them rude, many of them, from necessity, far different from those which a more advanced civilization affords, but none the less hearty and full of cheer. In the country there were quilting parties for the women and log-rollings, corn-huskings and barn-raisings for the men. The pioneers were helpful to one another, and many a pleasant gathering was held in their homes. Occasionally there was a dance, but these were infrequent, the quality of the pioneers being somewhat too austere for such indulgence. The men and women who made farms in the wilderness were mostly Methodists and Baptists, attending their churches whenever it was possible. If they lived within a few miles of town they came in their wagons or on horseback and listened to the words of their preachers, of whom there were vigorous expounders of the Holy Scriptures and eloquent prayers for the unregenerate.

"Hardshell Baptists held their associations at divers places to which the people of that faith went many miles to attend. Then there were the camp meetings of the Methodists, with the excitement of revivals, when many who strayed were reclaimed. Steady old Presbyterian preachers also held their followers in the straight and narrow paths of foreordination. As a whole, the community of pioneers were of a religious turn; no foolishness in their reverence for the Bible and the teachings of their ministers. The stern life they were compelled to lead fitted into their aspirations. Their occasional diversions were necessarily somewhat severe.

"Diversions in the town were more elaborate and varied than in the country. Bonfires and fireballs instead of modern pyrotechnics were made to do service on Fourth of July and at political rallies. The Fourth was usually ushered in with the firing of anvils, cheers and all sorts of noises, the louder and more varied the better. Fire-

balls were balls of cotton wicking, soaked in turpentine, and thrown blazing from one to another of adventurous salamandered hands. They made quite a showing at night. The town boasted of a colored barber, one Scott, who furnished the music for dances and balls. 'The Arkansaw Traveler,' 'Money Musk' and other tunes sawed off on his fiddle would set the legs and the feet of the hilarious saltatorians jiggering up one side and down the other of the room in fine shape. Warren H. Withers, who was publishing the Muncie *Journal,* was for several years the prime promoter of balls. These were mostly given in the dining room of the hotel. After the erection of that building, in East Main street, balls were 'pulled off' in Putnam Hall.

"Political rallies were made attractive with barbecues. An ox was killed and roasted near long strings of improvised tables in the grove west of town—now part of Beech Grove cemetery. The women of town and country supplied the pies and cakes, bread, pickles and other comestibles, and waited upon the hungry partisans gathered thither from all parts of the county. The country people came in delegations, with banners, fife and drum, cheers and voicings of malediction upon the opposite party. There was speaking, of course, but the gathering was gay with fun, the making of friends, visiting of the outlying committees foregathered for a day's outing. I'm afraid in the purlieus of whisky shops there was more or less drinking, with an occasional fist-fight to make life more enjoyable in a way. When one party had a barbecue the other side was bound to offset it with another, each vieing with the other in getting together the biggest crowd and producing the most noise and making the most recruits. The meeting were events long to be remembered."

CLUBS AND FRATERNITIES OF MUNCIE

Supplementing the social service activities of the churches and allied bodies in Muncie there are many clubs and fraternal organizations which carry on their respective activities apparently in a fine spirit of mutual regard for the general social good of the community. Particularly helpful among these various social movements is the work of the numerous women's clubs, whose activities cover the county and which are banded together for general mutual helpfulness under the name of the Federated Club of Clubs of Muncie and Delaware County, an organization which was effected in 1896 on a general "get-together" basis and which since then has been in a position to do much in the way of stimulating general local social service

work. There also is an active local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (Paul Revere chapter), which was organized in January, 1897, and which has proved helpful along the lines prescribed in the scope of activities of this national organization. The initial officers of Paul Revere chapter were Mrs. Elizabeth Kirby Heinsohn, regent; Mrs. Nannie Hemingray, vice regent; Mrs. Ella Edwards Durham, secretary; Mrs. Harriet Huston Neely, treasurer, and Miss Nannie C. Love, registrar.

The Federated Club of Clubs of Muncie and Delaware County now comprises the following women's clubs and sororities: Alcestes of Cowan, Art League, Athenaeum, Business and Professional Women's Club, Conversation, Culture, Delta Sigma, Delta Theta Tau, Entre Nous, Friday Afternoon of Daleville, Home Economics of Perry Township, Alice M. Burnett Circle of Kings Daughters, Mary-Martha, Martha Washington, Matinee Musicale, McRae, Monday Afternoon, Philomathean, Psi Iota Xi, Research, Round Table, Shakespeare, Sorosis, Teachers' Federation, Twentieth Century of Albany, Washington Township League of Women, Wednesday Afternoon of Eaton, Wit and Wisdom of Eaton, Woman's Club of Daleville, Woman's Club of Muncie, Woman's Club of Selma and Woman's Club of Yorktown. The current (1923) officers of the Federated Club of Clubs are: President, Mrs. S. G. Jump; vice president, Mrs. Fred Watson; recording secretary, Mrs. George Piepho; financial secretary, Mrs. C. W. Throop; treasurer, Mrs. Walter Kirkpatrick; custodian of special funds, Mrs. Thomas Owens; custodian of records, Mrs. Arthur McC. Smith, and auditor, Mrs. Arthur McKinley. It was this federation of local women's clubs that in 1922 carried out a program of tree planting on Plum and Twelfth streets and the renaming of these thoroughfares as Pershing Drive and Memorial Drive and in the spring of 1923 caused to be placed in Heekin park a great native boulder which bears a bronze tablet carrying the following inscription: "This boulder, symbol of rugged courage, commemorates the heroism of the Delaware county soldiers, who served in the Civil war, the Spanish-American war and other wars which have menaced this beloved land.

"This boulder also marks with remembrance and gratitude the tree memorial, Pershing drive and Memorial road, a living tribute to the Delaware county soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses of the World war.

"Erected, this fifteenth day of May, 1923, by the Woman's Federated Club of Clubs, of Muncie, Indiana."

THE PIONEER OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Special mention is due the Woman's Club of Muncie as one of the real pioneers in the woman's club movement in Indiana. The Muncie Woman's Club was organized at a meeting held at the home of the late Mrs. Emma Montgomery McRae, then active in local school work and afterward and for many years connected with the work of Purdue University, January 29, 1876, and was constituted with the following initial membership: Mrs. Clara Shipley, Mrs. Samantha Bacon, Mrs. Emma Mont. McRae, Mrs. Carrie J. McCulloch, Miss Nellie Smith, Miss Lizzie E. Willard, Mrs. J. A. Husted, Mrs. Marc. Smith, Mrs. Juliette Riley, Mrs. Millie Ethell, Mrs. Susan Kilgore, Mrs. A. C. Mellette, Mrs. Ella Mellette, Mrs. Hattie L. Patterson, Miss Minnie Young, Mrs. Ellen Smith, Miss Jennie Neely, Mrs. Mary G. Sample, Mrs. Florence C. Brown, Mrs. Mary Marsh, Mrs. Henrietta Hodge, Mrs. Ida A. Harper, Miss Lillie Brotherton, Mrs. A. Winans, Mrs. Mary Mc. Smith, Mrs. M. Louise Cassady, Mrs. Mary Little and Miss Mary Little. The initial officers of this now venerable club were: President, Miss Nellie Smith; vice president, Miss Jennie Neely; secretary, Miss Minnie Young; treasurer, Mrs. Carrie J. McCulloch, and standing committee, Mrs. Emma Mont. McRae, Mrs. Millie Ethell and Miss Lizzie E. Willard.

In 1896 the Muncie Woman's Club became affiliated with the Federated Club of Clubs of Muncie, in 1900 with the Indiana State Federation of Woman's Clubs, and in 1915 with the Indiana Federation of Clubs. The current officers of this historic club, now nearing its fiftieth year of usefulness, are as follows: President emeritus, Mrs. M. Louise Cassady; president, Mrs. Arthur D. McKinley; vice president, Miss Emma Hetherington; recording secretary, Mrs. Carl Brown; financial secretary, Mrs. Charles Souders; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Myrtle Williams; treasurer, Mrs. Charles Watkins; custodian, Mrs. Mary McCulloch Smith. The club carries on its activities through departments or groups of its membership, these including the departments of literature and art, history and current events, sociology and civics, and dramatic art, a very comprehensive program. The club now has more than 150 active members and thirty associate members. The "In Memoriam" roster carries the names of forty-four deceased members of the club, this list being headed by the name of Mrs. Emma Mont. McRae, the founder of the club, who died in 1919. The club presidents since its organization have been Miss Nellie Smith, 1876; Miss Jennie Neely, 1876-77; Mrs. Emma Mont.

McRae, 1877-80-82-84; Mrs. Caroline McCulloch, Mrs. Arabella Winans, 1881-82; Mrs. M. Louise Cassady, 1896-97; Mrs. Rose Budd Stewart, 1897-98; Mrs. Mary McCulloch Smith, 1897-98; Mrs. Nellie M. Stouder, 1899-1900-07-09; Miss Emma B. Goodin, 1900-01; Mrs. Myra Keuchman, 1901-02; Mrs. Martha Nobes Carter, 1902-03; Mrs. Grace Poland, 1903-04; Mrs. Mary B. Galliher, 1905-07; Miss Julia G. Fowler, 1909-10; Mrs. Mary Case, 1910-12; Mrs. Estella C. Moore, 1912-14; Mrs. Caroline Meeks, 1914-15; Mrs. Helen S. Huffman, 1915-16; Mrs. Eva L. Merz, 1916-17; Mrs. Clara P. Barrett, 1917-18; Mrs. Maud Caldwell, 1918-20; Mrs. Cora Gilmore, 1920-21; Mrs. Emma Shroyer, 1921-22; Mrs. Lola McKinley, 1922-23.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FRATERNAL SPIRIT

There are some who say that Muncie is "overlodged;" that is, that there are too many secret societies carrying on their respective activities here in proportion to population. This, of course, is wholly a matter of viewpoint. Many men find a very useful social outlet in lodge work; others apparently are not in the least attracted in that direction. These latter perhaps would conclude that there are too many "lodges." The former very probably would be willing to welcome more. Be that as it may, it is true that in Muncie there may be found a lodge home for just about all the generally accredited fraternal organizations in the country, and two or three of these fraternities maintain more than one "lodge." The Freemasons and the Elks, in particular, have admirable lodge and club quarters and the new Masonic temple now under course of construction is designed to be one of the best such edifices in the Middle West.

The Freemasons, as usual, were the first of the fraternal bodies to get a start here. On October 7, 1842, a dispensation was granted for the institution of a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Muncie and in this dispensation Dr. Samuel P. Anthony was named as master, Patrick Justice as senior warden and John Brownlee as junior warden for the purpose of instituting the lodge. On March 20, 1843, at a meeting held in an upper room in the home of Doctor Anthony (a picture of which old house is shown in this work) the lodge was instituted with ten members present and on the following May 23 was given its charter as Delaware lodge, No. 46. The old Anthony home stood on the east side of High street (No. 116) on the south side of the alley between Main and Jackson streets and many years ago gave way to construction progress. Not long after its institution the

Masonic lodge secured the use of the grand jury room in the court house as a place of meeting. It appears that this room had been turned over to the lodge with a rent-free understanding, and it was so occupied until in the spring of 1846, when the county commissioners made a demand for rent and the lodge moved into a room in the dwelling house of George B. Norris at the northwest corner of Main and Jefferson streets. Doctor Anthony then erected a small building on the south side of Main street just east of High for the uses of the lodge, but this room proved unsatisfactory and presently the lodge entered into an arrangement with the county commissioners whereby the upper room of the old court house was taken over as a lodge room and remodeled to suit the uses of the lodge. In the meantime Frederick E. Putnam had put up the Globe block and had fitted up a hall in the same occupying the third floor, and in the fall of 1853 the Masonic lodge was moved into this Putnam hall.

Ten years later, in 1863, the Masons bought the lot at the northwest corner of Main and High streets and on June 24 of that year laid the corner stone of the old Masonic building which still is standing there, a three-story brick building which remains as one of the distinctive landmarks of the "down town" section of the city. This building served the purposes of the Freemasons for lodge purposes until the present Masonic temple on West Main street was erected, the corner stone of this latter edifice having been laid with appropriate ceremonies on November 9, 1905. And then in 1923 work was begun on the new Masonic temple, a thoroughly "modern" building of ample proportions, occupying the whole of the quarter square at the northeast corner of Main and Elm streets.

In the meantime Freemasonry spread in the community and on November 10, 1870, another Masonic lodge was instituted and given the name of Muncie lodge, No. 433. Capitular Masonry was introduced into Muncie in 1855 and on May 22, 1856, a charter was granted to Muncie Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, No. 30. Cryptic Masonry was introduced in Muncie in 1863 and on December 15 of that year a dispensation was granted to Muncie Council, Royal and Select Masters, No. 30. Six years later work in the York Rite was introduced by the institution of Muncie Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 18, which was granted a charter on April 7, 1869. On December 9, 1890, there was organized a local chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, the woman's auxiliary to Freemasonry, under the name of Muncie Chapter, No. 104. The ambitious building program being carried on by the Masonic bodies in Muncie is sufficient evi-

dence of the strength and solidity of these continuing bodies in that city. There also are Masonic lodges at Albany, Anthony lodge, No. 171, instituted in 1854; at New Burlington, Whitney lodge, No. 229, instituted in 1857; and at Eaton, Eaton lodge, No. 606, instituted in 1896. At Albany there also is a local chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star.

ODD FELLOWS, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS AND OTHERS

There are two lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Muncie—Muncie lodge, No. 74, instituted on November 9, 1849, and Energy lodge, No. 652, October 3, 1889. Muncie lodge in 1872 erected the present three-story Odd Fellow building at the northeast corner of Walnut and Jackson streets. The corner stone of this building was laid on June 8, 1872, and the hall was dedicated to the uses of Oddfellowship on October 28, 1875. In the lengthy account of the event carried in the *Times* in its issue following, it is pointed out that "early in the morning the trains began to pour in visitors and lodges and later large numbers came in from the country, till the city was literally jammed with people. The arrangements had been well projected and were smoothly executed. The Odd Fellows and Knights Templar bands escorted the lodges to their respective places of rendezvous and at 10 o'clock the grand procession formed and took up its line of march for the hall, where the beautiful and impressive ceremonies of dedication were performed. The hall was elegantly decorated and with its new furniture presented a grand appearance. . . . The occasion was enlivened with music and songs, and altogether was one of which the order may well feel proud. The Newcastle lodge came in force attended by an excellent band of that place, which was an object of interest throughout the day. The vast crowd of visitors left our city highly pleased with the hospitalities and kind treatment they had received." Oddfellowship is further exemplified in Muncie by the two encampments, Muncie encampment, No. 30, organized in 1852, and John Reynolds encampment, No. 297; by Canton Muncie, No. 4, Patriarchs Militant, organized in 1885, and by two lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah—Naomi lodge, No. 3, the third such lodge organized in the state of Indiana, instituted on January 18, 1869, and Industry lodge, No. 339. There also are Odd Fellow lodges at Eaton, Yorktown, Gaston, Albany, Daleville, Wheeling, Cowan, Cammack and Bethel and a Rebekah lodge at Albany.

The Red Men were next in order to get a start along with other fraternal bodies in Muncie, the first "wigwam" of this order, De Ember Tribe, No. 30, Improved Order of Red Men, having been instituted on June 26, 1873, at a meeting held in the old Willard block at the northeast corner of Walnut and Main streets. Along in the '90s, with a growing population, this order began to expand and other "wigwams" and "councils" were set up here, the Degree of Pochahontas taking part in 1897, until now there are no fewer than eight working bodies of this order in town, four of the Red Men and four of the Degree of Pochahontas, these latter working as Musco council, No. 7; Iona council, No. 92; Washtella council, No. 37, and Seneca council, No. 150. There also are organizations of these bodies at Albany, Eaton, Gaston, Daleville, Selma, Oakville, Cammack, Royerton and Progress.

And then in that same year (1873) came the Knights of Pythias, the preliminary meeting of persons interested in this body having been held in the meeting place of the Odd Fellows in August of that year. Sufficient interest was manifested to secure a dispensation for the institution of a lodge here and on January 28, 1874, a charter was granted to Welcome lodge, No. 37, Knights of Pythias. This lodge held its meetings in the Wysor theater until in 1904 when the present lodge building on Washington street, north side of the public square, was erected. With the growth of the order there came a demand for another lodge and on June 12, 1894, Silver Shield lodge, No. 403, was instituted. A temple of the Pythian Sisters (No. 28) was instituted in February, 1890. There also are lodges of the Knights of Pythias at Daleville and Albany and a temple of the Pythian Sisters at the latter place.

The Knights of the Maccabees came in 1890, Muncie tent, No. 38, of that order having been instituted on October 18 of that year with fifty-five charter members. On October 20, 1896, the Ladies of the Maccabees formed an organization here, Golden Hive, No. 60, and about ten years later, May 15, 1905, another "hive" was instituted, No. 71. The Maccabees also have "tents" at Albany and at Eaton.

THE ELKS A STRONGLY ORGANIZED BODY

It was in 1892 that the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks became represented in Muncie, Muncie lodge, No. 245, of that order having been constituted at a meeting held in the hall of the Heath-Iron building on Walnut street on the evening of August 25 of that year, with nearly forty charter members. From the beginning this

order has proved itself a strong force in the community and the club rooms it presently established in rented quarters were made the most attractive rooms of the kind in town. These quarters sufficed until the present admirable club house on Main street, west of High, was erected in 1921, the Elks having there one of the best fitted club houses in Indiana. It also was in 1892 that the Ancient Order of Hibernians organized at Muncie and in 1898 a ladies' auxiliary to that order was organized.

A local council of the Knights of Columbus (No. 560) was organized at Muncie on April 28, 1901. A year later, May 2, 1902, the Fraternal Order of Eagles became represented (aerie No. 231). Not long afterward came the Loyal Order of Moose, which purchased the old Red Men's building, a three-story building at the northwest corner of Jackson and High streets, a picturesque and unusual bit of architecture carrying on the face of the building the pattern of a Navajo blanket, originally erected by the Red Men. The fraternal insurance and beneficiary societies are well represented in Muncie and there is a long list of such organizations, including Muncie lodge, No. 752, of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith (Jewish); Victory Homestead, No. 6200, Brotherhood of American Yeomen; Post R of the Travelers Protective Association; Council 439 of the United Commercial Travelers; Castalia Court, No. 13, Tribe of Ben Hur; Delaware council, No. 4, Junior Order of United American Mechanics; a camp of the Modern Woodmen; Victory Council, No. 22, Sons and Daughters of Life; Loyal Council, No. 1, Patriotic Ladies of America, and Columbia Council, No. 9, Daughters of America. There is an admirably equipped Country Club with one of the best golf courses in the state, which entertained the Indiana state golf tournament in the summer of 1923. The Muncie Country Club was incorporated on May 16, 1904, with the following seven directors: R. G. Hemingray, George C. Benham, R. E. Walker, J. R. Marsh, William C. Sampson, W. E. Hitchcock and H. R. Spickermon. There also is a serviceable Press Club, Zenobia Stewart, secretary, and various clubs of one sort and another, such as the Muncie Club, Rotary, Exchange, Kiwanis, Optomist and Lions, formed for social and mutual benefit purposes. Mention of the commercial organizations and of the patriotic organizations based upon military service has been made elsewhere. For the young men who are attracted to the snappy drill of the army there are three active units of the 150th Field Artillery of the United States National Guard of Indiana to choose from, a service battery, Capt. Guy T. Hagerty

commanding; a headquarters battery, Capt. Robert S. Miller commanding, and a field artillery band, Harry D. Elkins, bandmaster.

Muncie has long been noted for the strength and solidarity of its labor organizations. The various bodies thus represented are aligned with the Muncie Trades Council, composed of representatives of the various labor unions, which meets twice a month, and with the Muncie Building Trades Council. The local labor unions affiliated with the trades council are those of the barbers, the carpenters and joiners, plasterers, flint-glass workers, iron molders, pattern makers, bricklayers, printers, cigar makers, printing pressmen, the allied printing trades council, stage employes and motion picture operators, painters and decorators, women's union label league, electrical workers, plumbers and steamfitters, railway carmen, railway clerks, railway maintenance of way workers, window glass workers, sheet metal workers, hod carriers and building laborers. In this connection it is interesting to recall that the present strong organization of the International Women's Union Label League had its inception in Muncie and the Muncie chapter of that body thus holds charter No. 1 of the league. This league was organized in Muncie in 1899. The annual convention of the international league was held in Muncie in August, 1923, and a feature of the meeting was a visit by the delegates to the old hall in the Patterson block, southeast corner of Main and Walnut streets, where the initial movement in this direction was carried forward nearly a quarter of a century ago. In the last week of this same month the Indiana State Federation of Labor held its annual meeting at Muncie.

LOCAL SOCIAL DIVERSIONS FIFTY YEARS AGO

The Good Templars, back in the days when that organization was recognized as an effective influence in promoting the temperance movement in this country, had a strong lodge at Muncie and was active in social and general "uplift" work. A note in the Muncie *News* for January 10, 1877, says that "the Good Templars lodge of this city will 'keep open house' next Monday evening and cordially invites the citizens to come up and partake of the 'bread of life'—genuine old, moral-distilled temperance doctrine, which will be dispensed 'without money and without price.' A programme has been arranged for a special session of the lodge, which will consist of declamations, recitations, dialogues, etc., etc., and everybody will be admitted into the hall." The Good Templars evidently were relied on for service in other than a merely social way, for in another paragraph the *News*

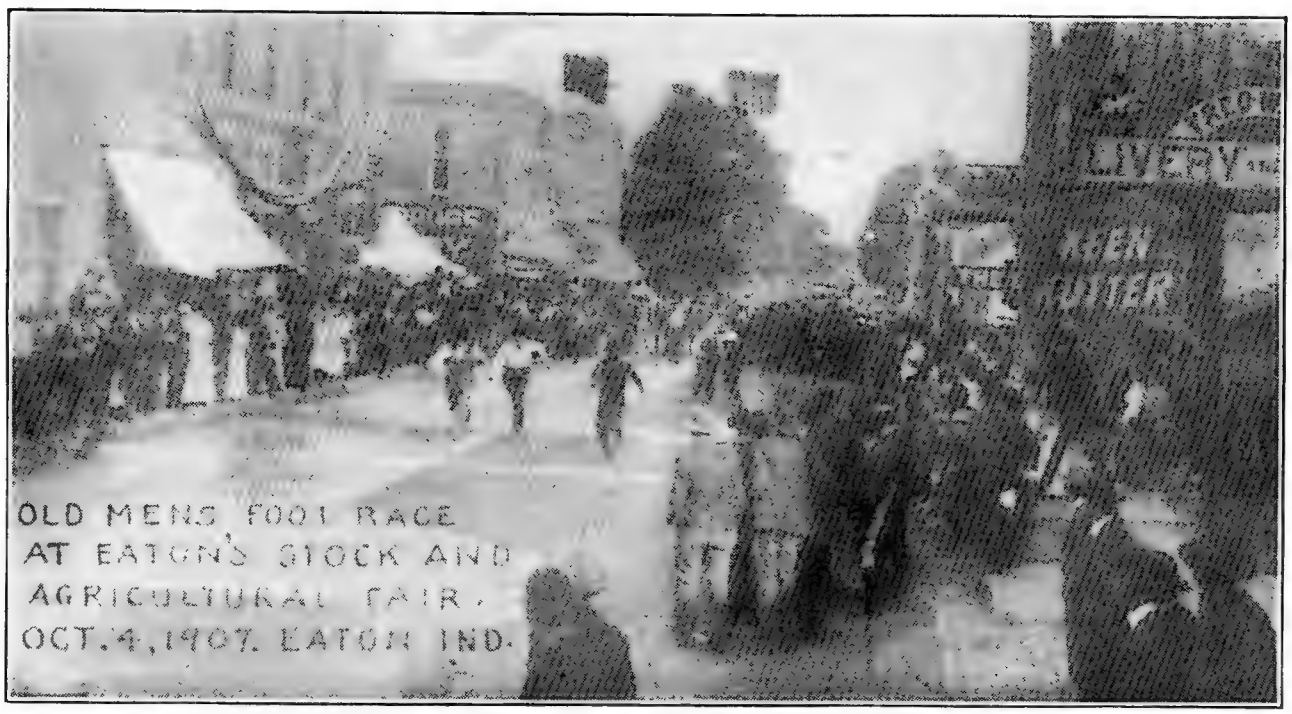
called attention to the fact that "our town pumps are sadly in need of tin cups. Suppose the Good Templars attend to this matter at their next meeting."

The Good Templars, however, not always were in the good graces of the local newspapers. The *Delaware County Free Press* for December 14, 1865, Joseph F. Duckwall then editor, says: "The Good Templars gave a festival at their hall last Friday and Saturday evenings which, we understand, was quite successful. They did not seem to desire our attendance, consequently we did not trouble them with it. We are credibly informed that they went to a small printing establishment to get their admission tickets printed, requesting to have them done in such a manner that neither the editor of the *Times* nor ourself could counterfeit them. . . . The persons who conceived that idea are certainly low enough to steal rusty bacon from a printer. We do not hold all the Good Templars responsible for this display of puppyism, but we do think that the sooner the organization is rid of such miserable scallawags the more it will be to the credit of its character and professions. God save the poor unfortunate drunkard if such are the people upon whom his salvation depends."

THE MECHANICS DRAMATIC CLUB

This, however, was not the only social outlet at that time. In the same issue of the *News* as above mentioned, it is announced that "our home troupe, who so successfully played 'Little Brown Jug' have been requested to and will repeat it at the Opera House Saturday, January 13th, 1877. To be followed by a stump speech and songs by Maj. Gardner. They have also substituted one of the most laughable farces ever presented to the public, entitled 'Two Ethiopian Sharpers Entrapped by an Arkansas Greeny,' instead of 'Once on a Time.' Go, one and all, patronize home talent." The next week's issue of the *News,* referring to this local-talent production, said that "'Little Brown Jug' was again presented by the Mechanics Dramatic Club at the Opera House Saturday night last and to a larger audience than at its previous presentation. The club acquitted themselves well and their efforts would have proved remuneratively successful had it not been that some person or persons, not fearing the wrath of God or the dignity of the law, printed and circulated quite a number of bogus tickets, which cut the dividends of the club down considerably."

The traveling shows that then, from time to time, "made" Muncie apparently were not always a certain quantity. In this same issue



AN EXCITING MOMENT AT EATON.

MAIN STREET, LOOKING SOUTH, DALEVILLE.

of the *News* Editor Ethell lamented that " 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was not played, the troupe finding a financial stress at Richmond. The *News* has an order on them that it will hypothecate on the most favorable terms. Also four complimentary tickets."

Some other social diversions announced in this and subsequent issues of the newspaper during the continuance of that social season are to the effect that "the colored people enjoyed a dance at the West End last night;" "a revival meeting is in progress at Simpson Chapel M. E. church;" "there is to be a wedding in the First ward in a short time—let us hear from the other wards;" "several of our young people attended the Kellogg [Clara Louise] Opera Troupe at Indianapolis last Saturday night;" "the Universalist social will be held this Friday eve at Mrs. Mollie Smith's—come everybody;" "the Muncie lodge of Knights of Honor are about organizing lodges at several different points in the county;" "Rev. D. C. Tomlinsons will lecture in the Universalist church next Saturday eve—let all the young people of Muncie turn out and hear him;" "the Lotta troupe failed to put in an appearance last Friday eve—it is supposed they were detained by special request;" "some of the 'boys' have not eaten a square meal since they made their New Year calls—they are still too full for utterance;" "the temperance social at the residence of Dr. S. O. Budd last Friday eve was characteristic of the hospitality of the genial host;" "the girls that gave the entertainment for the poor last winter are going to give another in a short time for the same purpose," and so on.

MRS. EMMA MONT. M'RAE AS A DRAMATIST

Local-talent productions were not confined to the Mechanics Club. Other dramatic activities were afoot; one of the news items for this period having it that "the 'Hoosier School Master' has been dramatized by Mrs. McRae and will be played at the Academy tomorrow eve by the Academy scholars." Muncie rarely has been without a cornet band of some sort or another, and not infrequently has been favored by a multiplicity of such organizations. An item in the *News* of that season had it that "the Lockwood band gave some music from the balcony of Walling's Hall on last Monday eve. This band is good for a new one. We have four bands now, and not hardly any music." Other items about that time had it that 'the young folks had a masquerade at Mrs. Ed. Winchester's on last Saturday afternoon. They had a pleasant time before unmasking. They promenaded the streets, causing no little excitement;" "there will be a dance given this even-

ing at the Kirby house by some members of the Universalist choir;" "there'll be fun at Wysor's Opera House next Friday night—Eli Perkins will speak until somebody tells him to stop;" "the revivals now in progress among the churches appear to be doing a great deal in the way of converts;" "the young folks belonging to the Presbyterian choir are practicing for a concert—a new organ is what they want;" "the young fellows of Muncie have caught the 'ye-ho-o-o-oh' doleful cry of some traveling chimney sweeps and at the woebegone hours of 1 and 2 o'clock at night that everlasting yell can be heard in all parts of town—they beat any Modoc that ever 'cocked a lip.' "

School activities, naturally, during the winter came in for proper attention and the social side of school life was made much of. The monthly meetings of the local teachers association were well attended. A news item of that period stated that "there were eighty teachers present at the Teachers Association at Daleville last Saturday. The teachers feel under obligation to A. W. Clancy for the success of the session." The "pound party" then was in vogue, for instance: "The surprise pound party given for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Crawford on South Monroe street was a success. About 100 pounds was contributed." Theatrical attractions, which were not so frequent as to satiate the public taste, generally seem to have been well attended, one item having it that "the Wallace Sisters had an immense crowd out to hear them last Thursday night." Semi-military spectacles, even as now, attracted attention. The *News* noted that "the Delaware Guards gave a street parade on last Thursday. They are a credit to our city." Women's clubs were being organized, an item of this period having it that "the Woman's Reading Club met on Tuesday evening last at Miss Jennie Neely's. The next meeting will be at Mrs. John Marsh's on Monday evening next."

EDITOR SCORES ACTIONS OF LOCAL ROWDIES

Editor Ethell was unsparing of his criticism of manifestations of rowdyism that apparently not infrequently marked public assemblages in those days, but just what effect on the offenders his verbal castigations produced is not apparent on the face. One of his items in July, 1877, said that "the social connected with the Muncie Normal came off last night at the lower school house yard. It was very largely attended. The Knights Templar band and the Muncie Glee Club were present and enlivened the occasion with some excellent music. Those present spent a very pleasant evening. We had, of course, the

usual accompaniment of a few base creatures who do not belong to civilized families, but to the brute creation, whose only happiness consists in making hideous noises. It is a pity an abortion had not been practiced in their cases." This closing comment no doubt was prompted by the fact that just then there was on trial in the court here a peculiarly shocking case of criminal abortion, the newspapers devoting much space to a report of the trial and the circumstances leading up to it.

In those days the editorial prerogative of free tickets to local entertainments was closely guarded, and neglect of its observance was not passed unnoticed, as instance the following: "The concert given by the Knights Templar Band and Muncie Glee Club is reported to us as being one of the grandest things ever given in Muncie. By some inscrutable providence our complimentary did not reach us and having seen nary a fipennybit for a long time we were too poor to purchase a ticket, hence our absence. The show went on without us, however. We have musical talent in Muncie second to none in any city. We have the best band and best glee club in Indiana." Editor Ethell was unreserved both in compliment and in castigation and this community is fortunate in having so large a volume of his newspaper outgivings definitely preserved in the files of the *News* at the public library, a faithful reflection of the times and the manners during the period of his labors here.

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR SOLDIERS' RELIEF

It is apparent that music has ever formed an agreeable form of social diversion here. An item in the Muncie *Free Press* for March 9, 1865, with reference to a local talent concert, said that "there is to be a grand concert at Walling's hall on Wednesday evening, March 22d, for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of soldiers' families. The singing is to be done by the musical celebrities of our city, than which but few cities are able to boast of better. The concerts given by the musicians of Muncie have always pleased the people and we believe and know that the proposed one will meet the highest expectations. The songs will consist of the comic, patriotic and sentimental, so that the tastes of all will be gratified. . . . The singers have volunteered their services and we hope that a good house will be the testimony of appreciation for their patriotism and their reward for the great labor which must be bestowed in preparing to give the entertainment. Let everybody procure tickets. Tick-

ets can be had at nearly all the stores. Price, 50 cents—children, half price." In another place the editor said: "We think that no one will refuse to buy the tickets liberally, as the concert will be far better than that given by the celebrated Peak Family, which carried off from our city about $400. Can't we do as much for the families of our soldiers as for an itinerant band of catch-penny singers?"

A later published report of this relief concert committee, by J. A. Maddy, treasurer, and T. E. Burt, assistant, discloses total receipts of $301.58, with expenses aggregating $68.78, the chief items of which were $24.50 to Mark Walling for the hall and $28 to J. F. Duckwall for printing, leaving net proceeds of $232.80. In its account of the concert in its issue of March 23 the *Free Press* said that "the concert yesterday evening was well attended, there being over 400 persons present. The entertainment was one of rare excellence and creditable to both the performers and our city." It is a matter of regret that the *Free Press's* reporter did not mention the names of those who provided the concert. In 1861, according to files of the *Times,* the Muncie Lyceum was going strong as a medium of local entertainment and cultural improvement. An item in the *Times* on April 11 of that year says that "the Muncie Lyceum, we are happy to state, is in a hearty condition and destined to do much toward training the young men and the youth of the town and vicinity in the art of public speaking." And then the next day Ft. Sumter was fired on by rebels; then came the President's call to arms. The country was at war. And the aspiring Lyceum no doubt became a secondary consideration in the local mind.

A SAMPLE CHURCH SUPPER IN THE '70S.

On the evening of December 13, 1877, the women of the Muncie Presbyterian church gave a supper in the basement of the church, charging 25 cents for the same. The "bill of fare" printed in the *News* as an advertisement for this supper revealed preparations for the serving of the following viands: Soup—oyster; Meat—Maltese turkey, boiled ham, roast goose; Entrees—raw oysters, escalloped oysters, cold slaw chicken salad, pressed chicken, pork and beans; Side dishes—pickles, cold tongue, celery; Game—quail, hare, wild duck; Dessert—pumpkin pie, cranberry sauce, ice cream, jelly, cake, coffee, milk, tea—which, in the light of present-day conditions, would seem to be considerable of a "supper" for 25 cents.

The log-cabin period had long passed, with the passing of the pioneers who had formed the settlement here, but even at the period here referred to there were still remaining a few examples of this form of woodscraft architecture in Muncie. A little item in the *News* for February 28, 1877, said that "the log cabin that for years has been on the corner of Council and Main streets is now a thing of the past. One more remains in the First ward and it will soon be gone."

In the Muncie *Weekly Messenger* for May 24, 1856, it is announced that "the May party, on Tuesday last, passed off very pleasantly, and, we understand, was altogether a nice affair. We were absent from town at the time and returned too late to get the particulars." Happily, a bit of particulars, probably contributed, is carried in another item in this same issue of the paper, where it is stated that "the 'little ones' of our place had a 'May walk' on Tuesday last. They marched from the residence of Mr. Charles Willard to the grove just west of Dr. Garst's warehouse, where a table loaded down with sweetmeats was spread under a nice shade. Here they had a nice time of it. Several older persons were present and appeared to enjoy the happiness of the children as much as the juveniles did themselves. The 'Sax Horns' furnished music for the occasion and expressed themselves well paid for their labor by the artless thanks of the little innocents."

Mention has been made above of the activities of the Good Templars in a social way. Of course other "lodges" were carrying on their social activities, for Muncie has been a good "lodge" town from the time back in the spring of 1843 when the Freemasons got a start there, this having been the first formal organization of a secret society in the town. Six years later, in 1849, the Odd Fellows set up a lodge in the town and these two orders naturally did much in a way of proper stimulation of the social and fraternal instinct in the growing community, so that there was no lack of social diversion. The Knights of Pythias did not get in until 1873 and then in turn, as the "lodge" spirit grew, other fraternal orders set up local organizations until in natural development Muncie came to be recognized as one of the most active "lodge" towns in the state, a distinction it still claims; for, as set out elsewhere, there are representative lodges here of nearly all the going fraternal organizations in the country.

GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CLUB SPIRIT

In a review of the various phases of social development that mark the growth of a community, few of these phases offer more of interesting speculation than that exhibited in the variety of social diversions with which former generations sought relaxation from the probable monotony of the "daily grind." From the beginning the people of Delaware county were a social lot—"sociable," indeed—and all evidences point not only to ample opportunities for social outlet but to an interesting variety of such opportunities. Mention has been made of the proper development of this social instinct in the Muncie "settlement," and of the variety of social performances, plays, lectures, concerts, dances, suppers, "sociables" and the like, not taking into account the continuing performances of one kind and another based on the social activities connected with the town's ambitious school life and the perhaps somewhat more sedate social activities connected with its church life. It is but proper to say, however, that these various social activities were not confined to the county seat town—naturally not, of course. The other "settlements" in the county were equally active in thus seeking a social outlet and their social programs were just as ambitious, in proportion to population, as were those of the county town, and neighborhood gatherings and social gaieties were as common in the lesser centers as in the greater. In due time women came to an appreciation of the value of the "lodge" spirit and with the organization of women's auxiliaries to the various fraternal bodies the social side of these latter was greatly stimulated and the sphere of their local influence increased. And then came the broader step of the women toward independence of social action and women's clubs began to be organized, the first of these in Muncie having been the Woman's Club, which effected its organization in 1876, the centennial of American independence. The importance of the woman's club movement as a social development not only in this community but throughout the country cannot be too highly estimated by future reviewers. Much, very much, has come out of this movement and much is yet to come.

Perhaps the earliest manifestation of the "club" spirit in Muncie was that which actuated the members of an informal organization of local men of affairs here which popularly came to be known as "The Senate," and no review of social conditions hereabout ever will be complete without proper mention of this apparently very choice coterie of kindred spirits back in "the good old days." In the Helm

review (1880) mention is made of this then continuing "club," an apparently familiar review worthy of preservation here. In referring to "The Senate" this review says: "How that particular name happened to be selected is hardly known. It is simply an association of long-time acquaintances and personal friends, for purposes of recreation and amusement. The members meet quite promptly every evening except Sunday, as darkness begins, and close, quite as promptly, at 9 o'clock. The amusement is almost invariably a game of cards for which no name is given, in which the whole pack is used at every hand dealt out, the trump suit changes at the appearance of every ace in dealing, every card being exhibited as dealt, and the winner of the game is the loser; that is, he who scores fifteen points first, loses. So wedded are they to this particular game that it has never been changed for another since it was learned. Among the members are J. H. Wysor, W. B. Kline, W. Brotherton, A. F. Patterson, G. W. Spilker, C. A. Willard, D. T. Haines, A. J. Claypool, John Long, Frank Ellis, M. C. Smith, John R. Mason, John V. H. Cassady, L. R. Baldwin, C. H. Russey, N. F. Ethell and C. E. Shipley. The meetings commenced in October, 1858, and have been regular since some time in 1865, always being held in the office of Mr. Shipley. One feature of the association is the annual supper, furnished by each member to his associates on the anniversary of his birth, proving a highly enjoyable occasion for lookers-on as well as themselves.

"The present ages of the members range from thirty-four to sixty-two, and the oldest manifests his enjoyment of the amusement of the nightly meetings and his appreciation of the good things at the annual reunions, as heartily as the youngest. By tacit consent, without the adoption of any real regulation, the discussion of political and religious questions likely to excite differences and contention, has always been avoided. Quarreling is never heard at their meetings. Never a death has occurred among the membership, and sickness sufficient to keep a member away from the 'Senate' has seldom invaded their ranks. Wagering has never been proposed, and nothing has ever been either lost or won at their meetings.

"The building in which is their place of meeting is popularly known as the Senate block. The zest and heartiness with which they engage in their evening recreation, the fun and the laughter at the discomfiture of a player, testifying to the fact that men advanced in years can yet retain their boyish freshness. One must meet with them to enjoy even this brief description. To hear them allude to each other as 'the gentleman from Berks,' or 'Wythe,' or 'Fayette,'

or 'the Blue-grass region,' or 'the Hawk's Nest,' in allusion to the county or the locality from which they came, or as 'the trustee,' the 'senator,' or the 'president,' will provoke the laughter of a stranger. Good feeling always prevails and fun is uppermost." This was something more than a mere "lodge" meeting. The spirit that in good course and in the natural course of social demands inspired Rotary and Kiwanis even then was moving in Muncie.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION

Another local social organization of the late '70s which is mentioned in this same connection was that of the Literary and Scientific Association of Muncie, which under the direction of Dr. T. J. Bowles was organized at a meeting held in April, 1878, at the law office of Blount & Templer, with the following persons present: Prof. H. S. McRae, William Lynn, Sr., S. A. Haines, Frank Ellis, L. T. Wilson, George H. Koons, T. J. Blount, C. B. Templer, R. S. Gregory, O. J. Lotz, J. A. Keener, T. F. Rose, Dr. J. B. Summers, Dr. T. J. Bowles, Dr. G. D. Leech, Dr. H. M. Winans, Dr. E Beckwith, Dr S. O. Budd, Rev. George W. Blodgett, Charles Alf Williams, A. W. Clancey and L. A. Kirkwood. Thus was effected a formal organization whose objects were stated to be "scientific investigation and promotion of literary culture" and which in the review referred to (1880) was referred to as having "achieved the distinction of being one of the fixed institutions of learning in the city of Muncie."

A list of some of the titles of papers read before this association of what now might be termed "uplifters" and published in that connection, reveals a quite ambitious program, among these titles having been "What is Mind?" "Physiology of Life and Death," "Obvious Reasons for Evolution," "Man Before Birth," "Geographical Distribution of Man," "Law," "Love," "Science in Eating," "Spontaneity of American Eloquence," "Turko-Russian War," "Unseen Forces," "Tolerance and Intolerance," "The Liquor Traffic," "Taxation," "The Ottoman Turk," "Mental Force," "Right and Wrong," "Evolution and Religion," "Ultimate Destiny of the Earth," "First Traces of Man on Earth," "Rudiments of Government," "The Ruling Passion," "Functions of Government," "The Moors in Spain," "Poetry and Eloquence," "Superstition in Therapeutics," "What We Are and What We Need," "Monopolies and Taxation," "The Follies of Modern Times," "The Bible," "Remembrance of a Presentiment," "The True Ideal," "Capital and Labor," "Legal Effects of Marriage," "Patriot-

ism vs. Dishonesty," "What Shall We Teach Our Boys?" "Relativity of Knowledge," "Relation of Science to Morality," "Simplification of English Spelling," "Mahomet and His Religion," "Hard Times," "The Decline of Intolerance," "Utility of the Christian Religion," "Prohibition in Maine a Fraud and a Failure," "The Religions of Asia," "The True Idea of Inspiration," "The Unseen, the Permanent Side of Nature and of Life," "Advances and Aspects of Our Social Life," "The Christ of Humanity," "Intellectual Culture," "Freedom of Speech," "Relation of the African Race to Our Government," "Graves and Graveyards," "The Earth and Its Motions," "Origin and Destiny of Man," "Evils of Our School System," "Telegraph Monopoly," etc.

"This association, like all others of a similar character," observed the Helm review, "has failed to secure the good will and friendship of all professed promoters of progress. To some, it partakes too much of religion; to others, too largely of science; to some, not enough of either. Indeed, some whose cherished opinions and beliefs have suffered by coming into contact with the relentless argument of others, have irreverently and uncharitably charged infidelity as the prevailing sentiment. Occasions of its adjournment have been seized upon to write and publish its obituary by those whose wish has been father to the thought; but while numerous examples of the instability of human affairs are constantly passing our notice, the Literary and Scientific Association of Muncie, now upon the threshold of the fourth year of its existence, never gave better promise of continuing to edify all who will attend its meetings, and of wielding an influence for good in the community where it seems to have a permanent lodgement."

Both the "Senate" and the Literary and Scientific Association were kept up for ten or twelve years, or until the "boom" days dawned and the members' minds became otherwise diverted. Dr. T. J. Bowles, organizer of the scientific club, is the only surviving member of that once popular organization.

FURTHER LOCAL CULTURAL EXPRESSION

The schools, of course, in season, were at that time also carrying on their debating societies and many topics equal in variety to those above set out were being aired from the rostrum of the school, a forum whose importance to the community and whose value to those who participated in its forensic struggles perhaps has never been rightly estimated. There apparently was no end to the variety of

discussion going on here in those days. Talk was more highly prized and cherished then. There were fewer social outlets than now and of the outlets then available argumentation apparently was the chief. Joint debates, both political and religious, were cherished forms of social diversion. Personal opinions not only still carried something of weight but possessed a measure of value now contemptuously denied them. The newspapers had not yet begun to teach men to do their own thinking.

Not only has the cultivation of true musical tastes been sought here almost from the days of the beginning of the community's real social development, but a similar stimulation of the dramatic instinct has been provided. For nearly forty years the work of the local Ladies Matinee Musicale has been a stimulating force in the way of better musical expression and this organization points with pride to the fact that it now is one of the oldest continuing organizations of the sort in Indiana. It was organized in September, 1889, at a meeting held at the home of Miss Nannie Love and its initial membership included the names of the foremost among the women of the town who then were taking a leading position in the cultural activities of the community. It is difficult properly to estimate the benefits of the fine influence exerted in the community during all these years by this admirable association.

Local dramatic expression found an outlet here early in community development and the old files of the newspapers carry many a story of the performances of "local talent" companies of one sort and another. One of the most notable of these was the old Muncie Dramatic Club, which was organized during the days of the Civil war period not only as a means to help raise money for soldier relief work but to help lighten somewhat the mental stress of the time. The first entertainment and play given by this club was in 1863 and the play was given in the basement of the Universalist church. Among those who took part in the play were A. L. Wright, M. D. Helm, L. M. Neely, W. H. Stewart, J. H. Case, Miss Julia Andrews and Miss May Shipley. Then along in the late '80s and continuing for some time in the '90s was the formerly popular Apollo Club, "made up of forty men," according to a current newspaper account, "whose musical entertainments are notable events in the town." The Conversation Club, organized in the summer of 1894, gave a coterie of local women a somewhat similar outlet for expression, a play being an annual feature of the club's program. This is a continuing organization.

MILITARY AND PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS

It was not long after the close of the Civil war until the ex-soldiers began to feel the need of local organization for mutual benefit purposes. Apparently the first formal movement of this character in this county was the organization in 1871 of the "Muncie Guards," the primary objects and purposes of which were set out in the following clause of their articles of association: "We, the undersigned citizens of Delaware county, Indiana, hereby agree to organize ourselves into an independent volunteer military company, under the name and style of The Muncie Guards, at Muncie, Ind., under the laws of the state of Indiana authorizing the formation of voluntary associations: For the purpose of assisting at the funerals of deceased former soldiers in the service of the United States and for such other purposes as may by said company be deemed proper. By-laws for the government of the company, and prescribing conditions of membership may be adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting of the company; and we hereby mutually agree to conform to such by-laws." This agreement was dated at Muncie, August 5, 1871, and was filed for record on the following 11th, with the following names attached: Frank Ellis, William S. Mitchener, Sidney A. Jewett, Robert I. Patterson, Will H. M. Cooper, Abram J. Buckles, Amos S. Wilson, Thomas B. Earickson, James Cumeford, W. C. Langdon, John Fulhart, Reuben Pritchard, O. M. Todd, Peter S. Fogle, Irvine Graves, S. H. Huffer, Isaac Branson, George W. Perdue, Orlando H. Swain, J. W. Petycrew, John Ludlow, E. James Reeves, George W. VanMatre, James H. Cray, C. Kegerreis, Jeptha Straion, Lewis H. Keener, James McClellan, Andrew J. Slinger, O. L. Daugherty, W. N. Jackson, William Rich, Harrison Turner, John Turner, Miles S. Smith, Samuel Gayman, Phil A. B. Kennedy, John M. Russey, Oliver P. Brown, John B. Howell, W. Kinsley, William H. C. Hatfield, Joseph Turner, Dillard Drake, John Randal, Jerry Andrews, Joseph Walling, W. B. Sears, George W. Taylor, H. W. Little, Hiram Allison, Robert H. Harter, Michael Fonner, John Hines, Samuel J. Gooden, Henry Sheets, Charles E. Bloom, James M. Campbell, Joseph Kirk, Theodore Laboyteaux, George W. Reeves, John H. Miller, John S. Willcoxon, W. G. Rainier, John O'Neill, Joseph Prutzman, Brose S. Wilson, John S. Motes, Isaac Kirsted, John Kirk, Jap Legally, Robert Nidy and Samuel Shafer.

On August 7, 1876, there were filed articles of association of a second organization similar in its objective to the above. This latter

organization of ex-soldiers had as its primary object "to instruct and perfect ourselves in military drill and tactics and to assist at public parades and at funerals of deceased soldiers and other persons where such assistance shall be desired and proper, and to do and perform such other acts peculiar to military organizations which future exigencies may render proper and necessary." The subscribers to the articles of this new organization were Horace E. Williams, Lewis P. Everett, C. C. Jones, O. H. Swain, William Kinsley, John Hamilton, John E. Banta, William R. Millard, William Daugherty, Irving Graves, F. H. Benadum, M. S. Smith, Sidney A. Jewett, Web H. Mitchell, J. E. Dare, John Mildown, Albert L. Wright, R. G. Lay, Don Hunter, W. R. Wells, T. C. Wilson, C. E. Howell, C. A. Wilson, W. W. Jones, William C. Smith, John Fifer, John Kirk, John R. Ervin, John H. Moody, W. B. Reynolds, Andy Kinsley, C. S. Westlake, J. H. Nottingham, George W. Robinson, I. W. Witmyre, E. J. Reeves, J. J. Cook, John Randle, M. J. Boland, Nathan Tilberry, Frank Ellis, Alexander H. Clift, Dillard Drake, John B. Turner, John Roach, James L. Truitt, John J. Shields, Joseph Kirk, Robert Patterson, E. E. Matthews and Samuel Gibson.

In the meantime the general association of former soldiers of the Civil war which had been spreading over the country under the name of the Grand Army of the Republic had begun to attract attention here and in the summer of 1882 a local post of this organization was organized at Muncie. The Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, granted a charter to this post on June 20, 1882, under the name of Williams Post, No. 78, the following being the charter members of the post: W. H. Murray, M. W. Jackson, Amos L. Wilson, A. L. Kerwood, Jere Garrard, G. W. H. Kemper, J. A. Brown, H. T. C. Coffeen, Robert I. Patterson, Smith Goodin, John W. Taylor, Z. T. Crawford, D. H. H. Showmaker, S. W. Huffer, John W. Little, D. A. Geiger, L. B. Wilson, Hamilton S. McRae, D. W. Sloniker, James L. Streiter and A. C. Starden. Other posts of the Grand Army of the Republic were organized in the chief villages of the county and this sterling organization has during all the years since then carried on its beneficient work in the community. Williams post at Muncie has pleasant quarters at the court house, the county commissioners having set apart an assembly room and a social room for the veterans, this assembly room being shared now by the local organizations of the Woman's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans, the United Spanish War Veterans and woman's auxiliary to same and the American Legion. Williams Woman's Relief Corps, No. 19, was granted its

charter on July 19, 1888, the charter members of this organization being as follows: Clara McClung, Julia Ritchie, Kate Kirby, Della Shewmaker, Deborah Carson, Sarah Little, Savannah Garrard, Elsie Bishop, Mary E. Patterson, Susan Templar, Mary Haines, Jennie Jewett, Jennie McLaughlin, Sarah Wildman and Ann M. Gilbert.

Williams Post, G. A. R., now (1923) has a roster of something more than eighty members and is officered as follows: Commander, Charles M. Kimbrough; senior vice commander, Alan Mitchell; junior vice commander, John H. Smith; officer of the day, Joseph P. Heaton; post surgeon, James McCormick; quartermaster, Eli M. Thornburg; adjutant, Theodore H. Johnson, and chaplain, Henry C. Marsh.

The officers of Williams Relief Corps are Elizabeth Pearsey, president; Della Lewis, senior vice president; Elizabeth Templin, junior vice president; Nora Horn, secretary; Luella Horn, treasurer, and Alice Baldridge, chaplain. Col. Eli Lilly Circle, No. 17, Ladies of the G. A. R., at Muncie, is officered as follows: President, Pearl Evilsizer; senior vice president, Alma Bechtel; junior vice president, Maude Wideman; secretary, Rebecca Baird; treasurer, Jennie Gamble, and chaplain, Belle Howard. The local officers of the Daughters of Veterans at Muncie are Stella Russell, president; Mary Phelps, senior vice president; Harriett Morris, junior vice president; Fannie Colway, secretary; Sylvia Prosser, treasurer, and May Lamb, chaplain, while the Sons of Veterans have the following officers: Commander, Fred E. Jewett; senior vice commander, Wesley C. Pierce; junior vice commander, O. F. Coryell, and secretary-treasurer, Cliff Hamilton. The president of the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary is Mrs. Osa Coryell; vice president, Mrs. Emma Russey; secretary, Mrs. Bertha Clemmens; treasurer, Mrs. Nellie Fouts, and chaplain, Mrs. Clara Burk.

THE AMERICAN LEGION

Delaware Post No. 19 of the American Legion, an association of men who had rendered service in the World war, was organized at Muncie on November 19, 1919, with the following officers: President, E. W. Huber; secretary, Paul A. Haimbaugh, and treasurer, E. Arthur Ball, the latter of whom was commander of the post when in the summer of 1923 he was elected commander of the Indiana division of the American Legion. Captain Ball was born in Muncie and is the son of Frank C. Ball. Soon after this country took a hand in the World war in the spring of 1917 he entered the first officers training camp at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, where he received a commission as a first

lieutenant and was assigned to the 117th ammunition train of the 42d (Rainbow) Division. He accompanied this outfit overseas, where he was advanced to a captaincy, which rank he held at the close of the war. As the Muncie *Press* said following Captain Ball's election to the post of state commander of the American Legion, "thus upon his record he is qualified to handle men and situations, and his knowledge of military affairs was gained on the field of action."

The forty-fourth annual encampment of the Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, and conventions of the auxiliaries thereto was held at Muncie on May 15-16-17, 1923, and a warm welcome was given the visiting veterans. Notable features of the encampment were the ceremonies attending the unveiling of a memorial tablet dedicated to the soldiers of all wars by the Muncie Federation of Clubs and the tree planting in the court house grounds in memory of Clara Barton, army nurse, and Mrs. John A. Logan. In his official message of welcome to the veterans, Mayor John C. Quick said: "You are one in spirit of the noble band of patriots who, in a nation's need, offered all to preserve her integrity and honor. The monument you have is 'more lasting than brass and loftier than the pyramids' royal heights.' Time cannot dim your glorious record of loyalty and devotion." Through its president, John W. Dragoo, the Chamber of Commerce declared that "every civic organization in the city joins us in offering you their services in every way possible during your stay in our city." Delaware Post, No. 19, American Legion, through its commander, E. Arthur Ball, expressed itself as feeling "that we and the community will be inspired by the presence of the men who fought through four years of war to prevent the disruption of our country, and who have since devoted their lives in peace to keeping bright that glorious spirit of freedom, equality and union. We feel that we are your younger brothers—that we must learn from you and prepare to carry on." By its commander, Harold H. Milligan, Muncie Post, No. 651, Veterans of Foreign Wars, welcomed the visiting veterans and the allied organizations "not only to our city, but to our homes and hearts."

CHAPTER XV

Natural Gas and Public Utilities

The gradual development of the amazing field of industry which sprang up here following the discovery of natural gas in Delaware county, completely revolutionizing the commercial and industrial processes of the county and particularly of the county seat town, may well be told in a review of the immediate agencies which were established for the furthering of the new industry. The story, officially, is carried on in the miscellaneous records of the county on file in the office of the county recorder, the first formal notation in connection with this development being found on page 536 of Miscellaneous Record B, where are found recorded the articles of association of the Eaton Mining and Gas Company.

This historic company, generally agreed to have been the first in the field in the state of Indiana, was organized on February 26, 1886, by William W. Worthington, Amos N. Foorman, George W. Carter, Benjamin F. Smith, Robert C. Bell, R. M. Carter and Jesse Nixon, who on that day associated themselves under the corporate name of the Eaton Mining and Gas Company "for the purpose of mining and manufacturing and to furnish nature's power for carrying on such business; to sink and maintain shafts and mines for coal and other minerals; to lay and maintain pipes and conduits for carrying gas and oil and for transacting the business incident to the foregoing." The seven men here named formed the first directorate of the company, whose articles of association were filed for record on May 5, 1886.

In the following July this company acquired a series of leases held by Worthington & Stewart to lands in that region that had been taken ten years before; other leases were taken on Union township lands by the company and the "gas boom" was on. The first individual lease of this character to be recorded is that of Charles A. Smith to the Eaton Mining and Gas Company "for the purpose and with the exclusive right of drilling and operating for petroleum oil and gas," and

covered the east half of the southwest quarter and the fractional west half of the northwest quarter of section 19, township 22, range 11 (147.75 acres). This lease was taken on a basis of a royalty of one-eighth of the oil brought in and $25 for every 500-pound gas well, and $1 a pound "for each additional pound pressure per annum, payable within sixty days after the completion of each well and thereafter yearly." This was but the beginning and gas leases presently began to swamp the recorder's office. It is said that at the height of the excitement the county recorder was "cleaning up" at the rate of $10,000 a year in fees, which was doing a much better business than many of the "fevered speculators" were doing.

NATURAL GAS COMPANIES SWARM THE COUNTY

The next company to organize for development purposes was the Muncie Exploring Company, Elias P. Smith, Spencer P. Brundage, Thomas H. Kirby, Asbury L. Kerwood and William L. Lacy, "to prospect the territory in and about the city of Muncie and in said Delaware county by sinking one or more shaft or shafts, well or wells, for natural gas, petroleum oils, coal, salt water and minerals generally, and when found to secure and use and deal therein for profit and to do all things incident to the general object of mining." This company was organized on September 27, 1886, and its articles of association were filed for record the same day. The next company in the field (November 20, 1886) was the Muncie Natural Gas Company, James Boyce, George Kirby, George W. Spilker, John W. Little and Frederick Klopfer. The New Corner (Gaston) Mining and Gas Company came along on January 15, 1887. This company was incorporated by Mark Powers, Thompson Sharp, Jesse Nixon, John W. McCreery, D. O. Munsey, W. L. Rasoner and Lewis J. Harke. The success of the "New Corner" gas field gave to the old settlement of that name its new and present name of Gaston.

The next company was the Yorktown Natural Gas Company (January 25, 1887), organized by David Campbell, Henry Overmire, William A. Goings, Samuel Parkison and Jacob Erther. Other organizations rapidly entered the field and within the next three years development proceeded with a whirl. Among these companies that got going early in the game were the Anthony Gas Company, the Enterprise Natural Gas and Oil Company, the Cowan Exploring Company, Selma Natural Gas Company, Citizens Natural Gas Company (Eaton), Co-operative Fuel and Gas Light Company, Chesterfield

THE OLD JO DAVIS HOUSE.
Southeast Corner of Main and Walnut Streets, Muncie—Photo, April 15, 1860.

THE OLD WILLARD CORNER.
Northeast Corner of Main and Walnut Streets, Muncie, Fifty Years Ago.

Natural Gas Pipe Line Company, Royerton Gas Company, Oakville Natural Gas Company, DeSoto Natural Gas Company, Maple Grove Natural Gas Company, Union Grove Natural Gas Company, Mt. Tabor Natural Gas Company, Jakes Creek Valley Natural Gas Company, North Muncie Natural Gas Company, Buck Creek Gas Company, Hamilton and Delaware Gas Company, Pikes Peak Natural Gas Company, Prairie Creek Natural Gas Company, Granville Natural Gas Company, Delaware Natural Gas Company, Citizens Co-operative Gas Company, Washington Township Farmers Gas Company, Liberty Natural Gas Company, New Cumberland Gas Company, New Burlington Gas Company, Buck Creek Gas Company, Cammack Gas Company, Daleville Gas Company, Reed Station Gas Company, York Prairie Gas Company, Mt. Pleasant Gas Company, Gates and Blountsville Gas Company, Albany Co-operative Gas Company, Avondale Gas Company, Harrison Township Gas Company, and others, until the county was covered with activities along this line.

BOARD OF TRADE TAKES HAND IN BOOM

In the meantime the Muncie business men took instant cognizance of the importance of this development and on February 24, 1887, the Muncie Board of Trade was organized for "the promotion of any and all undertakings calculated to advance the interests, improvement and general welfare of the city of Muncie; the support of any literary or scientific undertaking; the maintenance of a library; the social enjoyment of members and their friends and the transaction of all business connected with or pertinent to any of said objects." It was pointed out in Art. 4 of this board's articles of association that "the capital stock of this corporation shall be the value of its membership." The names subscribed to these articles of association (a roster that will grow in interest with the passing of the years) were James Boyce, Webster S. Richey, W. L. Lacey, George Kirby, J. A. Heinsohn, J. C. Greisheimer, F. I. Wachtell, Thomas McKillip, Carl Spilker, T. F. Rose, Samuel A. Wilson, J. E. Burson, Charles E. A. Adamson, W. M. Marsh, John M. Kirby, Joseph A. Goddard, Fred W. Heath, F. Leon, James N. Templer, John F. Sanders, Charles W. F. Neely, Allen A. Wilkinson, John R. McMahon, J. W. Perkins, J. R. Meeks, S. M. Highlands, Charles N. Wilcoxon, J. H. Smith, J. W. Ream, Edward Tuhey, C. P. Franklin, C. H. Anthony, John F. Wildman, B. F. Britton, W. L. Little, John M. Bloss, E. P. Smith, Thad. A. Neely, Joshua Truitt, W. P. Jenkins, A. L. Johnson and Frank Ellis.

Muncie had entered upon its best period of development and far-sighted men were quick to seize the opportunities thus opening.

The Eaton well, brought in on the first of October, 1886, was the realization of a suspicion aroused ten years before in that community when drilling for traces of coal or other ore disclosed at a depth of 600 feet an inflammable, ill smelling gas which produced a flame about two feet in height. When the Ohio gas fields were opened this Eaton gas was recalled and the test well was drilled in that same locality. Trenton rock was reached at a depth of 890 feet and upon penetrating this to a depth of thirty-two feet a "gusher" was brought in that started things going in this county. The first well at Muncie was brought in a mile east of the city on the following November 11 (1886) and steps at once were taken to control the flow for commercial purposes. By the first of June following, besides the initial well at Eaton, there were seven producing wells in the Muncie field and one at Albany, while operations were under way seeking similar development at New Corner (Gaston), Selma, Yorktown and Cowan. The "boom" was on.

HOW MUNCIE EMERGED FROM DARKNESS

The subject of a gas plant or "works" for Muncie began to receive serious discussion as early as in the middle '60s and gradually became one of considerable interest to a growing number of town "boomers." In the issue of his newspaper (the *News*) for January 10, 1877, N. F. Ethell commented thus on the subject:

"A long and exhaustive communication in last week's *Times* on the subject of gas goes into details in regard to this ever-discussed question by our citizens and gives some very sensible and philosophical points. The citizens should make some demonstration, we think, in regard to gas and let the council know their feelings about it. The construction of gas works could be done at very low figures now and, as the correspondent says, would give employment to men 'who must either find employment here or go elsewhere, leaving our store rooms and dwellings vacant.' Let the council take immediate action and give us gas or a let-up on its discussion." In the succeeding issue of the paper the *News* announced that "on last Thursday night the common council by a vote of 9 to 1 passed the gas ordinance and we are now to change our dark ways to streams of light."

It must be said, however, that the expected "streams of light" did not materialize until two years later, further delay having been

encountered in the maturity of a project that had been discussed for years, and it was not until in the fall of 1879 that gas service actually was inaugurated in the city. The first movement in this direction was that inaugurated by the old board of town trustees as early as in the spring of 1862, when an ordinance was passed (May 28, 1862) granting a franchise to a Marion (Ohio) firm to erect a gas plant at Muncie "for the use of said town and the inhabitants thereof," the town agreeing "to use gas posts and lamps on the streets, lanes, alleys and other public grounds aforesaid, to the number of twenty-five." By the terms of this ordinance the town would have been required to pay $3 a thousand feet for gas, provided it furnish its own street lamp posts and fixtures, otherwise "then the town shall pay for all gas consumed for such public purposes at a rate equal to the price paid by the citizens for private purposes." Section 4 of this very one-sided arrangement provided that "the inhabitants of said town shall be furnished with gas for private purposes at a rate not exceding $4 per thousand cubic feet, subject to the rules and usages regulating gas companies in the cities and towns of the United States." The contracting firm under the terms of this ordinance was to have the plant in operation on or before August 1, 1863. Perhaps the people woke up to the fact that they were going to pay quite dearly for the luxury of gas. At least nothing came of this plan.

In 1865 the town began to operate under a city charter and two years afterward another movement was started to get a gas plant, but the council declined to pass the necessary ordinance. That was in 1867. The subject would not down, however, and intermittent discussion kept the project alive. In 1872 the judiciary committee of the common council investigated the expediency of the city taking hold of the gas question and operating the utility as a municipal plant and a report was made favoring the plan, but this report was laid on the table. In the meantime the people continued to clamor for some better system of lighting than that provided by the old oil lamps and one and another proposition had been made by outside concerns to erect a gas "works." In the spring of 1874 the council appointed a committee of three to canvass the situation again, on the proposition that the proposed plant should be municipally owned. This action was taken in accordance with a resolution of council which declared "That, whereas . . . a very general expression has been obtained upon the subject of gas works on some of the plans proposed; and, whereas 251 citizens have expressed their opinion that the city should own the same, and 140 citizens that the

same should be owned in part by the city and in part by the company, thirty-five expressing themselves as opposed to the project in any form," etc.

AFTER FIFTEEN YEARS OF DISCUSSION

As in former projects, nothing came of this. It appears that the council was not ready to assume the responsibilities of municipal ownership, nor was it willing to grant a valuable franchise to an outside concern on what generally appeared to be somewhat exacting, if not wholly exorbitant terms. Then three years later (in 1877) came the action above referred to, the council finally passing a gas ordinance by a vote of 9 to 1. But nothing came of this save further discussion and further delay, and it was not until in July, 1879, that a contract finally was entered into by and between the city and the firm of Miller & Kuhn, of McKeesport, Pa., for the erection and maintenance by this firm, "at their own expense, complete coal-gas works in the city of Muncie, Ind. . . . and furnish good coal-gas of not less than sixteen-candle power, for the following rates, towit: $1.65 per one thousand cubic feet for all gas used for city purposes; $2 per one thousand cubic feet to the citizens of said city, with ten per cent discount if the bills are paid when presented," etc. The difference in price between this contract and the one submitted in 1862 ($3 and $4) will be noted. The discussion had been in progress for more than fifteen years.

Under the provisions of this contract this firm, which on June 24, 1885, was reorganized and incorporated as the Muncie Gas Company (James S. Kuhn, S. M. Highlands and W. S. Kuhn), was required to have the gas plant in operation by the following November 1 (1879). So expeditiously was the work carried on, however, that the plant was ready for use two weeks before that time, as witness the following from the Muncie *Times* of October 23, 1879: "Last Saturday evening, October 18, 1879, at half past 6 o'clock, the illumination by the Muncie Gas Works took place. The 'gas tree' erected at the southeast corner of the public square consisted of a gas pipe standing perpendicular to a height of about fifteen feet, and from it protruded numerous prongs, arms, limbs and various unique contrivances. A large star adorned the top of the pipe, and immediately under it were the words 'Muncie Gas Company.' The evening being very blustery, the wind blew out the lights occasionally and, while it was not the success it might have been, it was a beautiful scene. The streets

were crowded to witness the burning of the first gas from the new gas works, and Messrs. Miller & Kuhn start out under auspicuous circumstances, there being sixty consumers on that evening." The gas "works" which thus started "under auspicious circumstances" nearly forty-five years ago is still doing business at the old stand, having expanded meantime to meet the gradually increasing demands created by changing standards and methods, and is now (following one merger and another) carrying on its operations under the corporate name of the Central Indiana Gas Company, supplying coal gas not only to the people of the city of Muncie but to several of the neighboring towns in this part of the state and as well, until recently, maintained a supply of natural gas for the people of Muncie, this latter commodity being piped from the West Virginia fields following the failure of the local field.

COMPETITION IN THE FIELD

During the days of the height of the natural gas "boom" here the old coal-gas "works" encountered, of course, some exceedingly vigorous competition and for years was kept going with just sufficient force to maintain its franchise. The first franchise for the construction and maintenance of a plant for the distribution of natural gas in the city of Muncie was granted by the common council to the Muncie Natural Gas Company, by the terms of an ordinance passed on December 7, 1886. Competition quickly developed and by a further ordinance passed on December 2, 1887, the Co-operative Fuel and Gas Light Company was granted the right to lay pipes "for the supply of gas to its members." Two weeks later, December 16 of that same year, James Boyce was given a franchise to lay pipes and furnish gas. On March 16, 1888, a similar grant was given the Heat, Light and Power Company of Muncie, James Boyce, president. Then on February 26, 1889, the Central Co-operative Fuel and Gas Light Company was granted a franchise, and on the following April 19 the Citizens Co-operative Natural Gas Company was let in. On August 15, 1890, a franchise was granted the Avondale Natural Gas Company; January 26, 1891, the Peoples Co-operative Gas Company, and on July 27, 1891, the Economy Co-operative Natural Gas Company. Other franchises were granted as the exigencies of competition and elimination controlled or required, and until the local field was exhausted.

When it became apparent that the supply of gas was dwindling rapidly to the vanishing point it became necessary for the city (October 22, 1900) to pass an ordinance "to prohibit persons, companies and corporations engaged in selling, delivering or furnishing natural gas to the citizens and inhabitants of the city of Muncie from charging, exacting, demanding, requesting or receiving excessive prices therefor and from stopping the supply of natural gas because of a failure to pay excessive prices therefor, and to compel such persons, companies and corporations to furnish gas to persons entitled thereto upon proper demand and tender of payment therefor," a regulation that will recall in the minds of many some disagreeable memories of the days when the scramble for an adequate supply of natural gas, when the local fields had been drained, was assuming the proportions of a rather serious proposition. This was the beginning of the end of a convenience which had meant much to Muncie for more than a decade and which had started the city on the highway to the development which elevated it from its condition in the '80s to the position it had come to occupy as one of the chief cities of Indiana.

THE COMING OF THE WATERWORKS PLANT

About the time the long discussion of the gas "works" question in Muncie culminated in definite action, a vigorous demand was set up for the establishment of a municipal waterworks system. By that time Muncie was a city of something more than 5,000 population and its people properly believed that the place had definitely emerged from what some still jocularly referred to as its old "backwoods" state. Other Indiana towns were taking on "modern improvements" and the go-ahead element in Muncie were not going to see their town left behind in the running.

That was about the year 1880, when a new form of public spirit was beginning to be manifested along all lines of endeavor hereabout. Much new building then was going on. The old was giving way to the new, and many were beginning prophetically to sense the coming of the dawn of an era of general reconstruction and development. To these a waterworks plant properly was regarded as an essential to continued progress. It is apparent that the first thought was one of municipal ownership of the proposed waterworks plant and the initial discussion of the subject hinged on that proposition. To this, however, there was much opposition. Many felt that the city was in no proper financial position to assume the obligation that thus

would be incurred. Others felt that the time was not opportune. Despite numerous visible evidences of material growth and development, they felt that the "times" were at a standstill. Among these latter was Editor Ethell, who in a review of the waterworks proposition, allied with the general business outlook, in January, 1882, pointed out that "a good system of waterworks will, some day, be a good thing for Muncie—if Muncie shall ever become a city of any size. But will that time ever come? Is there any prospect of our increasing in size—of growing large enough to justify the establishment of waterworks at enormous expense? Just now there is but little doubt that we are standing still, if not, in fact, retrograding. There are today a dozen empty, yawning business houses on our two principal streets, and a number of dwelling houses in various parts of our city wanting tenants. Some of our citizens are leaving us for more energetic and thriving towns, and some of our manufacturers are 'going West' to points where they can obtain assistance, and have a chance to grow. The outlook is not very cheering for an increase of population or of business, and if we do not grow we won't feel the needs of waterworks." This is but an extract from a lengthy editorial on the subject, the whole tenor of which was one of discouragement of the municipalization plan.

Evidently this "back-pedaling" proved effective for the time, for nothing definite was done along that line until two years later, when on April 14, 1884, the council passed a waterworks ordinance and thought that it had cleared the decks for action. Stern opposition arose and the discussion was carried on vigorously until this municipalization plan was talked to death and on January 19, 1885, the council repealed the ordinance and passed a new one empowering the mayor and city clerk to sign a contract with a concern that meanwhile had been making overtures for entrance into the city with a privately owned waterworks system, and thus was created the Muncie Waterworks Company, which ever since has been directing the affairs of this important public utility. The contract entered into with this company provided that at any time after twenty years from the completion of the plant the city was to have the right to purchase, but there has been no recent thought of any such action.

A CONCISE REVIEW OF THE SITUATION

As seems to have been the custom in former days in the inauguration of any new public work in Muncie, there was much opposition to this waterworks contract of January, 1885, and so vigorously was some of this opposition expressed that Theodore F. Rose, one of the local members of the new waterworks company and a man well conversant with the whole situation, was prompted to write a letter to the *News* (May 9, 1885) giving a review of the situation, which letter so well covers the ground from a historical viewpoint that it is here reproduced, as follows:

The common council began to agitate earnestly the subject of waterworks as early as the summer of 1881, before any of the members of the late council were elected. That council employed a competent engineer, Frank Doran, of Richmond, Ind., and on the 6th day of December, 1881, he furnished a complete plan and specification, with costs for "waterworks amply sufficient to meet the requirements of the city until it has a population of 20,000." This was a plan for the works to be erected by the city and is substantially the same in size and capacity as the franchise granted to the company now erecting the works, except the pumping house, which will be located east instead of west of the city.

The subject of waterworks was discussed from time to time, by the council and city papers, until the adoption of the constitutional amendment prohibiting cities from incurring indebtedness in excess of 2 per cent of the taxable property. Our city tax duplicate at that time showed a value of about $2,000,000, which made the plan impossible.

During the summer of 1883 J. D. Cook, of Toledo, Ohio, whose eminent qualifications and abilities as a waterworks engineer will not be questioned, was employed to prepare plans, specifications, estimates and costs of waterworks for our city. All who have taken the trouble to examine the information furnished by Mr. Cook will not say the council acted unadvisedly. On the 17th day of January, 1884, the plans were submitted and shortly afterward the council passed an ordinance establishing waterworks for the city of Muncie, to be erected by private parties and directed the city to advertise for bidders. There were filed with the waterworks committee four propositions for the erection of the works.

The proposition finally accepted, after some changes, was presented some four or five months prior to its passage, and I can say in justification of the committee and the council a candid and careful consideration of the terms and requirements of the contract were discussed from time to time and fully understood by all. The proposition accepted was the best proposed, all who have examined will admit.

We learn from the records the expense of maintaining the present fire department will average over $5,000 per year, not including new fire cisterns every year or so, with the cost of an occasional fire engine thrown in. An estimate by the secretary of the fire insurance board states that there is $2,500,000 worth of property insured annually in this city; with an efficient waterworks the rate of insurance will doubtless be reduced so as to save to the citizens from $3,000 to $4,000 annually. Then, as a financial problem, has not the city council acted for the best

interests of the city, to say nothing about the free use of water for public buildings and schools, flushing of streets and sewers, the increased fire protection, sanitary facilities, encouragement to manufactories, and beautifying our city by clean streets, green lawns, graceful fountains and beautiful flowers, all of which have a money value in the sale of property and the comforts of home.

The articles of association of the Muncie Waterworks Company were filed for record in the office of the recorder of Delaware county on March 24, 1885, organization of this company, according to these articles, having been effected on March 6 of that year. The capital stock of this company was fixed at $100,000, divided into shares of $50 each, and the stock was taken by James S. Kuhn, William S. Kuhn and James S. Scott, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Abbott L. Johnson, Samuel A. Wilson, Theodore F. Rose and Samuel M. Highlands, of Muncie, in nearly equal proportions, all taking $15,000 each with the exception of Scott, who took $10,000. The company lost no time in constructing the plant. An official test was made on July 28 and the plant was accepted as fulfilling the terms of the contract by the city in the following October. This company ever since has been operating the waterworks plant at Muncie, the present president of the company being J. C. Adams; Clayton E. Stewart, vice president and superintendent of the plant.

The water supply of the city of Muncie comes from a system of deep wells supplemented by water from White river, which is filtered and chlorinated. The plant has a pumping capacity of 3,000,000 gallons daily, with a normal pressure of 40 pounds and a fire pressure of 120 pounds. By successive extensions since its establishment nearly forty years ago the waterworks plant has kept pace with the development of the city and is pronounced adequate to all present needs.

COMING OF THE STREET RAILWAY TO MUNCIE

When the gas "boom" came on in the late '80s Muncie awoke to the realization that street cars soon would be necessary to take care of the growing traffic in the city. Early in the eventful spring of 1887 agitation toward this end resulted in the organization of the Muncie City Railway Company and on May 26 of that year the city council passed an ordinance granting to A. M. Campbell, W. W. Ball, L. W. Robertson and others operating under that corporate name the right to construct a street railway line in the city, cars to be in operation by August 1, 1888, their franchise to run for twenty-five years. Nothing definite came of this proposition and presently a reorganization

of the company was effected and the council granted an extension of time for beginning work on the proposed street railway. This franchise also expired without definite action on the part of the company. Then on April 12, 1889, the council passed another ordinance, the terms of which proved acceptable to the company which on May 3, under the name of the Muncie Street Railway Company, was authorized to proceed to lay its tracks. An amendment to this ordinance on the following June 11 provided that the cars "shall be propelled by electricity, animal power, or such other motive power as such company may, from experience, find to be most economical, safe or expedient."

According to the files of the *News* for that period the company broke ground on Main street on the following August 3 and began to construct its line. Under its franchise it was authorized to lay tracks on the following routes: Beginning at the crossing of Main and Walnut streets, running thence south on Walnut street to Ohmer avenue, thence east to Macedonia avenue, thence north to Boyce avenue, thence northwesterly to Main street, thence west to Kilgore avenue ,thence southwesterly to Charles street, thence east to Walnut street." On the following July 19 the company was required to extend its lines west on Kilgore avenue from Charles street to the cemetery (Beech Grove). Other extensions of track were made from time to time under the old system until the reorganization of the company and on December 5, 1892, an ordinance was adopted authorizing the Citizens Street Railway Company "to locate, construct, maintain and operate a street railway in and upon the streets of the city of Muncie," the cars to be used on said line to be "propelled by electricity, or by such other superior power as may be agreed upon;" and thus began the operation of the present electric system of street railways in Muncie, the directors of record of the company at that time having been David Cammack, John M. Kirby, D. C. Mitchell, R. C. Griffith and William L. Little, this company at the same time being granted the right to furnish electric light and power to the people of the city. This 1892 franchise authorized the construction of tracks on Main street from the east to the west corporate lines of the city, on West street from Main to Jackson, on Jackson from Kilgore to the west line of the city, on Hamilton north from its intersection with Jackson to Main, on Jackson from Hamilton east to the corporate limits, on Gilbert from Walnut east to Monroe, on Monroe north from its intersection with Main to Wysor, on Wysor from Monroe east to Broadway, thence northeast to the corporate line of the city and on Walnut from the north to the south corporate line.

COMPANY PLAYS JOKE ON PEOPLE

Apparently taking advantage of the somewhat loose terms of its original franchise the first street railway company played what now seems to have been considerable of a joke on the people of the aspiring gas town by giving them a transportation system unlike any in the country. Choosing to adopt the "such other motive power" clause of its franchise it installed "dinky" steam engines as locomotives for its street cars. According to the newspaper files the first official trip of one of these puffing, snorting little locomotives was made down Walnut street to Ohmer avenue on December 6, 1890. This motive power was of course far from satisfactory and the service thus rendered never was dependable. The people's estimate of the value of the service presently changed from disgust to ridicule and the "dinkys" after less than two years of unsatisfactory service literally were laughed out of business, electrification of the lines being adopted, as set out above, in 1892, operation of the new system beginning in the spring of 1893. One of the parting shots taken at the old locomotives was that of the *News* in April, 1892, when it was pointed out that "great excitement was created on our streets Saturday evening by the appearance of the new (?) mogul brought out by the Muncie Street Railway Company. As it made its first trip up East Main street the people fled in all directions. Many of our oldest citizens thought the court house was coming up the street on wheels. As it puffed down Walnut street crowd after crowd hooted as it passed. It is large enough to be used as a switch engine on our belt railroad. The engineer had much trouble with it yesterday, as it would jump the track at almost every turn."

The people thus were prepared to welcome the electrification of the street railway lines, the completion of which on May 13, 1893, was made an occasion of a sort of a local gala day. According to contemporary newspaper accounts of the day it had required fifty days to electrify the line from Main street north on Walnut, by the Wheeling pike to the fair grounds and out Wysor street to Broadway in Whiteley. A public reception was held at the new power house in North Walnut street, marked by music and speeches and general felicitations. Arthur W. Brady, now of Anderson, whose interests later were to center so profitably in electric railways, then was mayor of Muncie, and he and George F. McCulloch, who had been elected secretary of the street railway company and whose energetic action had done much to bring about the desired result in the way of electri-

fication, were "the life of the party." McCulloch's eight years of service as clerk and his prior service as deputy to the county clerk had made him not only one of the best known men in the county, but one of the most popular, and things were "beginning to come his way," his experience as secretary to the street railway company presently leading him into the wider field of electric traction interests which led him on to fortune. Mayor Brady, a grandson of Muncie's first mayor, John Brady, made a speech of felicitation on the occasion of the starting of the trolley cars, George McCulloch made a speech and Superintendent Gotschal, of the power plant, made a speech. The mayor started one of the engines, Clara Koons started the other and Fannie James switched on the current which started the cars on their first circuit of the new line, numerous invited guests making the party a merry one. It is noted that one of the "old timers" among these guests remarked that he recalled well the time when he had "hilled beans where the power house stood."

In the following September a merger of the old "dummy" line and the new electric line was effected and the former was electrified, F. G. Brownell, superintendent of the old company, turning over the management of the latter's interests to the reorganized company, whose directors were J. Smith Talley, J. W. Landrum, Edward Wells, George F. McCulloch and Charles Miller, and a good deal of whose capital stock of $300,000 was held by out-of-town interests. In the spring of 1899 the county commissioners granted to George F. McCulloch a franchise for an electric railway line from Muncie west along the highway through Yorktown and Daleville to the county line, to connect with a similar franchise through Madison county on to Anderson, the proposed McCulloch line to be completed by September 1, 1900. The day of the interurban electric traction railway had arrived. Other traction lines began to find entrance into Muncie and in 1905 the present terminal station at Mulberry and Charles streets was erected. When in 1899 the project to connect by trolley line Muncie with Indianapolis by way of Anderson, in which George F. McCulloch figured so prominently, had its inception the Muncie city street railway system passed to the new company which thus was formed, the Union Traction Company of Indiana, of which Philip Mater, of Marion, was president; Charles L. Henry, of Anderson, secretary and general manager, and George F. McCulloch, treasurer. This company, which had its general offices at Anderson, was in June, 1903, leased for a term of 999 years to a new and vigorously competing company which had entered the field, the Indiana Union

Traction Company, which thus since has been in control of the traction and street railway interests in this county, and whose interests have been widely extended throughout the state. The lines of the street railway in Muncie gradually have been developed into a comprehensive system, covering the city and suburbs with service on six lines, Avondale, Congerville, Heekin Park, Industry, Whiteley and West Side.

THE COMING OF THE TELEPHONE

The development of telephone service during the past forty years is one of the continuing wonders of modern civilization, even as the present growing system of radio communication will in its rapidly coming "day" be accounted a continuing wonder of the generation which it will serve. When back in the late '70s the advantage of the telephone became apparent Muncie was not slow to take up with the new and strange device and to talk up the advantage of having a telephone system installed in the town. A few public spirited and farsighted individuals took the lead in the matter and a sufficient number of initial subscribers were secured to warrant the establishment of a local telephone exchange. This was in the first month of the year 1880. A news item in the Muncie *News* of January 22, 1880, says that "the telephone exchange that has been spoken of through the columns of the *News* at various times recently, is now a certainty, and at no distant day the people of Muncie can sit in their parlors or offices and converse with their friends in another portion of the city with almost as much satisfaction as if they were conversing face to face. As many are aware, the enterprise is being managed by Messrs. Wilcoxon & Son and J. M . and W. H. Long. All the materials to be used in the construction of the exchange have been ordered and the work of erecting it will be commenced about the first of the month." The *News* then carried a list of the initial subscribers to this enterprise, this list including the leading business houses and offices of the town and a few residences, in all about forty, with the further statement that Judge Buckles was considering having a line run to his home in the country and that David Cammack was also considering having a line run to his mill five miles west of town.

Upon thus guaranteeing the success of their project the Messrs. Wilcoxon and Long organized as the Muncie Bell Telephone Company and on February 16, 1880, secured from the city by ordinance a franchise or "right of way . . . upon the sidewalks, streets and alleys of the city of Muncie" to install a telephone plant and the ex-

change was without delay put in successful operation. Two years later (March 8, 1882) the *News* observed that "it is two years this month since Muncie began enjoying the privileges and benefits of the system of telephones, the wires of which span our streets at all points. The company owning and operating the Muncie Bell Telephone Company is composed of the same gentlemen originally introducing the enterprise here, namely: Messrs. Lloyd Wilcoxon, J. M. Long, Charles Wilcoxon, manager, and Harry Long, secretary. . . . There is now in use sixty-two instruments on forty-six lines, in this city, several instruments being in use on one circuit in a few instances. It is estimated that an average of five persons use each telephone. This gives us an aggregate of 310 people who are continually accommodated by this convenience, whereby the calling of the exchange places them in direct communication with any of this number, including public buildings, schools, stores, factories and residences. . . . Our 'Hello' contrivance is increasing its network of wires almost every day." That was forty years ago. Could Nat Ethell, then editor of the *News,* revisit the scenes in which he for so many years took such a lively interest it certainly would be interesting to him to note the present development of the telephone, whose service now extends to every part of the county and takes in not merely the pretentious business house or office but the dwellings of even the humblest, the old "hello contrivance" having long ago proved itself an indispensable adjunct of the home as well as of the commercial establishment.

FRANCHISE PASSES TO HANDS OF OUTSIDERS

In the spring of the next year (1883) the Muncie Bell Telephone Company sold the local plant to the Central Telephone Company of Chicago, which then was entering upon an extensive program of consolidation of telephone exchanges throughout the Midwest country and the business of the local exchange ever since has been carried on under other than local direction. This concern presently passed to the Central Union Telephone Company, which received its franchise from the city on April 11, 1890, and which continued in control until its merger some years ago with the present controlling concern, the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, a branch of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which provides a well nigh universal service throughout the country. On November 13, 1894, long-distance telephone communication was opened in Muncie and the event was made much of by the telephone company which invited a select list

of customers to try out the service through forty transmitters installed for the occasion in the Kirby house and through which conversations were carried on with parties in New York city, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and other cities. The telephone was proving its worth. In the spring of 1897 a local "independent" telephone organization was effected at Muncie and brisk competition was set up against the older company, the independent concern in two years securing about five hundred subscribers, but the continual annoyance to which those who thus were compelled to have two telephones installed were subjected proved such a handicap in the local concern's race for popularity that its bid for support was recognized as having been ineffectual and in December, 1899, it transferred its plant to the Bell interests. At Eaton and Albany the telephone exchanges are operated by local "co-operative" concerns and at Yorktown the exchange is under the Bell control.

The development of the electric light and power utility, now centering in the great plant of the Indiana General Service Company, dates from October 19, 1885, when the Muncie city council granted to James Boyce permission to erect poles and maintain wires in the streets for a private electric light plant for his mills and storerooms and the first light was turned on on the following December 19. This service was gradually extended and in February, 1888, Mr. Boyce promoted the organization of the Muncie Heat, Light and Power Company, of which he was elected president and which absorbed his plant and further extended it to include a general service. Under various changes of management during the years since then this service has kept pace with the continually growing demand.

CHAPTER XVI

Tales From the County Plat Book

The story of the plat book is about as interesting a one as can be turned up with reference to a county, and Delaware county is no exception. In addition to the plats of the towns that secured for themselves a permanent place on the map, there are found on the plat book numerous evidences of hopes blasted—plats that were recorded in high hope of realizing the promoter's fond ambition to be a town builder but which came to naught through circumstances which his foresight had not discerned and which now have no place on the map of the county.

For instance, one of the oldest plats on the book, save that of the county seat town of Muncietown, which is referred to elsewhere, is that of the town of Georgeville, which was laid out on the east bank of the Mississinewa river in section 32, township 22, range 11 (Niles civil township), by John G. Deeds and William Batterall on September 28, 1832. This prospective town was laid out as a tract of six blocks, with Main street (the only one given a name on the plat) 66 feet wide and the cross streets 49 feet, the alleys 12. The neighboring Granville settlement a bit farther down the stream and on the other side which took on a new impetus about that time proved too much in the way of competition for Georgeville and the latter subsided. Among other towns which lost their places on the current maps of Delaware county may be mentioned Anthony postoffice, in the northwest part of Hamilton township; Bethel, in the southwest part of Harrison; Tabor and Richwood postoffices on the line between Monroe and Salem townships, and Cross Roads postoffice, in the south part of the latter township.

Smithfield, which still holds its place on the map, but whose dream of commercial importance long ago passed, was one of the very earliest contenders for commercial honors in the county, its projectors considering its position on White river as most advantageously designed for a trading point, and it did enjoy considerable distinction along this line until the coming of the railroad in the early '50s

ONE OF YORKTOWN'S PICTURESQUE STREETS.

TIN FACTORY AT ALBANY.

diverted its trade to the new railroad town of Selma which was established about a mile north. Smithfield was laid out by David Stout and William Duncan, joint proprietors, March 12, 1830, and the original plat covered four blocks, split north and south by Liberty street and east and west by Main street.

Albany also got its start as a river trading point. It was laid out there on the Mississinewa at the crossing of the county roads in section 2 of township 21, range 11 (Delaware), by William Venard on December 11, 1833. The original plat is a plat of six blocks cut by the county road (now Water street) on the north and Main street, east and west, and the county road (now State street) and First and Second streets, north and south, the streets being four poles in width and the alleys twelve feet. The plat was surveyed by Samuel R. Collier, the first surveyor of Delaware county, afterward county recorder, who was perhaps the most highly cultured man of his generation in this county and whose characteristically graceful and flourishing quill so unmistakably adorned the pages of the deed records of this county during the years 1834-37.

Granville, the old river settlement on the left bank of the Mississinewa in the southwest corner of Niles township (section 31, town 22, range 11), was platted as a townsite by John Gregory, David Shideler and Peter Thomas, joint proprietors, May 9, 1836. The original plat covers twelve blocks lying south of the river, with Water street on the north, the other east-and-west streets being Market, Jackson and South. The north-and-south streets are Thomas, Walnut, Main and Gregory. Granville in the old river days was an excellent trading center and its "boomers" felt that the county seat ought to have been located there and worked to that end, but the Muncietown influence was too well directed for them to overcome.

Yorktown got its place on the map about three years later, when on November 5, 1836, Oliver H. Smith, "the proprietor of the within town," filed his plat of a townsite there at the mouth of Buck creek on White river in the northwest quarter of section 22 of township 20, range 9 (Mt. Pleasant), the river forming the north boundary line of the plat. In the original plat the first street at the north is Canal street, the proprietor at that time having entertained high hopes of a canal coming along there, with his townsite as a logical port on the expected waterway. Smith and High streets are the other east and west streets in the original plat, the north and south streets being, from the east, Elm, Broadway, Walnut, Market, Pine, Plum and West. In the center of this plat a quarter of a square (south-

west corner of Smith and Market streets) was set apart as a market place. Four lots on the south edge of the plat were "reserved as special donations for religious purposes." The original plat carried 104 lots. In the next spring, May 26, 1837, the proprietor made an addition to his plat, carrying from lot 105 to lot 108, this extending the western limits of the town by the extent of two lots on the west and adding Arch and South streets on the south, with a tract of one and one-half acres donated at the southwest corner of the plat for a graveyard. At the northeast corner of this addition, corner of Elm and Arch streets, a quarter square was reserved "for the use of a seminary of learning."

This Yorktown site was a part of the north half of the Cassman Indian reservation lands which Samuel Cassman (Cosman) and his wife Thirza had on August 30, 1830, sold to Goldsmith Gilbert, who meanwhile had bought the Hackley Indian reserve at the site of the old Munsee town, as is narrated elsewhere. On October 9, 1836, Gilbert sold this half section of the Cassman reserve to Oliver H. Smith, who immediately proceeded to lay out his townsite. According to the deed record, Gilbert paid Cassman $500 for the tract and sold it to Smith for $1,500, thus clearing $1,000 on his less than six years of possession. Smith, who was perhaps the most diligent "boomer" of Delaware county lands in the days when things were getting a good start here and who became a large landowner here, had high hopes of the development of his town of Yorktown and his promotion plans contemplated making of it a better town than the county seat, but the central location of the latter and the advantage which accrued to it as a county town were factors in favor of Muncie which he could not overcome. Smith, who afterward became a United States senator from Indiana, exerted a powerful influence in securing the survey of the first railroad through this county and through his town of Yorktown (old Indianapolis & Bellefontaine, now the "Big Four" road) and was made first president of that road, but even this added prestige could do little toward overcoming the natural disadvantages under which his town labored and he died knowing it never could become a city, Muncie and Anderson by that time having acquired advantages and a status which left no room for a city to grow up between them, only six miles away from the first named county seat.

New Burlington, a historic old hamlet in the northeast quarter of section 8, town 19, range 11 (Perry civil township), was platted on August 22, 1837, by George Pribble. This tract, there at the cross roads, *h*sected by the old state road, the Burlington pike, carries four

full squares of eight blocks to the lot and several fractional lots. Main street (the Burlington pike) is paralleled by Spring and High streets and the plat is divided in cross streets by First, Second, Third and Fourth. On the highway between Muncie and Richmond, this old town in the days before the coming of the railroads was an important stopping place for teamsters and drovers and two taverns flourished there. Good business also was done by the wagon shop and the blacksmith shop and a couple of general-goods stores accommodated the needs of a wide trade area thereabout.

Daleville, down the river about five miles southwest of Yorktown, got on the map two years after Smith's ambitious plans were projected, Campbell Dale having filed his plat of a townsite there along the river in the northwest half of the northeast quarter of section 1 of township 19, range 8 (Salem), November 10, 1838. This townsite evidently was laid off in the expectation that the projected canal would prove a permanent thing, which it then promised to be, for the plat is laid out at the junction of the "canal" and White river, with the "feeder dam" marked in accordance with the plans of the engineers, but the canal collapsed and the town went to sleep, only to be awakened by the whistle of the railway locomotive when the railroad came along there in 1852, when it was made a station and became a good trading center. Mr. Dale's original plat of his townsite shows three full blocks, three and one-half blocks and two lesser fractions, on the state road with the east and west (at variation) streets being Dale and Washington, the north and south streets (also at variation) being Pearl, Main and Water. It is proper to note that the original plat as recorded carries the name of Dalesville, though the gazetteer and the maps make it Daleville, which also is the postoffice and railway station name.

Mount Pleasant is another of the old townsites of Delaware county and in its day before the coming of the railroads was a thriving center of trade for a wide neighborhood thereabout. Mount Pleasant (on the maps Mt. Pleasant) was laid out by John Lewis, William Heaton and Samuel Paff in September, 1837, and the original plat shows a tract of seven blocks at the crossing of the highways along the west branch of Prairie creek, in sections 19 and 20 of township 19, range 11 (Perry). Macedonia, another ancient settlement, at the crossroads a couple of miles west of Mount Pleasant, is another townsite that never got as far as its projectors had hoped for it.

Pitts Burg (as the plat book has it) is another townsite that has lost its place on the map. On July 26, 1837, Havilah Green and

Elijah Collins laid out and had platted a townsite of this name along the Mississinewa at the junction of sections 17, 18, 19 and 20 of township 22, range 10 (Union), which must have seemed to them a promising site for a trading center and settlement. A plat of eight blocks, with the river at the east, was laid out, Granville street being the north boundary, with Main and South streets the other two east and west streets, and Walnut, Market, Plum and West the north and south streets running back from the river. This is not the only town laid out in the '30s that failed to realize the hopes of its projectors.

Wheeling, two or three miles down the river from the site of the vanished Pitts Burg, was laid out but a few months following the platting of the latter, and for reasons which now could only be conjectural overshadowed its neighbor, made a place for itself and has kept its place on the map. Wheeling was laid out by William McCormick in September, 1837, there at the horseshoe bend of the Mississinewa, along the left bank of the stream, in the northeast quarter of section 14, township 22, range 9 (Washington). Its original plat shows Walnut, Muncie, Main and Elm streets to have been the original east and west streets in this town, with Broadway and Vine the intersecting north and south streets, all laid out sixty feet in width, alleys sixteen and one-half feet and lots sixty feet frontage.

Desoto, on the Lake Erie railway about midway between Albany and Muncie, really had its start as a trading center at a point about a mile north at the mouth of Campbell creek, which was platted by Abraham Cline under the name of Clifton on June 7, 1849. Clifton was a tract of three blocks and a fraction at the mouth of the creek there at the bend of the Mississinewa in the east half of the southwest quarter of section 16 of township 21, range 11 (Delaware), with Buckeye, Main and Cherry streets the east and west streets and Mulberry and Locusts streets north and south. With the coming of the railroad in the '70s Clifton lost its value as a trading point in favor of a stop that had been established by the railroad company at a point on the road a mile or more south and on January 8, 1881, Luther L. Perdieu, owner of the tract where the railroad crosses the creek in the west half of the northeast quarter of section 28 of the same township, laid out and platted the town of Woodlawn, a tract of sixteen lots cut diagonally northeast-southwest by the railroad, with four streets, Perdieu and Delaware east and west, and Market and Main north and south, and opened the sale of lots as a townsite. When it came time to establish a postoffice there the postoffice authorities declined

to accept the name Woodlawn as likely to become confused with the name of the postoffice of Woodburn in Allen county and by agreement with the proprietor of the townsite and the railroad people the name of Desoto was given to the place and this it since has held.

Selma, the chief village of Liberty township, about five miles due east of Muncie, is a product of the coming of the first railroad through this part of the state, the old Indianapolis & Bellefontaine road, now familiarly known as the "Big Four," a part of the New York Central lines. Upon the completion of the survey of the railroad this townsite was laid out on the line of the proposed railroad at about the central point in the township and when the railroad came along it became a good shipping point and neighborhood trading center, diverting the trade from the older neighboring village of Smithfield, as has been set out above. The Selma townsite was laid out on a part of the north half of the northwest quarter of section 15 of township 20, range 11 (Liberty), on February 9, 1852, following the survey of the railroad through that section, the east half of the platted tract having been in the land of Joseph Greenwalt and the west half in that of Francis M. Dowler, who thus became joint proprietors. The original plat shows a tract of four blocks comprising thirty-two lots, and six out lots, the latter of varying dimensions, including a tract of two acres designated as a steam mill site, south of the railroad. Railroad street, eighty feet wide, with the line of the I. & B. railway, split the tract in the center east and west, the north east-and-west street being Muncie street. The north and south streets were East, Green, Albany, Union and South, with the county road as the west line of the plat.

Eaton is a product of the coming of Delaware county's second railroad, the old Ft. Wayne & Southern railway (present Lake Erie & Western—Ft. Wayne division), and was laid out along the line of the survey of that road at its junction with the Greenville and Marion state road there along the right bank of the Mississinewa in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 23 of town 22, range 11 (Union), on June 19, 1854, by George H. Babb and Joel W. Long, guardian for Reason T. Harris and David Harris. The original plat provided ample space on the west side of the tract for railway depot grounds. North, Harris and South streets were the east-and-west streets and Hartford, Center and Front were the north-and-south streets, the latter fronting the railway grounds, all sixty feet in width.

New Corner (Gaston), about eight miles over west of Eaton in Washington township, was laid out in the next year (1855), upon the completion of the survey of the railroad (present C. & O.) through that part of the county. The formally recorded name of this place on the original plat is Town of New Corner. It was platted and opened as a townsite by David L. Jones on February 27, 1855, the original plat of the town being a part of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 33 of township 22, range 9. The plat carries three full blocks with the same number of half blocks, the whole cut diagonally northwest and southeast by Railroad street, laid off eighty feet in width. North, Mulberry, Walnut and Elm are the east-and-west streets and Sycamore and Main the north-and-south streets. When the gas "boom" struck in there back in the late '80s the name of Town of New Corner was formally changed to Gaston, which it since has borne.

Cowan, down in the south central portion of the county in Monroe township, four or five miles south of Muncie, was the next townsite to get a place on the plat book. It was platted, and so recorded, as Cowen, but the maps and gazetteer now make it Cowan. The townsite was laid out by Charles McCowen, Noah Harrold, Milo Harrold and John Rinker on November 5, 1869. The original plat covers a tract of 7.22 acres, containing three blocks, two on the east side of the railway survey line and one on the west, the line of the old Cincinnati, Muncie & Ft. Wayne railway practically following the section line and the center of Monroe street, the chief street east and west, being the line dividing sections 9 and 16 of township 19, range 10. The north and south streets of the plat are Colfax and Grant. Provision is made in the plat for a warehouse and railway depot grounds.

Oakville, two miles south of Cowan, on the southern border of Delaware county, on this same railway (present L. E. & W.), was laid out as a townsite under the name of Pleasant Hill by John Holsinger on December 30, 1873. The original plat of Pleasant Hill covered a tract of 7.25 acres on the east side of the survey line of the Cincinnati, Muncie & Ft. Wayne railroad, the same covering six blocks, divided north and south by Mulberry street and east and west by North, Main, Elm and South streets. Later the name of this town was changed to Oakville, the postoffice authorities declining to accept the name of Pleasant Hill as likely to become confused with a postoffice of the name of Pleasant Mills in Adams county, and additions to the townsite have been made under the name of Oakville. On April 1, 1884, Oakville was swept by a cyclone which killed four persons and destroyed all but four houses in the town.

Shideler, a bit more than two miles south of Eaton, on the line On April 1, 1884, Oakville was swept by a cyclone which killed four persons and destroyed all but four houses n the village.
between Union and Hamilton townships, is a shipping point that also got its start with the coming of the old Ft. Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati railroad. It was platted by Isaac Shideler on December 15, 1871, and the original plat shows a tract covering seven blocks, the line of the railway bisecting the plat, with Block 4 to the west of the track. Union, Main and Hamilton are the east and west streets and Chestnut, Market, Railroad and Shideler are the north and south streets.

Reed's Station, on the old Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington railway (present Lake Erie & Western), in Mt. Pleasant township, was platted by William Reed on February 6, 1877, the original plat consisting of seventy-seven lots with the line of the railway on the north; Short, Fourth, Jefferson, Cherry, Washington and Jackson being the east and west streets and Walnut, Main and High being the north and south streets. The plat covered 22.6 acres in the northeast quarter of section 5 and the northwest quarter of section 4 of township 20, range 9. Though recorded as Reed's Station, the maps and gazetteer give the town as Reed.

Cammack, another station on this railway, hardly two miles east of Reed and four or five miles up the road from Muncie, in Mt. Pleasant township, was laid out by David Cammack, who operated a mill there, April 15, 1882, and the original plat shows a tract of seven lots lying between the railway and the Jackson street turnpike in the east half of the southwest quarter of section 3 of town 20, range 9.

Royertown, four or five miles north of Muncie, in Hamilton township, is another of the railway stations that were established in this county upon the coming of the Ft. Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati railroad. It was laid out by John Royer on December 17, 1870, in the southwest quarter of section 14 of township 21, range 10, and the original plat shows a tract of 40.05 acres, with the line of the railway on the east, the first north-and-south street from the railway being Railroad street, then Walnut and Vine streets, the plat bearing west to the Studebaker pike. The county road was the southern line of the plat and Ann and Main streets were the east-and-west streets. In 1874 Royer laid out an addition to his townsite, carrying it a couple of squares east of the railroad and adding Elm and Ash streets to the townsite.

Medford, the latest townsite to get on the map in Delaware county, a station on the C. & O. near the western border of Perry

township, was platted on September 18, 1901, by Clarissa Phillips. The original plat of Medford shows a part of the southwest quarter of section 6 of township 19, range 11, and covers a tract of seventeen lots along the railway, with Washington and Main streets crossed by Walnut street. Medford is a little more than a mile west of the ancient trading point of New Burlington.

Gilman, though treated by the cartographers and gazetteers as of the neighboring county of Madison, really may be said to belong to Delaware county, for the original plat of this townsite, on the county line where the Lake Erie & Western railway passes out into Madison county, covers Delaware county lands, though the village seems to have developed on the other side of the line. Gilman was laid out on June 15, 1893, by the Gas Center Land Company, by George L. Bradbury, president, and W. E. Hackedorn, secretary, under direction of the company's board of directors, John Miller and John Parker, owners of the legal title to part of the land included in the plat, concurring therein. The plat covers a part of the north half of the southwest quarter of section 36; part of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the same section, part of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 25 and part of the south half of the southwest quarter of this latter section, all in township 21, range 8 (Harrison), where the Lake Erie railroad passes out of Delaware county westward. The plat was drawn on somewhat pretentious lines, the proprietors evidently being expectant that a city would grow up around the gas development then being projected there, but like so many of the projects of that period, the greater part of their hopes were blasted. Main street is the chief east and west street of the plat, beginning at the railroad crossing, and the other east and west streets are Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth, the north and south streets being (from the east), White, Harvey, Hill, Neely, Jacobs, Bradbury, Central, Jay, Parker, Hackedorn and Huffman.

West Muncie is another of these industrial dreams that did not come true. Though no lakes are revealed on the topographical map of Delaware county, the plat book reveals "Delaware Lake." And thereby hangs a tale. During the gas "boom" back in the early '90s some local promoters and the Big Four railroad people fostered a suburb just across the creek east of Yorktown, which was given the name of West Muncie and which its projectors designed should eclipse Muncie in industrial and commercial importance. Some of the old factory buildings still standing there are interesting relics of this boom that died of inertia. The plat of West Muncie, according to the

plat book, was worked out by Augustus S. Cooley on December 31, 1891, and was received for record on January 4, 1892. The striking feature of this plat is "Delaware Lake," which apparently was to be formed by the damming of Buck Creek at a point about where the Big Four railroad crosses that stream. The plat shows this "lake" skirted by a wide boulevard. The north and south streets of the town of West Muncie were Grieve, Parkison, Benger and New York avenues, named from the east, and Forest, Woods, Sprankle, Clement, Church, Andrews, Hemingway, Hall, Hollenbeck, Cooley and Sutherland, from the south, the whole embracing thirty-eight blocks. Considerable initial work was done in the way of development in West Muncie, but it was not long until its projectors found that their calculations had not been well based. One of these calculations was based upon the creation there of a summer resort alongside the "lake," and a hotel was erected to accommodate the expected resorters. For a time the town even had a newspaper, financed by its promoters. The early demise of this town and the disappearance of Delaware lake was the subject of an article in the Muncie *News* of March 24, 1898, six years after the town was platted, this review of the town's day of departed greatness concluding with the statement that "the large dam has broken away and the lake has long since disappeared. The big dancing pavilion and boat houses are almost ready to fall down."

BUSINESS IN THE VILLAGES FORTY YEARS AGO

A list of the business men of Yorktown published forty years ago reveals the following persons who then were engaged in commercial or professional pursuits in that village: Seth Allen, physician; Thomas Allen, general merchandise; William Brown, gunsmith; W. S. Brundage, general merchandise and postmaster; Jacob Erther, blacksmith; J. Hinne, drugs; B. F. Hittle, physician; W. W. Horne, physician; Lydia Hugs, milliner; F. L. Keener, cooper; J. H. Koontz, general merchandise; Charles Mathew, blacksmith; Henry Overmire, harness maker; Joseph Overman, blacksmith; W. G. Patterson, furniture; Mary Reelon, milliner; D. M. Shevely, physician; Hugh Shields, general merchandise; A. Sibring, carpenter; G. W. Slack, physician; G. W. Spann, druggist; Charles Warfel, carpenter; J. H. Williamson, flour mill; Mrs. Williamson, hotel.

At the same time at Eaton, it being remembered that this was before the gas "boom" had set Eaton on the path of a new development, the following were found in business: W. A. Blair, undertaker;

Brant & Carter, general merchandise; George Brown, saw mill; Carter & Stone, flour mill; John Dragoo, general merchandise; S. Echellman & Son, saw mill; Endee & Carmichael, general merchandise; A. N. Foreman, groceries; Eli Foreman, drugs; J. C. Ginn, physician; C. O. Gunkle, blacksmith; M. Hyland, woolen mill; William Keller, hotel; R. M. Morris, blacksmith; J. T. Sage and J. W. Sage, physicians; E. Shideley, shoemaker; S. W. Thomas, hardware; George W. Thompson, hotel; A. Younce, cooper; W. H. Younce, attorney, and D. Young, hardware.

At that period the following persons were representing the business and profesional life of the village of Albany: John Baird, physician; B. F. Binegar, saw mill; Mrs. Binegar, dress making; John Book, grocer; J. M. Boots, druggist; B. F. Carey, grocer; A. J. Delong, hotel; Mrs. Rhoda Devoss, milliner; Otto Dowden,, attorney; R. Dowden, blacksmith; French Bros., carpenters; W. Henderson, barber; F. M. Hobbs, carpenter; Joseph Hunt, blacksmith; Patrick Keating, shoemaker; Joseph Lefavour, drugs; Lockhart & Straight, dry goods; J. S. Long, stoves and postmaster; Isaac Mann, flax mill; Maxwell & Krohn, wagon makers; Meeks & Smith, grain; Gustavus Mills, painter; L. Miller, carpenter; A. P. Murray, physician; David Nihart, drugs; I. H. Powers, physician; G. W. Shearon, livery; Mrs. Shearon, millinery; L. A. Starr, grocer, and Mrs. Wasson, dressmaker.

At Granville at that time the following were in business: William Bost, hotel; C. Crooks, postmaster and general merchandise; G. M. Crooks, general merchandise; I. Duddleston, agricultural implements; William Edgington, general merchandise; William Pixley, painter; W. H. Sherry, stonemason, and P. Thomas, grocer.

At Selma: William Bailey, saw mill; L. R. Black & Co., drugs and groceries; N. E. Black, carriages and harness; William Bortsfield, carpenter; S. A. Deckover, carpenter; G. W. Furtick, physician; J. W. Goings, general merchandise; William Goings, grain; A. H. Good, physician; Mrs. A. H. Good, millinery; Hervet & Clark, general merchandise; J. H. Hoover, undertaker; William Miller, grain; J. N. Orr, general merchandise; N. Patrick, groceries; L. C. Roseboom, shoemaker; Kate Simmons, millinery; J. L. Simmons, postmaster, grain and agricultural implements; Z. L. Simons, blacksmith.

At Daleville: J. M. Baker, general merchant; John Bender, shoemaker; W. D. Brown, blacksmith; D. M. Cottrell, physician; G. W. Cock, confectioner; J. Dellon, physician; S. B. Garrett, druggist and postmaster; Gray & Shoemaker, general merchandise and grain; C. E. Helvie, flour mill; S. Laboyteaux, carpenter; William Leonard, car-

penter; George Munick, plasterer; John Price, carpenter; H. Rader, blacksmith; A. L. Stewart, saloon; Stewart & Gray, agricultural implements, and H. C. Summers, physician.

At Wheeling: O. A. Anderson, physician; M. C. Braddock, justice of the peace; Mrs. E. Davis, hotel; John C. Deam, miller and grocer; E. S. Fisher, hotel; David Heal, notary public; Job Mattox, blacksmith; Isaac N. Sleeth, grocer; Ephraim Smith, general merchandise and postmaster; H. A. Sutton, carpenter, and R. H. Trout, flax mill.

At Cowan: R. M. Ball, postmaster and general merchandise; J. S. Comstock, physician; Hartley & Jefferson, tile mill; Charles Johnson, blacksmith; Job Kirklin, cooper; A. J. Nottingham, saw mill; Isaac Tibbetts, saw mill, and D. T. Trowbridge, physician.

At New Corner (Gaston): G. Brady, blacksmith; Elijah Case, tile mill; John Fadely, blacksmith; James Hedgeland, postmaster; Henry Higdon, blacksmith; Frederick Huber, flour and saw mill; D. Linn, carpenter; John Munsey, plasterer; W. Needham, plasterer; Thomas Stubbs, carpenter.

At New Burlington: George Coffin, cooper; E. M. Grass, blacksmith; S. V. Jump, physician; George W. Shroyer, postmaster and general merchandise; J. H. Shroyer, carpenter; Joseph Thackery, wagon maker; Phineas Tuthill, shoemaker; Peter Veal, cooper, and J. A. Williams, saw mill.

To the student of changing conditions it will be interesting to note in the above list the number of neighborhood mills, flour mills, saw mills, flax mills, woolen mills. The great flour mills had not yet driven out of business the local custom mill, there still was enough of the "big timber" left to make sawmilling a profitable industry, the flax mills still were doing a good business locally and the humble woolen mill still was a fine neighborhood convenience. At that time, in addition to the flour mills included in the above village list and a few other rural mills that continued to do grinding along the streams, there were two flourishing flour mills in Muncie. Now there is not a flour mill in the county. The greater efficiency of the big mills and improving methods of distribution have driven the local miller to some other vocation.

CHAPTER XVII

MUNCIE, THE COUNTY SEAT

When the commissioners appointed by the legislature to erect the new county of Delaware met here at the tavern and trading post of Goldsmith C. Gilbert on June 18, 1827, to decide upon the point on which the new county town should be located, they found three landholders here in possession, the Gilbert tract (Hackley Reserve) being joined by the lands of Lemuel G. Jackson, a settler, who presently started a saw mill and later represented this district in the state legislature, and the lands of William Brown, a resident of Wayne county. The Gilbert home cabin and a larger log building occupied by the trader as a store and tavern stood on the site later improved by Gilbert and maintained by him as an unbroken square, which square upon the distribution of the Gilbert estate in the '40s was bought by Jacob Henry Wysor and is now owned by the latter's son, Harry Wysor, who still maintains it as a residence site, the full square north of North street between Walnut and Mulberry streets. The Jackson tract joined the Gilbert tract on the south and southwest and the Brown tract, southeast.

These three landowners entered into an agreement with Samuel Simmons, the county agent, to donate certain of their lands, at the point where they joined, for county purposes, these donations being described as "for the purpose of aiding in improving the town of Muncietown, the county seat for the county aforesaid, and for the benefit and use of the said county of Delaware, in the erection of public buildings and for other public purposes," and it was where these lands joined that the public square (court house site) was laid out. These grantors reserved to themselves "every lot numbered 4 and 8 that may be laid off on said land" in their several donations and in due time deeds for the lands were conveyed to the county respectively by Goldsmith C. Gilbert and Mary his wife for his donation of 20.09 acres, by Lemuel G. Jackson and Hannah (her mark) his wife, 9.72 acres, and by William Brown and Sally (her mark) his

wife, of the county of Wayne, 20 acres, "in consideration that the permanent seat of justice of said county be located and remain on the above mentioned premises." And thus the county seat of Delaware county was located and is likely to remain. For the information of such as may be curious to know the precise engineer boundaries of these several donations, these deeds to the county are found recorded in Deed Record 1, the Jackson deed on page 38, the Brown deed on page 142 and the Gilbert deed on page 169.

In less technical terms than are set out in these deeds, it may be said that the Gilbert donation is bounded as "commencing at the west side of Jefferson street, in an alley between Washington and Main streets, or on the south line of the Hackley Reserve, extending west through said alley and on said Reserve line, through about the center of the public square to a point on White river where Gharky street intersects said river; thence, with the meanders of said river, northeast to North street; thence east with North street to Jefferson street; thence south with Jefferson street to the place of beginning."

The Jackson donation is described as "beginning in the center of Walnut street, immediately east of the center of the public square, at a point on the south line of the Hackley Reserve (this point is where the section line between sections 9 and 10 intersect said reserve line); running thence south on said section line to the corner of sections 15 and 16 in Jackson street; thence west with the section line, through Jackson street to Gharky street; thence north to Water street, or the northwest corner of lot No. 4 of Block 17; thence east on the south line of the Hackley Reserve, through an alley, to the place of beginning."

The Brown donation commences "in the center of Walnut street, immediately east of the public square, at a point on the south line of the Hackley Reserve, where the section line intersects the same; running thence south with said section line to Adams street; thence east with Adams street to a point west of Elm street (the southwest corner of lot No. 8 in Kirby's addition); thence north to the south line of the Hackley Reserve; thence west on said Reserve line to the place of beginning." By checking up on these several boundary lines it will be observed that these aggregated donations of a fraction less than fifty acres comprise what now is the very heart of Muncie's commercial district, a tract of very great value. Could the generous donors of this tract even faintly have visualized the greatness of the growth they thus helped to set in motion nearly one hundred years ago?

IN THE DAYS OF THE BEGINNING

Elsewhere throughout this work there are many references to the life of old Muncietown in its "day of small things." In the nature of things the development here was slow. Though a good and convenient trading center for the settlers who by the time the county seat was established had begun to enter upon the lands hereabout, there was little in the village to attract outsiders. The town was "on the map" twenty years before it had attained a population of five hundred. When the railroad came things began to liven up a bit and it was not long until Muncie had become considerable more than a mere straggling county town. After the war manufacturers began to be attracted to the town. In 1870 the population had risen to near the 3,000 mark; in 1880, more than 5,000. Then came the gas "boom" and the opening of a new era for the town, the beginning of what may be regarded as its "modern" development, details of which are set out in other connections elsewhere.

Happily, there have been preserved several interesting reminiscent narratives concerning "the days of old" in and about Muncie. In the Helm chronicles (1880) there is the story of Minus Turner, who was here in the year in which the townsite was created and whose impress upon the growing community was a definite one. As a brickmaker and builder he saw the town grow and was an important personal factor in that growth. His simple tale, told first hand, is peculiarly informative. He had come over in 1827, when twenty years of age, from Randolph county, attracted to the possibilities attending the laying out of the new county town, and presently started a brick kiln in Main street, not far west of the public square. "My purpose in coming at this time," Mr. Turner wrote, "was to settle here and grow up with the country, as you would say. When I came I had only two shirts, one coat and 12½ cents in money. I came in the summer time and kept my money until Christmas. The best part of the joke, in saving my money at that time, was that I loaned the shilling to a fellow and he purchased a half pint of peach brandy with it, which we drank together.

"Upon my arrival here, in 1827, Samuel Watson was the only person selling goods. He had a general store—kept everything—dry goods, groceries, etc. His store was a little building, a log one, located on the site of the pump shop (1880), at the northwest corner of Washington and High streets. William Gilbert was here also, keeping a tavern on the ground now occupied by the jail. He sold whisky and

otherwise accommodated travelers with the best the country afforded. The building was erected in 1828. A blacksmith shop was located on North Walnut street, west side, and was kept by David Baggs. Dr. Birt was the postmaster. He had the office in a small log building a short distance north of the boarding house on North Walnut street, east side. The mail was carried on horseback once a week from Richmond. During the year 1828 Goldsmith C. Gilbert dug a mill race, a part of which was blasted out through the rock. The following year, 1829, the 'old mill'—grist mill—was built. This mill was a 'corn cracker' and was afterward fitted with a buhr for grinding wheat. I think the saw mill, which was a few rods north of the grist mill, was built the next year, 1830. The distillery was built about three or four years later and was a small, one-story frame, located near where the present grist mill stands. The woolen mill was built where the race put into the river. All these improvements were the work of Mr. Gilbert."

FIRST BURYING GROUND IN THE SETTLEMENT

"The first burying ground," continues the Turner reminiscence, "was located in the east part of the town, on the north side of East Main street, east of Beacon street. This was not a private burying ground but a public one. The next burying place was located on the north side of Adams street, west of Franklin, running back to the alley, containing about the equivalent of two town lots. It was cut out in the woods and was therefore surrounded by timber. I had my wife and two children buried there. They, as well as most of the others, were taken up and moved to the new cemetery (Beech Grove). The piece of ground located on the river, in the new cemetery, was either purchased or donated by a man named Loutz, and the two additions were afterward located."

Concerning these pioneer grave yards, it is a matter of common recollection that when the sites above mentioned came under the process of improvement it was no uncommon thing for persons engaged in excavation work to turn up the bones of some who long ago had been buried there and long since forgotten. Wallace Hibbets, retired miller and the oldest continuous resident of Muncie, recalls well the days of his boyhood when stock ran at large about the village and open woodlands surrounded the old Adams street burial ground that family burial plots there were protected against bovine and porcine intrusion by little picket fences, and that when the original plat of the present greatly extended Beech Grove cemetery was taken

over in behalf of the village the bodies of those whose families still were represented here were moved to the new site; but some remained and it is recalled that as late as 1907 when excavations were being made for the erection of the Friends church on Adams street crumbling bones were turned up.

The people of Muncie take proper pride in Beech Grove cemetery and continual improvements carried out under the direction of the cemetery board of the common council are making of this burial ground one of the notable cemeteries in Indiana. The annual report of the mayor for the year 1866 shows receipts on account of the sale of cemetery lots aggregating $238 and expenditures on cemetery account, $27.61, with a balance in that account of $210.39. The report for the year ending 1880 showed receipts for cemetery lots sold, $326.40; disbursements on cemetery account, $2,780.98. In 1895 a local association made up of more than fifty of the leading business and professional men of the city was organized for the purpose of giving systematic attention to the development and improvement of the cemetery grounds and to aid the city council in that behalf. Through this organization much was done to improve and beautify the grounds. About twenty years ago a stone chapel and the arched gateway to the cemetery were erected. In 1922 an imposing stone office building and chapel was erected within the grounds. The current (1923) report concerning the financial status of the cemetery board of the city council shows $2,824.74 cash on hand, bonds (Liberty), $25,000; perpetual care fund, $32,715.54, and sinking fund, $8,812.07.

FURTHER TALES OF THE OLDEN DAYS

Continuing, the Minus Turner recollections have it that "when I came Thomas Kirby was peddling goods over the country. He first went on foot, next with a horse, then he went with a horse and wagon. This was business enterprise and prosperity for you; each time when he made his regular visits showed marked evidence of increased prosperity. Mr. Kirby was, I think, the second merchant in the town. He had a general store on Washington street, west of High. I employed Boyd Linville in my brick yard when he came here, in 1829, at a salary of $7 a month, one half in store goods and one half in cash. This was considered good wages then. . . . Thomas Kirby, Joshua Truitt and myself were the first trustees of Center township. We built the school house located in the southeast corner of the township, on the Harter farm; also one northeast of here, known as the

Priest school, and one north, called the Holland school—then we skipped a location. The next one was known as the Shaffer school, southwest of here. We built one to the southeast of town, perhaps on the Bishop land, and a little farther south another one. All these buildings were frame and cost us from $200 to $400. I remember but one of the teachers employed, and that was William Dragoo, who taught in the Holland school. I think Warren Stewart was the first trustee elected under the new law.

"The first barber here was a large, jolly, fat man named Stillwell, who was located in a log building, about the year 1831-32. There were always barbers who accompanied the lawyers and judges when they came here to hold court. I built what was known as the 'Jo Davis House' in 1838 and finished it in 1839. I burned the brick and laid them up myself, doing two men's work, working by moonlight in laying up the brick. After I got the building done I opened it as a tavern, as that is what it was built for. I ran it a few months and then leased it to Colonel Sayer, who managed it for one or two years. Then I got it back and ran it myself for six or eight years. After that I sold the property to a Mr. Hoon. Afterward it went into the hands of Mr. Hunter, Hoon having had it in charge for two or three years. Hunter ran it a few years and then sold it to Jo Davis, under whose management it became popularly known as the 'Jo Davis House.' It finally passed out of the hands of Davis into the hands of Sample and Patterson, who were the owners when it took fire and was partially burned down. The ruins afterward were cleared away and the present structure, the Patterson block, was erected upon the site." The Patterson block, southeast corner of Walnut and Main streets, erected in 1871, the second three-story building in town, is still standing. The first three-story structure was the old Masonic building, still standing at Main and High.

Among other reminiscences of pioneers carried in the Helm chronicles (1880) are those of Boyd Linville, mentioned above, who says that "when I came to Muncie in the fall of 1829 there were very few people here. I remember that Charles Willard was keeping store on the north side of the public square, in a frame building, and Mr. Kirby was peddling over the country with a pack-sack. Mr. Downey, who was the Methodist preacher, held his meetings in houses around and at times in the old court house, then standing on the west side of the public square. A grocery and tavern was located near the ford and was kept by Mr. Gilbert, who used to sell considerable whisky. A tavern also was kept by a Mr. Marshall, located on the

south side of the public square. . . . All of Delaware county then was a vast wilderness. There were no roads and no way of penetrating the woods except here and there a winding Indian trail. I have killed many a deer around and near to Muncie." With reference to the Gilbert mill, built the year in which he came here, Mr. Linville said that "this mill was a great improvement here and people came from far away to have their grists ground. Besides, it was an inducement for settlers to come in and locate nearby. The mill was much talked about all around the country."

BUSINESS HOUSES AROUND THE PUBLIC SQUARE

In this same collection the reminiscences of William Jackson, who came in 1835, carry a most interesting word picture of the business section of the town, at that time clustered about the public square, beginning with a reference to the harness shop of John Brady, who became the first mayor of the city, at the northeast corner of Walnut and Washington streets, now occupied by the old *Times* building in which for years the postoffice was located and which was built by Brady's son, Tom Brady, for his newspaper back in the '70s. Concerning this pioneer harness shop he said that "it was a frame, one story high, with a very low ceiling and about 16 by 24 feet in dimensions. It was weather-boarded and very much weather-beaten; inside it was ceiled between the rafters, presenting the appearance of an inverted V, in front having one door and a window." Concerning the northwest corner of Walnut and Washington streets, the site now occupied by the building which was erected for the old Muncie branch of the Indiana State Bank and which has been so "worked over" that only its ancient mansard roof proclaims its former grandeur, the Jackson narrative has it that it "was an open space of about twenty or twenty-five feet. Immediately to the north of this space stood an old, dilapitated brick building, unoccupied at that time and nearly in ruins. It fronted on Walnut street and was one story high. West on Washington street, from the corner and immediately adjoining this vacant space, was a one-story frame building badly weather-beaten. Farther west and on the corner of the alley stood a story-and-a-half frame building in which Moses Neely lived, at that time keeping a few boarders, students who were attending the Seminary, then located 'out in the country' on West Jackson street," and so on, around the square, an informative narrative, happily preserved.

"The public square was not inclosed," continues the Jackson story. "At the southwest corner, and in the street some fifteen feet, stood a fine, large elm tree, the last of the forest growth, which was probably left on account of its beauty and luxurious shade. The farmers used to hitch and feed their horses under its boughs and people used to gather there and sit and talk under its shade. It was finally cut down, against the wishes of many. . . . The court house was a two-story frame building, with its gable facing the street (west side of High, opposite public square). It had two doors and four windows in the front, six windows in the upper story. The timbers in it were all hewed and put together with wooden pins. When I first saw it the building was getting very much dilapidated, the floors and timbers getting out of place. When I had been here some time, it took fire and we all turned out and worked, as for our lives, to put the fire out, which we succeeded in doing. Afterward, however, reflecting on our foolishness, we wondered why we had been so anxious to save it —it was a nuisance and should have been torn down. . . . The old Indian village and graveyard stood on the north bank of White river, a short distance westward of the bridge, on the Muncie and Granville pike. When I came here many distinct features of the graveyard were still visible, the graves in many instances being surrounded with pens, or poles piled around them."

REMINISCENCES OF THOMAS S. NEELY

Thomas S. Neely, who came to Muncietown early in 1839, also contributed a series of reminiscences to this collection, one of which, concerning the old ford, is particularly illuminating. Said he: "William Gilbert built a tavern in an early day on the ground now occupied by the jail, near the head of the ford, which was at the bend of the river, just where the bridge on the Wheeling pike crosses at the head of High street. In low water this was the principal crossing place, but at other times a ferry afforded crossing facilities farther up and just where the Granville road crosses the river, on a continuation of Walnut street, the point where the covered bridge is now (1880) located. It was run at this time (1838-39) by Miles Smith, who had a large flatboat and poled or paddled it from one side of the river to the other, charging a liberal fee for transportation. Mr. Gilbert's tavern was a very popular resort and all were very hospitably entertained. His house was an old-fashioned plain frame, with plain front and not painted. You passed in, as was usual in those days in all

taverns, to a bar room, where a good natured landlord met you and greeted you with a smile and a little of 'the old stuff, just to warm ye up.' . . . A good meal was always served at Gilbert's and the traveler felt at home when he reached this place. On the present site of the Kirby House, Joseph Anthony also kept a tavern. The building was a two-story frame, of good substantial build and was finally demolished to make room for the present edifice, Mr. Kirby having purchased the realty from Mr. Anthony."

Concerning the old Jo Davis House, mentioned above, Mr. Neely also recalled that Davis was the part owner of a hack line which operated between Richmond and Muncie. This line, he said, "had built one of those 'very elegant' old coaches known as the 'Rockaway,' with great leather springs. There were three seats in the coach and the necessary baggage facilities in the rear and on the top. The trips were made three times a week, carrying the mails. Prior to the establishment of this line but one mail each week was run over the road to Richmond. The hack line was discontinued when the railroad was completed to Muncie."

THE COMING OF THE FIRST RAILROAD

"At the time of the agitation of the railroad question over the country in 1851," continues Mr. Neely, "I thought we ought to have a railroad connection, but did not know where, only that we ought to have an outlet. The canal outlet had failed in reaching us and railroads were beginning to excite the people. I got up a paper and carried it around among our people, but failed to excite any particular interest. Doctor Anthony laughed at me and said it was foolishness to talk about such a thing. A meeting was called, however, at the court house and brought out a large crowd. Several persons addressed the meeting, myself among them. No one had any idea where the road was to be built or to what point. Some suggested Ft. Wayne, in order to connect with the canal. I was not favorable to that project, because it would freeze up. Others suggested Connersville, Indianapolis, Bellefontaine, etc. I was most in favor of a connection to the southwestward, to join the Madison & Indianapolis railroad, just then completed and put in running order. We were finally solicited by parties both from Ft. Wayne and Bellefontaine and finally agreed to join with the Bellefontaine folks. The manner in which the question was settled was indeed novel. At a meeting at the Ohio state line, where Union City is now located—there was no

Union City then—after a number of speeches had been delivered from a box, it was decided to put the question to a test, and all who were favorable to Bellefontaine were directed to take one side of the door as they filed out and those favorable to other points, the other side. It was found that the Bellefontaine folks had two-thirds majority over all. O. H. Smith was made first president of the road. Thus was formed and permanently located a road that was destined to become one of the most important roads in the Midwest, and that, too, here in Muncie and by one of Muncie's own and most respected citizens. Mr. Kirby also was an active and diligent worker for the construction of the road and to his energy and industry is due much of the credit for the completion of this road to and from Muncie."

Another of Muncie's "firsts" is thus recalled in the Neely reminiscences: "A man by the name of W. H. Perkins came and commenced business here as a tailor in one of the small rooms in a frame building on the north side of Main street, between Mulberry and Walnut, the present (1880) site of Birt & Kirby's grocery store. Some of our citizens learned the trade with him, among whom were Wash Green and Samuel Rodman. He came here some time after my arrival and located as above, but subsequently removed his shop and opened up a larger and more complete business on the east side of Walnut, north of Main street. He brought the first sewing machine into town. It was one of Singer's manufacture and excited great curiosity. Everybody went to see it work and all kinds of opinions were passed as to its practicability. The machine was purchased at Indianapolis, at Indiana's first state fair, in 1852. It was one of Singer's first build and was purchased by Mr. Perkins for $250."

HOW THE OLD "BEE LINE" GOT ITS START

Concerning the coming of the old Indianapolis & Bellefontaine railroad (present "Big Four," a part of the New York Central system) to Muncie, a development which opened up for the town a new era of growth and expansion, it will be well to recall that this road received its charter from the state during the legislative session of 1847-48. The "forward looking" people of Delaware county responded liberally in land and stock subscriptions to the stock of the proposed project and at a special meeting of the board of county commissioners on July 2, 1848, an appraiser was appointed to appraise the value of the real estate thus subscribed. At the following March (1849) session of the board it was ordered that at the coming April

election the electors of the county should take a vote on the question of whether the commissioners, on behalf of the county, should subscribe stock in the enterprise "to an amount that will be produced by a levy of tax to not exceed the amount of $1 on each $100 valuation of all the taxable property in the said county." Due publication of this election order was made in the Muncie *Signal* and the election resulted largely in favor of the tax proposition, 594 votes being cast in favor of the county stock subscription and 344 against, a majority of 250 in favor of the public participation in the building of the road.

At the following June session of the board it was ordered "that the county of Delaware do subscribe and take stock in the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad Company to the amount of $12,000, one-fourth to be paid when said road shall be cleared and grubbed continuously from Indianapolis to the east line of this county, one-fourth when graded and bridged to the east line of the county, the remaining one-half when said road shall have been completed, ready for cars, from Indianapolis to Muncie," and a levy of 28 cents on the $100 was created for that purpose. At the June session, 1852, it was "Ordered that the county auditor draw on the treasurer an order for $3,000, the last installment of the subscription by the county to the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine railroad." At this same session Thomas J. Sample, a Muncie lawyer, was appointed agent of the county to cast Delaware county's vote in the election of railroad directors. At the March session, 1853, the board ordered "that the auditor and treasurer refund all tax against stock for the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine railroad." And it was thus that the county had a hand in bringing in the first railroad through this region.

SOME OF MUNCIE'S EARLY INDUSTRIES

With the coming of the railroad a general impetus was given to all forms of endeavor in the village. The arrival of the first passenger train on May 31, 1852, naturally attracted much attention, but it was when the road from Indianapolis to Muncie formally was opened for traffic on the following June 17 that Muncie had its "big day." Contemporary accounts have it that there were no fewer than 7,000 people in town that day, all wanting to take a ride on the cars, despite the fact that a summer rain fell nearly all day. Five round trips were made to Indianapolis that day and an extra trip to Yorktown. Lawyer Sample, the county's agent in the matter of the stock subscription, made the welcoming speech and Oliver H. Smith, presi-

dent of the railroad company, responded thereto. It was a joyful occasion, everyone feeling that at last Muncie really was "out of the woods." As the William Jackson reminiscences, above quoted, have it: "After the completion of the road Muncie took a new start. Additions were laid off, new business houses were erected and new wagon roads were opened, while old ones began to improve. The main object then, among the citizens and farmers, was to make the highways passable to the points on the railroad. From that time on marked improvements were made every year. Population increased and the slow growth of years was outdone in almost a few months, comparatively speaking. People began to improve their property; the streets and walks were made passable; shade trees and evergreens began to be set out here and there. All the people felt that Muncie would soon be a rival town, nay, a city. All classes of improvement from this time forward were better and more stable. The town began to put on metropolitan airs and her people held their heads higher; their dignity was asserted and they began to feel their importance. Muncietown when I came and Muncie as I now (1880) see it seem unlike, indeed, as different towns."

Though the town gained in importance as a trading center by the coming of the railroad and the community at large profited greatly by the wider market for grain and live stock thus opened, it is apparent that there was little development in the way of manufactories for some time. The flour mill, the woolen mill, the saw mills, the wagon shops, the cabinet-making shops, the blacksmith shops and kindred neighborhood industries were about the total of the village industrial activities up to that time and it was not until after the war that real advantage came to be taken of the wealth of hardwood timber hereabout by the erection of plants for woodworking industries. In 1859 James M. Matthews had started a planing mill and in connection with the same put in a foundry plant and machine shop, the first of the sort in the town. This was located on South Walnut street. In 1867 Walter S. Phelps put up another machine shop, put in a good deal of machinery and built quite a plant on the south side of Jackson street, just east of Plum. After several years of unsuccessful operation and almost as many changes of management this plant was dismantled and moved to Ohio. In 1873 a company of local business men put up another machine shop, including a foundry and boiler works, installing the same in a two-story brick house on the east side of Mulberry street north of the tracks. In 1877 this concern was sold out at sheriff's sale and was taken over by

Wysor, Haines & Co., mention of which latter concern is made elsewhere.

THE COMING OF JAMES BOYCE

It was in 1870 that James Boyce came to town with his flax-mill enterprise, which in time came to be the leading industry in the town and mention of which also is made elsewhere. The Anthony hub and spoke factory was established in 1877 and in 1879 W. T. Davis started a similar factory, utilizing the buildings that had been erected in 1859 by J. A. Heinsohn for a flax mill but which were closed when the war came on. In 1872 a local company was formed for the purpose of manufacturing coil hoops and built up quite a plant just south of the old "Bee Line" depot. In 1875 this plant was destroyed by fire and the interests of the concern were turned over to the heading factory of McKendry & Co., which presently was destroyed by a boiler explosion. The old James Hodge cabinet-making shop, the pioneer industry of the sort in town, passed into the hands of Swain & Nottingham, who shortly after the railroad came disposed of it to R. & I. Meeks, who made a real furniture factory of it, an establishment that was maintained for many years or until changing conditions of manufacture and distribution began to put such local industries out of business. In 1874 John W. Little started a feather duster factory which was kept in operation for years.

When the roller skating craze began to sweep the country along in the late '70s W. F. Cornelius and Thad A. Neely, of Muncie, patented an improvement on the roller skate then in use and in 1879 began to manufacture their product in Muncie. In the fall of 1880 Neely bought his partner's interest in the enterprise and was for some time thereafter profitably engaged in the manufacture of roller skates, his product attracting a wide market. It was about this same time that Henry Alfrey started a heading mill in Muncie and A. L. Johnson and J. T. Arnold opened another saw mill, making a specialty of material for bent-wood manufacture. The woodworking industries were growing in importance. Puckett, Smell & Martin also were developing an important industry in the way of pump making about that time, in succession to the old Miller & Snyder pump factory, which was one of the early industries of the town, furnishing pumps for the demand in this immediate trade area.

The gradual development of the old flour milling industry has been mentioned elsewhere in connection with the passing of the mill which grew out of the pioneer Gilbert "cracker" here at the bend of the river.

When the railroad came in Lloyd Wilcoxon established a second flour mill in the town, erecting his mill at Walnut street and the railroad. About the time the railroad came John S. Reid also put up a steam saw mill on Plumb street, which as the industry developed he turned into a hub factory and created a wide demand for his product. Joshua Truitt, an experienced saw-mill man, started his mill south of the tracks about 1873 and in 1880 increased the capacity of this plant by installing a fifty-horsepower engine manufactured in the local machine works of Wysor, Haines & Co. It also was in the middle '70s that W. C. Emerson set up his saw mill and stave factory. An earlier saw mill was that of the Case brothers, set up in 1866, which later was taken over by the Weller brothers, who turned it into a general wood working factory and in 1878 began the manufacture of organs, which as the "Weller" organ found a ready sale throughout this trade area. It was in 1880 that Sexton & Boyce started their D-handle factory, which became quite an industry. During the '80s some other shops of greater or less importance were started in town and thus when the gas "boom" came on Muncie already had attained quite a reputation as a manufacturing town.

CHANGE OF NAME FROM MUNCIETOWN TO MUNCIE

Muncie apparently had a hard time getting itself definitely fixed as to its name, largely on account of the numerous variations of the spelling of the name of the clan of Indians (the Munsees) who had located here at the bend of the river and to whose village the white man, averse to the use of Indian names, gave by common consent the simple appellation of the Munsee town. When this came to get into print through the narratives and letters of the old writers it came to be rendered variously as Munsey, Muncey, Muncie and the like, with the "town" invariably following. The text of the treaty with the Indians at St. Marys in 1818 renders it "the Munsey town." The field notes of the surveyors who "ran the lines" here in 1821-22, preparatory to the opening of the lands here for settlement following the exodus of the Delawares, indicate the spot at the bend of the river where the Indians had their village simply as "Munsee T." (town), and the spot was marked on their original plat of the township by the drawing of several tepees to indicate the village site. By the time white settlement was effected here, however, and when Goldsmith Gilbert established his trading post at the site of the old Indian village, it seems that by general understanding the name of the site had come

to be established as Muncietown, and it so remained for years, or until along in the middle '40s, when many of the leading men of the growing village came to the conclusion that the name of the town had at least one syllable too many and that both for convenience and euphony ought to be shortened. In pursuance of this resolution they took the matter up with their legislators and by legislative enactment had the name changed from Muncietown to Muncie. This was in 1845.

Chapter CCLXII of the laws of a local nature passed and published at the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, beginning on the first Monday in December, 1844, is "An act to change the name of Muncietown." This act was approved by the Governor on January 13, 1845, and is as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, That the name of Muncietown, the county seat of Delaware county, be, and the same is hereby changed to that of Muncie.

"Section 2. Nothing contained in the first section of this act shall be so construed as to affect, alter or annul any contract, deed of conveyance, donation, act or thing heretofore done or agreed to be done, but the same shall be taken and construed in the same manner as though this act had never passed.

"Section 3. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

SOME VEHEMENT OBJECTIONS TO CHANGE

Though, according to this last section, this act was to have immediate effect, it did not become locally effective until in the May following. Probably the Postoffice Department had to untwine some preliminary red tape. In 1845 Joseph S. Buckles, then a promising young lawyer of the county seat town, and years afterward judge, was the editor of the *Democrat*. The running story of the proceedings of the Legislature carried in his paper for that year contains no mention of the action of the Assembly in the matter of the change of name, nor was the name of the town changed from Muncietown to Muncie in the date line of his paper until on May 24, and this without a word of editorial explanation. The legislative action evidently was not known to all the residents of the town or had been slow getting over from the capital. In the *Democrat* for May 10, two weeks before Buckles altered the date line of his paper, a correspondent signing himself "Gyascutus" took the Legislature severely to task for changing the name of the town. It is apparent that he had just heard

of the change. "Gyascutus" expressed his "feelings of deep regret" at the change and deplored the fact "that a law of public concern like this" could "be gotten over without the public having any knowledge of it or opportunity to oppose such trifling."

"As this law incurs the universal censure of the citizens of the county and town, and as an effort, strong and bold, will be made for its repeal next winter," said "Gyascutus" in concluding his lengthy letter of complaint to the editor, "we have a right to know who done it and the why and wherefore, and it is expected that our worthy senator and representative will give to the public a full and fair account of how it came upon us. Meanwhile let all the people treat it as a dead letter, until the repeal, and thereby prove that we have too much pride in the sight of the world to suffer ourselves to be treated before it as though we had a place so inconsiderable, contemptible and unimportant that the whim of any idle person could annihilate it with impunity. It is not known from whence this law had its rise—no personal allusions are therefore here intended; but be it whom it may, it is an insult that should not be suffered to pass unnoticed." This indignant correspondent evidently had been taken unaware in the passage of this act and charged that "the matter had been secretly and clandestinely conducted" and demanded an inquiry into the question of "who done the mischief."

In the succeeding issue of the *Democrat* a correspondent signing himself "Cutus" replied to "Gyascutus," declaring that the latter "has evidently been for some time groping his way in utter darkness without being sensible of his misery." "Cutus" defended the change of name and denied that there was any secrecy in the matter, which he said was one of common knowledge "that such an act was in contemplation" on the part of all who "paid even ordinary attention to the proceedings of our legislature during the last session." In conclusion, "Cutus" said that "I have had, since the passage of that law, occasion to visit every township in the county and I assure 'Gyascutus' that he is the first man that I have heard complain or speak disrespectful of the change." The next week the *Democrat* changed its date line to read Muncie, but made no editorial reference to the change, Mr. Buckles apparently having been content to let his correspondents handle the pros and cons of the matter. In the Legislature that year James Hodge was representing this district in the Senate and John Tomlinson in the House. Hodge (a Whig) had defeated Buckles for the Senate in the previous election.

THE INCORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE

Two years later, in 1847, the Legislature passed another law affecting Muncie, but this appears to have been locally ineffective for the time, for it was not until seven years later that definite action was taken in the matter by the people of the village. This law, "an act to incorporate the town of Muncie in Delaware county," approved by the Governor on January 21, 1847, sets out in formal legal phraseology that "it appears to the satisfaction of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, by the petition, properly authenticated, of at least two-thirds of the persons competent to petition for that purpose, that the city of Muncie, in Delaware county, Indiana, are desirous of having said town incorporated: Therefore,

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, That the town of Muncie be and the same is hereby incorporated under the general provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of Indiana, as the same are contained in the Twenty-fifth chapter, article first, of said revision.

"Sec. 2. The boundaries of said corporation shall be as follows, to-wit: The north line of the recorded plat of said town, and on the east to run so far east of the east line of said plat as to include the lots lately laid off and not recorded by Thomas Ruly, and the southern line of said corporation to be the north line of Warren Stewart's land, to the Newcastle road, thence north on said road to the south line of said town plat, and thence along said south line to the west line of said town plat as recorded; and the west line of said recorded plat to form the west line of said corporation.

"Sec. 3. An election of trustees of said town shall be held within one month from and after the passage of this act, in accordance with the provisions of the second section of the article aforesaid, and the clerk of the Delaware circuit court is hereby authorized to give the notice as contemplated in said section, for which service the board of trustees shall make him a reasonable compensation.

"Sec. 4. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

Evidently the people of the village were not prepared to follow the terms of this ambitious program, for actual incorporation of the village did not take place until seven years later. According to the records of the board of county commissioners it was on September 8, 1854, that "a petition praying for the incorporation of Muncie was presented to the board, signed by at least one-third of the qualified

voters residing in the territory asked to be incorporated," and the commissioners (Abraham Shank and John B. Babb—Henry Hill, the other member, not present) ordered "that an election for that purpose be held at the court house in Muncie on Saturday, the 30th day of September, to ascertain whether said territory shall be incorporated."

In the journal of the board for the following December term and signed as of December 6, 1854, it is noted that the inspectors of the election filed their statement of the result of the election, "from which statement it appears that there was fifty-seven ballots polled with the word 'Yes' written thereon and forty-two ballots with the words 'For corporation' written thereon, and four ballots with the word 'No' written thereon; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the board that a majority of all the voters polled are in favour of said incorporation, and that board being satisfied of the legality of the election aforesaid do hereby order that said town has been incorporated by the name of Muncie, of which all persons interested shall take notice."

THE STATUS OF THE TOWN AT THAT TIME

By this time Muncie had come to be a county town of considerable importance and had developed commercial and manufacturing interests that gave much promise for its future. The town was "on its way" and was "looking up" in every particular of its development. The coming of the railroad had given the town the impetus necessary to take it out of and beyond the "backwoods" state it formerly had occupied and its business and professional men had every confidence in the orderly operations of the numerous factors that were working in behalf of continually increasing development. Four years later the "Indiana State Gazetteer and Business Directory" for 1858-59 had the following to say concerning the town:

> Muncie, the county seat of Delaware county, is situated near the geographical center of the county on the south bank of White river, fifty-four miles by railroad from Indianapolis, in a beautiful and thickly settled country. The postoffice, of the same name, yields a larger revenue than any other in this part of Indiana. The name of the town and postoffice was originally "Muncietown," but the Legislature and the Postoffice Department have stricken off the "town," and the name of each now stands as at the head of this article. It is a town of between 2,500 and 3,000 inhabitants, with fine dwellings and public buildings, and convenient streets, ornamented with numerous shade trees. In it there are, besides the county buildings, two fine, large church edifices, built of brick, at an expense each of about $6,000; one of the largest and best arranged flouring mills in the state, driven by water and steam powers, and factories of various kinds, two banks—the one, a

branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, having a good brick building—its officers: John Marsh, president, and John W. Burson, cashier; the other, the Exchange Bank of Wolfe & Baxter; Masonic and Odd Fellow halls, one printing office, the office of the Delaware County Free Press, a large and well-conducted newspaper; two large, two-story school houses, common and select schools, fifteen dry goods stores, two extensive hardware establishments, three drug stores, three stove and tinware establishments, two saddle and harness-making shops, two wholesale and eighteen retail groceries, six produce warehouses, hat, cap, boot and shoe dealers and manufacturers, cabinet makers, chair makers, blacksmiths, gunsmiths, hotels, livery stables, etc. It is one of the best points for business in this part of Indiana, and there is no doubt would well repay the establishment of a large foundry and machine shop. There are two permanent daguerrean galleries, three ministers, eight physicians and twelve lawyers. The Indianapolis, Pittsburg & Cleveland railroad passes close to the south side of the town, having at this point good passenger and freight depots, engine houses, etc. There is more grain shipped from this station than from any other on the line of that railroad between Indianapolis and Cleveland.

The country around is well adapted to the growth of all the various kinds of grain and grass, and is rapidly filling up with large, well-improved and well-stocked farms, fine dwellings and large and convenient barns, with all the other indications of prosperous, energetic and wealthy farmers. The situation of the town is healthy and pleasant. In the southwestern part of the town there are three large mounds of gravel which, whether natural or made by the aborigines, would be a curious study for the antiquarian. Skulls of members of the human race, whether Indian or otherwise, have been unearthed from these mounds, frequently in a good state of preservation.

In the story relating to *The Muncietonian,* the first newspaper printed in this county, in the spring of 1837, set out elsewhere in this work, there are given the names of the men then doing business in old Muncietown, who were advertisers in that paper. The "Gazetteer" above mentioned, printed two decades later, gives the business directory of Muncie in that year (1858), from which it is found that the Rev. F. A. Hardin at that time was pastor of the M. E. church, Rev. J. W. Drake pastor of the Presbyterian church and Rev. John B. Birt minister on the Selma circuit of the M. E. church. Joseph Anthony then was circuit judge and E. C. Anthony kept a general store on the south side of the square. Birt, Wachtel & Kilgore were publishers of the *Free Press;* John Brady was postmaster and Samuel F. Brady kept a saddlery in the postoffice building. John E. Beemer was the telegraph operator. Attorneys were Joseph S. Buckles, John H. Ellis, Harlan & Nation, Thomas J. Hosford, A. Kilgore, Thomas J. Sample and Carlton E. Shipley. H. Clarkson was principal of the Muncie Normal High School, Miss Hattie V. Simpson, assistant; Miss Sabina Wolfe, French; Mrs. Alice Harden, music; Miss L. W. Jarrett,

painting and drawing. J. M. Davis was proprietor of the Jo Davis House, corner of Main and Walnut streets, and a "card" which he carried in the "Gazetteer" announced that passengers would be "carried to the above house and back to the depot free of charge;" also that "the proprietor runs a stage line to Wabash and intermediate points, leaving here on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—returning next days." J. R. Moore was proprietor of the Delaware House, corner of Jackson and High streets, and A. Turner, of the Turner House. T. J. Housekeeper and J. Swain were justices of the peace. Charles W. Moore, James Orr and George W. Slack were school examiners, Theophilus E. Burt was county recorder, Thomas J. Mathews, clerk; John C. Mathews, treasurer; David Nation, prosecuting attorney; George W. Seitz, auditor; Lewis S. Smith, coroner; Joshua Truitt, surveyor; William Walling, sheriff, and George A. Helvie, James Orr Jr. and Abraham Shank, county commissioners.

OTHERS THEN IN BUSINESS HERE

Among other names listed in that business directory of the late '50s were Carter & Craig, carriages; William Cassady, drugs; James Charman, groceries; C. A. Cooper, dry goods; James Corwin, hatmaker; J. Dodd, auction merchant; E. Eichelberger, drugs; George L. Elliott, jeweler; C. A. & N. L. Fleming, milliners; Galbraith & McCullough, general store; Ganson, Bennett & Co., hardware; John A. Gilbert, cooper; George W. Greene, "fashionable" tailor; S. T. Haines & Co., general store; David T. Haines, commission merchant; Herman Hart, dry goods; John C. Helm, physician; Huffer & Son, groceries; Thomas H. Sullivan, railway and express agent; Jones & Stewart, general store; E. G. Keasbey, boots and shoes; Joseph E. King & Bro., general merchants; William Kirk, grocer; John A. Klein, jeweler; Kemp Lancaster, boots and shoes; John H. Little, dry goods; William H. McCormick, dentist; J. McCulloch, physician; James A. Maddy & Son, produce; H. M. Marks & Co., clothing; M. B. Marshall, harness; J. C. Medsker, dry goods; R. & S. Meeks, furniture; S. A. Neely, wagon maker; M. L. Neely, general store; Osborn & Harlan, hardware; B. Pacey, baker; Parsons & Co., dry goods; Patterson & Sample, hardware; W. & J. R. Paxson, cabinet makers; Robinson & Everett, boots and shoes; Ross, Gilbert & Co., drugs; O. W. Scott, blacksmith; F. Shafer, produce; L. & W. Shick, hardware; W. & E. Smith, blacksmiths; H. Snyder, cooper; E. Speer, groceries; E. Stafford & Co., marble works; C. P. Struther, produce;

Swain & Spilker, hardware; Thomas Tate, ice cream; A. Viridet, jeweler; Mark Walling, tanner; L. Waters, blacksmith; L. Wilcoxon Jr., produce; Alexander Wilson, carpenter; Robert Winters, physician; Wysor, Jack & Klein, millers; Martin Young, carpenter; Michael Young, cooper, and K. Zoller, boots and shoes.

An even more interesting commentary on Muncietown is that carried in the "Indiana Gazetteer" (Douglass & Maguire, Indianapolis) for 1833, which says of Muncietown that it is "a post town and the seat of Delaware county. It is situated on the south bank of White river, on an elevation of about thirty feet above the bed of the river. It is laid out in an oblong square. The four principal streets are 60 feet wide, the others are 45, and all crossing each other at right angles. It contains about 300 inhabitants, three mercantile stores, a saw mill, with a fall of eleven feet, and a sufficiency of water for all kinds of machinery. It has also two physicians and a number of mechanics of various trades. The state road from the Ohio state line to Indianapolis passes through this place; also a state road from Richmond to Logansport, and a county road from New Castle, in Henry county, to Ft. Wayne. It is about 50 miles northeast from Indianapolis. N. lat. 40 deg. 7 min. W. lon. 8 deg. 9 min."

Inspection of the quaint old Original Plat of Muncietown, carefully preserved in the office of the county recorder, shows that the townsite was laid off south of the river, with "the island" at about the center of the north line. The plat was surveyed, as noted thereon, with a variation of 4 minutes and 37 seconds from the compass. Unfortunately there is no date affixed to the plat, nor does the name of the oldtime draftsman appear thereon, though the character of the work is such as to have warranted him in affixing his imprint. This plat reveals North street as the first street on the north, with Gilbert street the next street south; then Washington street and Main street running the full length of the plat east and west and Jackson and Adams streets running three blocks from Elm street, the eastern boundary, to Walnut street; the north and south streets beginning with Elm and going west are Jefferson, Mulberry, Walnut, High, Franklin, Liberty, Cherry and Council. By early and subsequent additions to the number of more than one hundred and fifty, the old Muncietown has expanded until now it covers a tract approximately three and one-half miles east and west and three miles north and south, and prospective additions give promise of further early expansion.

AIRPLANE VIEW OF MUNCIE, 1922.

WALNUT STREET, LOOKING SOUTH FROM MAIN, MUNCIE, 1923.

REBECCA HACKLEY TO GOLDSMITH GILBERT

In a previous chapter, that relating to the days of Indian occupancy here, in the story concerning the treaty at St. Marys in 1818, whereby the lands in this section of Indiana were opened for settlement, there is set out in some detail the story of Rebecca (Wells) Hackley, daughter of Capt. William Wells, granddaughter of Little Turtle and wife of Capt. James Hackley, of the United States army, who by the terms of one of the clauses of that treaty became the proprietor of a mile square of the land now covered by the city of Muncie and which tract became the nucleus of settlement here. Among the personal allotments made in that treaty was the following: "To Rebecca Hackley, a half-blooded Miami, one section of land, to be located at the Munsey town, on White river, so that it shall extend on both sides to include 320 acres of the prairie, in the bend of the river, where the bend assumes the form of a horseshoe." By right of her father's services to the government, as set out in the previous chapter, it apparently was recognized that Mrs. Hackley was entitled to consideration at the hands of the government, which thus set off to her the section covering the site of the old Munsee town at the bend of the river, now covered by the city of Muncie. Rebecca, however, did not occupy her reservation here, preferring to make her home with her own tribal kinsfolk on the reservation in Allen county, and the Hackley Reserve, so far as practical uses were concerned, lay fallow, so to speak. In the meantime, about the year 1823, Goldsmith Coffeen Gilbert, an enterprising and adventurous New Yorker, who had been prospecting about over in Ohio, came over here into the New Purchase, seeking a home and an outlet for his adventurous inclinations in what then was regarded as the Far West, his plan being to establish a trading post, the rich fur trade of this region then continuing to offer attractive possibilities. Gilbert had married a New York girl following his decision to settle in the West and he and his wife located on a site on Prairie creek, later moving to what gave promise of being a more advantageous site on the Mississinewa, in the upper part of what is now this county, and began active trading with the Indians, his post also becoming a convenient house of call for such white trappers and adventurers and "squatters" as were beginning to make their presence manifest over here. It is narrated that "one day, during one of their [the Indians] drunken sprees they set fire to his house and store and burned up all he owned. The Government agent deducted the damages from the annuity of the tribe

and, with a portion of this money, Mr. Gilbert purchased the Hackley Reserve and, at a later date, laid out a portion of this tract into town lots, thus donating the original town plat of Muncie." As has been set out, Gilbert shared honors in this latter enterprise with two others.

FORMAL RECORD OF TRANSFER

That Gilbert was here at the old Munsee town in 1827, the year in which the county was erected and the civil town and county seat site formally determined is clear enough from the records in the matter. His deed to the Hackley Reserve, however, was not secured until in the summer of 1831, as will be seen by the following record of the transaction in the office of the county recorder: "Deed from Rebecca Hackley to Goldsmith C. Gilbert:—Know all men by these presents that I, Rebecca Hackley, of the county of Allen and state of Indiana, for and in consideration of nine hundred and sixty dollars current money of the United States, paid me by Goldsmith Gilbert, the receipt of which I do hereby acknowledge, have given, granted, bargained, sold and by these presents do give, grant, bargain and sell, alien, release, convey and confirm unto the said Goldsmith C. Gilbert, his heirs and assigns forever, a parcel, tract or section of land lying and being in the county of Delaware, White river, Muncie Town, in the state aforesaid, and distinguished as being the section of land which was reserved and granted to the said Rebecca Hackley at the treaty commonly called the 'Treaty of St. Marys' in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and estimated to contain six hundred and forty acres of land—To have and to hold the above bargained and granted premises, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereof and thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining, to him, the said Goldsmith Gilbert, his heirs and assigns, to his and their proper use, benefit and behalf forever, and I, the said Rebecca Hackley, for myself, my heirs, executors and administrators do covenant to and with the said Goldsmith Gilbert, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, that at this time I am lawfully possessed of the premises in fee simple; that they are free of all incumbrances, that I have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same to the said Goldsmith Gilbert in manner and form aforesaid; that I will warrant and defend the same to the said Goldsmith Gilbert against all lawful claims and demands of any person or persons whatsoever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal on this thirteenth day of June in the year of our Lord

one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one. Rebecca Hackley. Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us: Joseph Holman, David Archer."

"State of Indiana, 1831; Allen county, sct: Personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace in and for said county, Rebecca Hackley, the foregoing grantor, and acknowledges this to be her voluntary act and deed for the use and purpose therein expressed. In testimony, I have set my hand and seal this 14th day of June, 1831. M. K. Taylor, justice of the peace."

"State of Indiana, Allen county, ss: I, Allen Hamilton, clerk of the Allen circuit court, do hereby certify that Marshall K. Taylor, Esq., before whom the within was acknowledged, was and is a justice of the peace duly commissioned as such, and that full faith and credit is due and ought to be given his official acts. Given under my hand and seal of office at Fort Wayne, this 24th day of August, 1831. John P. Hedges, D. C. for Allen Hamilton, clerk A. C. court."

Indorsement on the above deed: "I certify that the sum of $960 which appears to have been paid for the within conveyed section of land was at the time of the sale, towit, 1826, a fair consideration for said section. Mrs. Hackley is an educated woman of prudence, economy and good sense. She is competent to preserve property, and I respectfully recommend this deed for the approval of the President. 2d July, 1831. John Tipton, Indian agent."

This indorsement apparently did not get around to the President until about eighteen months later, when the following indorsement is made: "Approved, this 27th day of February, 1833. Andrew Jackson." The deed was recorded as of this county by Patrick Justice, then recorder of Delaware county.

It appears that ten years later there must have arisen some question concerning the above deed that required further verification, for among the original papers relating to this Hackley-Gilbert transaction in the possession of Mrs. Julia (Andrews) Williamson, of Muncie, granddaughter of Goldsmith Gilbert, there is a time-stained affidavit confirming the signature of David Archer, one of the witnesses to the signature of Rebecca Hackley on the original deed. This affidavit is dated July 6, 1843, and is as follows: "State of Indiana, Allen County, ss: Personally appeared before me, Robert Hood, an acting justice of the peace in said county, David Archer, of lawful age, who being sworn in due form of law upon his oath says that sometime about the year eighteen hundred and thirty he was present when Mrs. Rebecca Hackley, widow and relict of Capt. James Hackley, de-

ceased, and daughter of Captain Wells, deceased, made a deed of conveyance in fee simple for one section of land, it being a section of land granted to her, the said Rebecca Hackley, a half-blood Miami, at the treaty made and held at Saint Marees in the state of Ohio . . . to Goldsmith C. Gilbert, now of Muncey Town, Indiana, and that the said David Archer was a subscribing witness to said deed," etc. For some reason this affidavit was not made a matter of local record at the time and was not filed for record in the office of the recorder of Delaware county until January 18, 1910.

The apparent confusion in the settlement of Hackley-Gilbert real estate transaction, arising, it would seem, out of the loss of some of the papers in the matter, led to further correspondence. In the collection of old papers that belonged to her grandfather now held by Mrs. Williamson, there is a time-stained scrap of paper on which is written the following: "This is to certify that a certain note of hand given by G. C. Gilbert, dated the 1st of December, 1826, payable the 1st day of April, 1827, amount $250, is lost or mislaid by some person, which note is satisfied in full, June 6, 1828. Payable to Rebecca Hackley." And this memorandum is signed by Rebecca Hackley, the character of this signature apparently confirming the indorsement of General Tipton, above noted, that she was "an educated woman of prudence, economy and good sense."

From the Tipton indorsement it thus appears that Gilbert came into possession here in 1826, the year before the formal erection of the county. The Helm chronicle (1881), referring to the invasion and destruction of the Gilbert trading post on the Mississinewa, points out that Gilbert "was fortunate enough to be robbed by the Indians, in a drunken row, and his wife, during the melee, was struck with a hatchet and slightly wounded. The consequence of this assault was a penalty of $2,000, assessed against the perpetrators, and subsequently was deducted from the annuities of the tribe. With this money he (Gilbert) purchased the Hackley reservation for the sum of $960. Upon this tract he erected two cabins, one of which he occupied as a residence and the other as a trading-house. These two cabins appear to have been the nucleus from which the present city of Muncie has sprung."

REGRET EXPRESSED AT LOSS OF EARLY RECORDS

Unfortunately in the archives of the city clerk's office in Muncie there is no trace of the first minutes of the town board, a loss as regrettable, in its way, as the loss of the first records of the county commissioners' court in the county auditor's office and to which reference is made elsewhere. It is said that in the several shifts of location made by the city hall folks during the years of Muncie's development many valuable documents and records that now would be interesting for purposes of historical comparison have been lost. Complaint has been made that in the last shift of the clerk's office, from the court house to the Wysor block, a "clearing" was made of much old material that was held to have no practical value to the city. Many Indiana cities, as well as counties, have suffered like losses and will continue to suffer such losses so long as present indifference to the value of material of probable historical value continues. The state in years past has suffered losses now known to have been inestimable along this very line, losses that no state historical commission ever can replace. As with the state, so with many of the counties and cities of the state; hence Delaware county and the city of Muncie are not alone in this regard. An awakening historic consciousness throughout the state eventually may lead to an improvement of conditions along this line.

As was aptly remarked at the recent annual conference on Indiana history held at Indianapolis, the people of the state slowly are beginning to be aware of a state consciousness, to realize, after all, that it is something to be a Hoosier and to take sufficient pride in that consciousness to wish that something definite might be done toward perpetuating the history and traditions of Hoosierland. Heretofore, with a few notable and shining exceptions, the people of the state apparently have been negligently indifferent to the history of the state and in consequence much inestimably valuable basic material has been lost, destroyed or carried away by more far-sighted collectors to the libraries of some of the more alert neighboring states. The pioneers apparently were too busy making history to care much for the preservation of anything save that which they regarded as the essential official details of that history; their sons and daughters were not taught to value these things; their grandsons and granddaughters took conditions for granted, without proper thought of the elements on which the superstructure of our common social edifice was erected, and now the great-grandchildren are beginning to realize that much

of incalculable value in the way of historical material has been lost and to be aware of the importance of stimulating research that will restore, where possible, some of the buried treasure. This restoration ought to begin—as was pointed out in the conference—in the township, building up to the county and thence to the state, each unit gradually filling in until in time there shall be compiled and preserved a pretty definite record of the achievements of the commonwealth. The value of county history work is being recognized.

HOW THE VILLAGE BECAME A CITY

Happily, as set out above, the records of the county commissioners preserve the date of the incorporation of the town back in its village days, following a favorable election to that end, the final entry of the board in that behalf, as of December 6, 1854, having it that "board being satisfied of the legality of the election aforesaid do hereby order that said town has been incorporated by the name of Muncie, of which all persons interested shall take notice." Pursuant to legal notice an election was held in the following spring for the election of a town board and the corporation got down to business. Unhappily, the first minute book of the town trustees apparently has been lost; at least it is not on file in the office of the city clerk, the first minute book there on file opening with a notation as of May 11, 1860 (a hiatus of five years). Happily, however, in the office of the clerk of courts there is preserved a record of the first town election. Under the head of "Certificate of Election of Corporation Officers" there is found at page 50, Order Book 6, Delaware circuit court, the following entry: "We, the undersigned board of inspectors certify that the within is a true statement of the number of votes that each candidate received for corporation officers of the Town of Muncie: T. S. Neely, for trustee district No. 1, received 62 votes; S. F. Brady, for district No. 2, received 61; A. G. Zimmerman, district No. 3, received 57; William Klein, district No. 3, received one vote; Thomas Barnes, district No. 4, received 59 votes; E. C. Anthony, district No. 4, received three votes; Lloyd Wilcoxon, district No. 5, received 59 votes; James Truitt received three votes. For treasurer, John A. Wachtel received 61 votes; for clerk, W. G. Ethell received 59 votes. D. T. Haines, for clerk, received two votes. For marshal and assessor, Jacob Dodson received 58 votes; Aaron Cory received two votes. (Signed) December 23, 1854. John Sutton, John Trimble, D. E. Gilbert, inspectors."

From the above and other references, including the appendix to the published volume of ordinances of the city of Muncie, it is certain that among the men who served as trustees of the old town board in addition to Messrs. Neely, Brady, Zimmerman, Barnes and Wilcoxon (above) were C. P. Sample, William Young, Alexander Willson, Conrad Kuntz, Nelson Leonard, Charles F. Willard, James Truitt, John A. Gilbert, William B. Kline, Samuel A. Neely, John Marsh, James Hodge, Arthur F. Patterson, James E. Wilcoxon, Josiah P. Williams, John C. Matthews, Isaac Meeks, John A. Wachtell and Alfred Kilgore. William G. Ethell was the first clerk of the town board. He was succeeded by Daniel E. Gilbert, who in 1856 was succeeded by Carlton E. Shipley, who was clerk of the board when it expired upon the incorporation of the city. John A. Wachtell, Samuel A. Neely, George W. Spilker, Samuel F. Brady and William H. Stewart had served, respectively, as town treasurers during this period and Jacob Dodson, John Sutton, J. A. Hill, John Dungan, William T. Nottingham, Lewis S. Smith, Samuel D. Chipman, Wilson R. Smith, Joseph Kirk and John T. Robinson had served terms as marshal. During that time Charles F. Willard, Volney Willson, William Brotherton, George W. Spilker, William F. Jones, Edward G. Keasby, Frederick E. Putnam and Robert Winter had served on the school board, and John H. Ellis, Volney Willson, James B. Wilcoxon, William T. Nottingham, Adam J. Riley and C. A. Ellis as assessors.

The earliest minute book on file in the office of the city clerk opens with the notation as of May 11, 1860, as follows: "Be it remembered that on the evening of Friday, the 11th of May, A. D. 1860, the Board of Trustees of the Town of Muncie, in the county of Delaware and state of Indiana, met, pursuant to adjournment, at their room in said town; members present—Samuel A. Neely, trustee for the First ward; John Marsh, 2d; John A. Gilbert, 3d; James Hodge, 4th, and James Truitt, 5th; present also, Carlton E. Shipley, clerk of said town." This apparently was the initial meeting following the spring election, for the succeeding notation has it that the trustees then produced their respective certificates of election and took oath, and James Truitt was elected president of the board. William H. Stewart, treasurer-elect, and William P. Nottingham, marshal, presented their bonds, which were approved. The board fixed the compensation of the street commissioner at $1 a day "for the time he may be employed in the duties of his office," and John Brady was elected street commissioner. The retiring treasurer, Samuel F. Brady, submitted his report, which showed a balance on hand, subject to order, of $1,189.52. "Ordered

by the board that there shall be raised of general tax, for the current year, the sum of $1,000;" and the board adjourned until the next regular meeting.

At the next meeting of the board, May 25 (1860), "Walter March presented the following proposition in writing, towit: I will sell gravel at 5 cents the load, taking it off regular as low as the ground by the walnut tree by the fence, dividing the summit from the mowing lot, and no lower, and to be taken off clear and level. The fence to be kept up, that is, the lot closed so that no stock can get in." An offer also was submitted by Volney Willson to sell to the board "all the gravel to be used on the streets during the present year, to be taken either from the river or from the mound, at 7 cents per load." The board accepted the Willson proposition. The lowest bidder, even then, did not always get the contract.

At the meeting of the board on August 4 it was ordered "that the clerk give notice by publication for one week in the *Eastern Indiana Courant*" that the ordinance requiring the making of sidewalks on certain streets would be enforced. The demand for better sidewalks was growing.

CITIZENS DEMAND CITY STATUS

At the meeting of the board of trustees on April 11, 1864, "the petition of sundry citizens" praying the board to take steps toward the incorporation of the town under the law regulating the incorporation of cities was laid on the table, and it was not until the following November 9 that this petition, that of William B. Kline and 200 others, "constituting more than one-third of the voters of said town of Muncie," was taken from the table and the marshal was ordered to make a preliminary enumeration of population. John C. Matthews then was president of the town board and William B. Kline, Isaac Meeks, Arthur Patterson and James Truitt were the other members of the board. At the meeting of the board on January 13, 1865, it was ordered that "on Thursday, February 2, 1865, at the court house in said town, a poll shall be opened to determine whether the town of Muncie shall be incorporated" (as a city).

At the meeting of the board on February 4, two days after this election, a report of the election inspectors was made, whereby it was noted "that the number of votes given at such election having the word 'Yes' thereon was 293 and no more, and that the number of votes given at such election having the word 'No' thereon was one, and no more." Evidently the people were practically of one mind on

the subject. The board then ordered the town divided into four wards, the First ward to include all of the city west of High street, Second ward all between High street on the west and Jefferson street on the east, Third ward all betwen Jefferson street on the west and Monroe street on the east, and Fourth ward all the city lying east of Monroe street. The board also ordered that an election be held on Saturday, the 25th of February, 1865, for the purpose of electing councilmen and officials for the new city.

The report of the inspectors of this election was received by the board at the meeting on the evening of the 27th following, this report showing the election of John Brady to the office of mayor; Joseph F. Duckwall, clerk; Jacob Dodson, assessor; William H. Stewart, treasurer; Joshua Truitt, city engineer; John F. Robinson, marshal, and Mark Walling and James Truitt, councilmen from the First ward; William B. Kline and Franklin Shafer, Second ward; John L. Little and Isaac Meeks, Third ward, and William Brotherton and Lewis S. Smith, Fourth ward. On the next day these several officials filed their respective oaths of office and under date of March 2, 1865, the record in the old town board minute book begins under head of "City of Muncie—Council Record." The old trustee form of government had passed and Muncie began doing business as a city. The new council ordered "that the seal of the late Town of Muncie be, until otherwise ordered, adopted as the seal of the City of Muncie." It also was ordered that until otherwise ordered meetings of council should be held in the southeast room of the second floor of the court house "on the evenings of the first and third Tuesdays of each and every month at 7 o'clock." And that is the way the city government began. On March 7, 1865, the council, by resolution ordered "That the following described seal be adopted as the seal of the city of Muncie, Indiana: The words 'City of Muncie' shall be in the margin of said seal, and the device in the center thereof shall be an eagle, same as that on fifty-cent coin of the United States of America, of recent coinage, and thereon shall also be the date '1865.' "

Jos. F. Duckwall, who had been serving as clerk of the old town board and who was elected first clerk of the city, was then the editor of the *Delaware County Free Press* and the issues of his newspaper immediately following the setting up of a city government reveal considerable "velvet" in the way of publication of the ordinances of the new city government. In the issue of the *Free Press* for March 9 it was announced that "the transformation of our late town into a city proves to be attended with considerable labor, and some time will

elapse before the 'mersheen' will be got in running order. Since the election the city officers have all had to be properly qualified, their bonds fixed and filed, and information obtained as to the proper manner of proceeding. This has consumed some time and it will be several weeks before the city authority can be put in operation. . . . The work of setting the city fairly on its 'pegs' is no small job and imposes a considerable amount of labor upon the council. . . . When our people look at all these matters they will see why it is that city laws do not go into operation at once." In his issue of the 30th the editor-clerk announced that "the office of the city clerk, so long as the present incumbent remains in office, will be in the *Free Press* office. The clerk will be ready to issue dog licenses as soon as the necessary books arrive, which will be in a few days." And thus the city got down to business.

JOHN BRADY, FIRST MAYOR OF THE CITY OF MUNCIE

On the day of John Brady's funeral, in January, 1884, the business houses of Muncie closed as a mark of respect to the deceased and there was a general cessation of the vocational activities of the community in honor of the memory of this man who from the days of the pioneers here had been one of the foremost figures in the public life of the town. Contemporary appreciations of his life and service have it that he was "a citizen whose support was considered necessary in all public enterprises and whose influence was never refused in promoting the city's progress," and that his life had "been characterized by a uniform kindness and courtesy commendable in every respect." It also was written of him that his dealings with his fellow men had been "of that plain, honest nature that always wears." A simple encomium, fitting and well meaning.

John Brady, first mayor of the city of Muncie, was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1803, the year in which that state was admitted to statehood, and died at Muncie, where he had made his home for nearly a half century, January 14, 1884, he then being in his eighty-first year, and his wife (Mary Wright), whom he had married at Richmond, Ind., in 1825, followed him to the grave in August, 1884. They were survived by three sons, Gen. Thomas J. Brady, Capt. Edward W. Brady and Samuel F. Brady, the latter of whom was county treasurer during the days of the Civil war and for some time prior thereto town treasurer. Gen. Thomas J. Brady, whose name was one of the best known in national governmental

affairs during the '70s and '80s of the past century, active in both the treasury and postoffice departments of the government, was elected captain of the first company formed (in April, 1861) at Muncie for the service of the Union during the Civil war and came out of the service following the close of the war with the brevet title of brigadier general. Capt. Edward W. Brady was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, for some time rendered service in the regular army and then became engaged in newspaper work at Muncie.

William Brady, father of John Brady, enlisted for service on the call to arms in America's second war for independence (the War of 1812) and was with Colonel Campbell's expedition against the Indians over here in this section of what then was Indiana Territory in the first year of that war. The terrible privations experienced by that army have been touched on elsewhere in this work. As the result of the exposure incident to this campaign William Brady died in the spring of 1813, his son John then being in his tenth year. The boy John presently was apprenticed to a harness maker and learned the trade. Upon attaining his majority, in 1824, he came to Indiana and located at Richmond, where in the following spring he was married. His native force of character early manifested itself in his new home and not long after settling at Richmond he was elected justice of the peace. In 1836, less than ten years after the settlement of the town here, John Brady moved to Muncietown and opened a saddlery. In 1841 he was elected one of the associate judges of the old circuit court for this county and for more than ten years occupied that position. In 1847 he received the appointment as postmaster of the town of Muncie and for nearly fifteen years occupied that position, or until the change of political administration in 1861. Upon leaving the postoffice he continued to render public service, for some time acting as street commissioner. In 1865, as noted above, he was elected mayor of the city and in this executive office he served for two terms. He afterward served for some years as a member of the city council from his ward (the old Second) and also rendered several years of service as trustee of Center township, his interest in public affairs being maintained until the last. John Brady was for many years regarded as one of the leaders in the Democratic party in this part of the state, a veritable "wheel horse" of the party in Delaware county, and, as was written of him by a contemporary more than forty years ago, "his political career elicits an eulogium from every one who has coped with him in that sphere," an estimate

that is verified by those still living here who have pleasant recollections of this kindly old man.

SUCCESSIVE OFFICIALS OF THE CITY

In the foregoing narrative of the beginning of the city government in 1865 it is set out that John Brady was the first mayor elected to set the wheels of city government in motion in succession to the operations of the old town board. Mayor Brady was succeeded in office after two years of service by Job Swain, the pioneer cabinet maker and undertaker, for nearly twenty-five years a justice of the peace, who also served for two years. Swain died in the spring of 1877. He was succeeded by Marcus C. Smith, son of Oliver H. Smith, who had come over from Yorktown to Muncie in 1859 and had become established in the latter city in the grain and live stock business. He had served for two terms in the Legislature just prior to moving to Muncie. Smith served for five successive terms as mayor of the city and was succeeded by William F. Jones, one term, who was followed by Charles W. Kilgore, two terms, after which Jones was again elected and served two terms. He was succeeded in 1883 by Frank Ellis, later judge of the circuit court, who served as mayor for eight successive years, the longest incumbency in the local history of that office, or until 1891, when Arthur W. Brady, now of Anderson, a grandson of the first mayor, was elected. Brady served for two terms and was succeeded by former Congressman George W. Cromer, who held the office four years. Edward Tuhey, then postmaster, was then elected mayor and after four years of service was succeeded by C. W. Sherritt, who served for four years and was succeeded by Leonidas A. Guthrie, who in 1910 was succeeded by Edward Tuhey, again elected to this office. In 1914 Dr. Rollin H. Bunch entered upon the office and served until his resignation on December 1, 1919, when John R. Kelly, city controller, automatically succeeded to the office. It was during this latter incumbency that the city was raised to the rank of a city of the second class and James O'Day was elected president of the council. In 1922 Dr. John C. Quick, present incumbent, was elected mayor and the incoming council elected Edward E. Elliott president of the council, he being succeeded in the following year by Fred Frohmuth, the present president of the council.

Though the city council by resolution, in August, 1919, declared that the city should enter the ranks of cities of the second class (under the provisions of the laws of Indiana) on the following January 1,

"due to its population having reached the required number [35,000] to entitle it to such classification," as this date arrived the state board of accounts advised that "it would be better and more certain to await the United States census now being taken," and the council, by resolution, decided to comply with this advice, "as the city desires to be classified under the law concerning population and not otherwise," and therefore resolved "that the city continue as a third class city until the government census is certified as to the population of the city of Muncie, and at and upon which time the said city will then enter the status of a city of the second class."

And then, at a meeting of the council on March 15, 1921, following an official bulletin of the director of the census, dated March 5 and announcing that the preliminary count of the returns of the fourteenth census showed Muncie to have a population in 1920 of 36,524, an increase over the 1910 census of 12,519, or 52.2 per cent, as against an increase of 14.6 per cent in 1910 over the count for 1900, was read into the record of the council. Upon the reading of this official confirmation of Muncie's population rank, and on motion of Mr. Bingham, it was ordered by council "that the city assume the rank of second class city." In December, 1921, the council passed an ordinance creating a city plan commission and this commission has since been operative in the systematic direction of building and city extension plans. In September, 1923, the council passed a comprehensive "zoning" ordinance dividing the city into districts for the purpose of regulating and restricting the invasion of residence districts by factory and commercial buildings and the like.

THE RESIGNATION OF MAYOR BUNCH

It was at a regular meeting of the common council of the city of Muncie on December 1, 1919, that Mayor Bunch tendered his resignation to the council. In tendering this resignation the mayor expressed a "personal request that its acceptance be recorded by a unanimous vote." Continuing, this formal resignation set out that "I relinquish the helm with no fear for the future. I still have an abiding faith, gentlemen of the council, in the silver lining which gleams beyond the blackest cloud. . . . Gentlemen, in this solemn moment which marks the parting of the ways between the chief executive and a council whose every member is endeared to him for many and varied reasons, I wish, from the very bottom of my heart, to express to each of you my sincere thanks for your kindly co-opera-

tion during the two years it has been our pleasure to work together. . . . With best wishes for a greater and more united citizenship, and requesting the co-operation of all civic organizations with your honorable body, and again thanking you collectively and individually for your kindness, consideration and forbearance shown me while serving as your chief executive and presiding officer, I am, yours most sincerely, Rollin H. Bunch."

On motion of Mr. Michael, of council, this resignation was accepted and John R. Kelly, city controller, took his oath of office as mayor in succession to the retiring executive. Kelly, a druggist by profession, had served as city clerk for seven years, from January 1, 1910, to January 1, 1918, at which latter time the city council created the office of city controller and Mayor Bunch appointed him to that position, which placed him in line of succession upon the mayor's resignation. "During these painful times," said Mayor Kelly upon taking the chair of the city's chief executive officer, "it becomes my duty to assume the duties of mayor of this city. Regardless of party affiliation, I believe I take this office with the good will and friendship of each member of this council and that I shall have the co-operation of each during the time that I am mayor of the city."

In its editorial comment on the morning following this change in office, the *Star*, under the head "Success to Our New Mayor," said that "Muncie people should realize fully the burdens assumed by John R. Kelly in stepping into the office of mayor. Taking hold of the municipal reins after six years of a liberal administration—liberal in all that liberality means—under the rule of Dr. Bunch, Mr. Kelly starts out on a road that is strewn with many obstacles. . . . The *Star* wishes Mayor Kelly all success in the conduct of his office and feels that the good people of Muncie will support him for a greater and better Muncie, so long as he shows a disposition to work for the best interests of the entire community." And thus passed an unhappy incident in local municipal history.

OTHER OFFICERS OF THE CITY

As has been set out above, J. F. Duckwall, then editor of the *Free Press*, who had been serving as clerk of the old town board, was elected first clerk of the new city government in 1865. At the end of two years he was succeeded by Edward W. Gilbert and he in turn by Eugene W. Shipley, who was succeeded by Samuel F. Brady, who in 1870 was succeeded by William L. Little, who served for six years,

or until the election of Calvin S. Wachtell in 1876. Wachtell held the office of city clerk for ten years and in 1886 was succeeded by J. A. Brown, who after four years of service was succeeded by A. H. Shideler in 1890. Two years later Frank A. Elrod was elected clerk and he served for six years, or until in 1898, when Frank W. Clevenger was elected for the four year term. Clevenger was succeeded by R. G. Hickok and he by John A. Jackson, who in 1910 was succeeded by John R. Kelley, later city controller and acting mayor, who was re-elected in 1914 and in 1918 was succeeded by Dennis Cleary, who in 1922 was succeeded by the present incumbent, Maynel W. Dalby, who also acts as clerk of the police court.

William H. Stewart, the first treasurer elected under the city charter in 1865, was succeeded at the end of his term of two years by Wallace Hibbits, who held the office for five years, or until succeeded by T. B. Earickson in 1873. Earickson was continued in the city treasurer's office for more than ten years, or until his death in December, 1884, and was succeeded by John E. Banta, two years, the latter being succeeded by A. L. Wright, four years, and he by James Williams, four years. Williams was succeeded by Thomas H. Barton (1894), who was re-elected and thus served for eight years, or until 1902, when Robert M. Martin was elected. Martin was succeeded in 1906 by J. M. Motsenbocker, who then also was serving as county treasurer, and since then the offices of county treasurer and city treasurer have been carried on as one. Motsenbocker was succeeded in 1910 by R. H. Clark and he in 1914 by Goldsmith Gilbert Williamson, a great-grandson of the founder of Muncie, who in 1918 was followed by Earle H. Swain, who carried on the office until he was succeded in 1922 by the present incumbent, Fred Reasoner.

The present (1923) city administration is assisted by the following appointive officials: Controller, Calvin Faris; engineer, John Watson; attorney, Arthur D. McKinley; health officer, Dr. U. G. Poland; chief of police, Van Benbow; chief of fire department, Archie McCabe; superintendent of parks, John Atwood; superintendent Beech Grove cemetery, Jesse G. White; street commissioner, Earl Randolph; board of public safety, J. Lloyd Kimbrough, Will F. White, E. W. Barrett; board of public works, Bert F. Bradbury, J. R. Marsh, Charles Bowden; city planning commission, Edmond C. Ball, Ray W. Clark, Frank B. Harrold (secretary), George S. Challis, Bert F. Bradbury, John Watson, J. Cooper Props, Frank W. Budd and Charles O. Schuster; park board, Charles Prutzman, Harry Wysor, John M. Stetter, William P. Gilmore and Robert Bradbury; Beech Grove cemetery board,

P. P. Bush, W. B. Hitchcock, Edward Tuhey, A. H. Kruse, N. U. Ringo; library board, Benjamin F. Moore, W. W. Brown, Merritt Heath, Gertrude Kilgore, Grace Maring, Leonard A. Paris, V. W. Jones, Walter Shirey and F. F. Kerwood; city board of health, Dr. U. G. Poland, Blanche Reed, Nina Sample; sinking fund commissioners, Karl A. Oesterle, Calvin Faris and A. H. Kruse. The present city council, in the order of the wards they represent (First to Ninth) is as follows: Roy Friedley, William Peck, Robert D. Barnes, H. S. DeVoe, John R. Hines, Leo Fell, William H. Hohn, Luke Plymale, G. A. Dawson; at large, Fred Frohmuth, Frank Barclay, Frank Budd and Edward Elliott. J. Ira Coons is captain of police and bailiff of the city court and Fred W. Puckett is chief of detectives. There are five fire engine houses, all equipped in up-to-date fashion, as follows: No. 1, corner of Madison and Jackson streets; 2, Willard and Ebright; 3, Willard and Council; 4, Twelfth and Madison; 5, University and Martin (Normal City).

SOME CONDITIONS IN "THE GOOD OLD DAYS"

The lot of the present day city fireman is quite a different one from that of the similar agent of public safety fifty years ago, as witness the following little news item from the Muncie *News* of May 30, 1877: "In hitching up the city horse to the hose cart last Saturday night c. h. got into a tantrum, kicked the shafts of the cart to pieces, knocked down the partition in the engine house, and otherwise demolished things. The c. h. was finally taken to his stall and the boys pulled the hose down to the fire by hand. That won't do. There was either mismanagement or the horse is thoroughly vicious."

The old city hall building at the northwest corner of Jackson and Jefferson streets, erected in the fall of 1873, is an interesting relic of the period it represents but long ago outlived its usefulness, and city offices for years have occupied rented quarters, at present in the Wysor building. The city owns the quarter square at the point occupied by the old city hall and plans now are in hand for the erection presently of a modern city hall building. The old building still houses the police station and the police court. The first plan of this old building proved undersized by about half and in 1875 an addition was erected which just about doubled its capacity. The annual report of the mayor (William F. Jones) in the spring of 1878 gave the value of this building, and fixtures, as $13,564.81; value of fire department, $15,189.53; street lights, $322; cemetery, $3,600; public library,

TWIN BRIDGES AT EATON.

HARRIS STREET, LOOKING EAST, EATON.

$3,750; school property, $36,700, a total of around $73,000. "In this connection," said the mayor's report, "it is proper to remark that no account is taken of the streets and alleys, but it may be some gratification to many that we make an approximate estimate of the same. In the year 1877 we expended for that purpose, for labor and material, excluding graveling, $3,952.85, which is known to be below an average, and we estimate the average annual cost to be, say, $4,500. For thirteen years we have a total of $58,500, which is probably below the amount actually expended."

This report set out the city's liabilities at that time to be $6,943, of which amount $2,300 was owing for cemetery grounds, and concluded that "our financial condition, while perhaps not fully meeting the expectations of all, must be admitted to be in a fair and favorable situation." The concluding item on this report was: "On tax duplicate, uncollected, $10,560.17;" quite a bit more than the total of the city's liabilities. The city treasurer's report as of the fiscal year ending in May, 1880, showed total collections amounting to $37,169.87, and total disbursements, $28,134.86; amount on hand, $9,035.01. This was the year in which Muncie began to show signs of pushing along in several new directions, really the date of its entrance on the new era of development which a few years later found it in a position to take advantage of the gas "boom" which gave a new impulse to all forms of activity hereabout, and which gradually brought about the present "Greater" Muncie.

The growth and development of Muncie as a municipality since those days is revealed in the figures carried in the budget approved by the city council in September, 1923, on a general estimate of expenditures for the ensuing year of $325,090, the levy being based on net taxable property aggregating $57,984.810 and 6,528 taxable polls. The chief items in this budget follow: Expenses of mayor's office, $3,200; controller, $3,500; clerk, $3,300; treasurer, $3,200; city judge, $2,300; general, $15,450; law department, $3,300; board of public works, $6,200; streets and alleys, $44,100; sewers, $3,000; city engineer, $11,400; rent, $1,600; ash and garbage disposal, $15,000; miscellaneous, $74,675; commissioners of public safety, $1,300; police department, $54,400; fire department, $77,400; health commissioners, $1,900; prevention and suppression of disease, $6,200; parks, $28,400. There were seventy-nine items entering into this budget and the total amount sought to be collected under the 1923 levy was $438,390. The levy on polls was 50 cents and the total levy on property was .798, distributed as follows: General fund, .58; sinking

fund, .10; park fund, .07; firemen's pension fund, .02; policemen's pension fund, .02; city plan commission fund, .008, to which would be added the city library, city schools, county and state tax rates.

THE CITY'S ADMIRABLE PARK SYSTEM

Muncie is favored in its admirable parks and drives, particularly beautiful McCulloch park and Heekin park. The park-like effect obtained on Minnetrista drive, similar effects on the normal school grounds, at the Country Club grounds and in connection with Beech Grove cemetery and several notable residence grounds here and there in the city bespeak more glowingly than could any verbal description the esthetic impulses of the people. It was in May, 1901, that George F. McCulloch, former county clerk and then actively engaged in pushing his traction railway interests, notified the Muncie city council by letter that he would turn over to the city the tract of woodland just north of the river, then consisting of about eighty-three acres, for park purposes, and that he would give the sum of $2,500 for initial maintenance purposes, provided the people of the city would contribute an equal amount. This offer was accepted by the council on May 6 of that year and the lands were conveyed to the city, which proceeded to develop the same for park purposes, under the direction of a park commission consisting of E. B. Ball, J. R. Marsh and F. D. Haimbaugh. In 1905 the city bought a tract of land adjoining the McCulloch donation, extending the park lands to about ninety-five acres, and later Mr. McCulloch made an additional donation, the park now covering 117 acres, improved in admirable fashion and providing for the people of the city one of the most beautiful bits of recreation ground in eastern Indiana.

One of the seasonably attractive features of this park is the really notable peony beds maintained in the park by Post R of the Travelers Protective Association and where in midsummer bloom no fewer than 100 varieties of these showy perennials, creating a mass of varicolored bloom that attracts peony lovers from far and near. It may be said that these peony beds were the special "pets" of the late Frank D. Haimbaugh, veteran newspaper man and postmaster, long a leader in the work of the Travelers Protective Association and one of the "fathers" of McCulloch park. Wherever T. P. A. men gathered Mr. Haimbaugh was known as "the peony man," for it had been his custom for years to present to the national conventions of this organization, on behalf of the Muncie post, a glowing mass of the

celebrated McCulloch park peonies, for decorative uses in the convention hall, and thus among traveling men the fame of Muncie peonies has become nation wide.

PUBLIC TRIBUTE TO GEORGE F. M'CULLOCH

When in the spring of 1911 Mr. McCulloch presented to the city an addition to the park the city council went on record by formal resolution to the effect "that said conveyance from George F. McCulloch is most thankfully accepted in the spirit in which it was executed, and that this council recognizes and fully appreciates the zealous public spirit that has always characterized him and which has so frequently actuated him in his conduct toward the city of Muncie; all of which this council desires to hold before the eyes of other citizens as worthy of their emulation."

George Foulke McCulloch was born at Lancaster, Ohio, in September, 1855, and was thus less than one year old when his parents, Dr. James and Caroline (Foulke) McCulloch, moved to Muncie in April, 1856. Here he grew to manhood and spent the greater part of the remainder of his life, ever active in all proper movements having to do with the promotion of the social, civic and industrial development of the city and of the community in general. On the base of the heroic bronze statue of the late George F. McCulloch in McCulloch park is a tablet reading as follows: "By the people of Delaware county, to perpetuate the memory of George Foulke McCulloch, 1855-1915. True as a man, devoted as a friend, public spirited and self-sacrificing as a citizen."

Mr. McCulloch died at his home in Summit, N. J., March 27, 1915, and his body was brought to Muncie for burial. The *Press* said, editorially: "The thousands of Muncie people who did not personally know Mr. McCulloch at least know and appreciate his services to the city and state. The seeds of his planting have grown to maturity and for years to come the harvest will be gathered with grateful thoughts of the sower." Nathaniel F. Ethell's reminiscences (1913) refer to McCulloch as "the best penman and one of the most efficient county clerks that ever held the office, unexcelled as a political manager, the stanchest of friends, a clear-headed business man, a Warwick in partisan politics, a well-read lawyer, thoroughly well versed in the technicalities of the practice; pure in private life, a scrupulous payer of debts, political, social, financial—a human live wire."

THE CITY'S ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENT

In the issue of his *Free Press* for April 11, 1861, J. F. Duckwall, in an article under the head of "Improvements," concludes that "all we want is a move for good business houses—something in the style of the age, that would give our town the appearance of life. Can't we raise the spunk of some of our capitalists? Old fellows, doff your hunkerisms and march to the music of the age. Tear down your old shanties and put up some buildings that will be a credit to the town and an honor to your names. Permit not your graves to close over you with those ancient relics representing your memories." And thus each generation spurns the accomplishments of the former. Muncie had been platted but thirty-four years before this complaint was penned, and already its buildings were "ancient relics," fit only to be torn down.

Elsewhere, in the narrative relating to the court house, a quotation from a local review written in 1880 is cited as pointing out at that time that the old court house "illy comports with the magnificent architecture of the present day everywhere manifest in the edifices of the city." Each generation, of course, has its own notion of what constitutes "magnificence." Muncie was a well built town at that time, as compared with many other Indiana county seat towns, but there is little evidence remaining that there was much of the "magnificent" in the architecture that during the '70s had begun to replace in the business section the old frame buildings of the Civil war and earlier periods. A comparison of dates may serve in a fashion to visualize the changes that have taken place in the "down town" section during the past forty years and more; this, of course, without any reference to the utter changes brought about by the development of the factory districts. It will be well to recall that in 1880 Muncie had a population of 5,208. In 1920, forty years later, the census enumeration gave it a population of 36,524, an increase for the preceding decennial period of 12,519, or 52.2 per cent. In 1910 the increase over 1900 was but 3,063. It thus is apparent that the city attained its highest percentage of development during the second decade of the present century. And with this naturally came its architectural development.

A casual survey of the more conspicuous of the commercial buildings in the down town section will disclose very few that were erected as early as the '70s, these including the old Masonic building on High street, the Odd Fellow building on Walnut street, the Patterson block

at the southeast corner of Walnut and Main and the Kirby hotel, corner of Main and Jefferson, erected in 1871, but much later given a modern front and an additional story. During the '80s there was little conspicuous building with the exception of the James Boyce block on Main street, erected in 1880, until the erection of the court house in 1885 gave a stimulus to other reconstruction work. In the next year (1886) Charles F. Willard erected his stone building, occupied as a bank, at the southeast corner of Walnut and Main, across the street from the courthouse, utilizing the services of the contractor who had erected the court house and employing in addition the expert service of a sculptural architect who gave to that picturesque building its interesting embellishments of artistic stone carving, including in the frontal niche the heroic statue of Mr. Willard's father, the senior Charles F. Willard, one of Muncie's most influential pioneer merchants. In the next year (1887) the Anthony block, a conspicuous building of red sandstone at the northwest corner of Walnut and Jackson streets, was erected. Muncie was beginning to put on "city airs." That was the year the gas "boom" came on.

Not as an all-inclusive list, by any means, but simply for purposes of future comparison, the following list of some of the later buildings in the down town section, with dates of erection, is given: 1892, Wysor Grand Opera House and Heath-Iron building; 1894, Goddard; 1896, Shirk; 1898, Parsons; 1901, Commercial Club, Johnson, Cohen; 1902, Public Library; 1903, McNaughton; 1904, Knights of Pythias; 1905, the Wysor building, the Masonic temple and the Goddard building; 1906, Canopic; 1907, Federal building and postoffice; 1908, Mitchell building; 1910, Delaware hotel; 1913, Young Men's Christian Association, Merchants National Bank building; 1916, Surber building; 1919, C. R. Heath building and Roberts building; 1920, Roberts hotel; 1921, club house of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; 1923, New Masonic temple (under construction). In the matter of church buildings also the conspicuous development has taken place since the late '80s. Among the down town churches, for example, it is noted that the High Street Methodist Episcopal church was erected in 1888, the First Baptist church in 1889, the First Presbyterian church in 1892, the Jackson Street Christian church in 1894, the Catholic church in 1895, the Universalist church in 1899, and the Friends Memorial church in 1907. The old residence section of the city has been practically rebuilt since the comment of 1880 above noted. Muncie, in common with most of the other Indiana manufacturing towns, is essentially a new city.

THE STREETS OF THE CITY

The streets of Muncie are numbered east and west from Walnut street and north and south from Main street, this making the southeast corner of the public square the city's pivotal point. Street nomenclature always is an interesting study, and as a matter of future reference the following list of streets is given here: Adams, Ash, Batavia, Beacon, Bidwell, Birch, Blaine, Boyce, Boyceton, Centennial, Center, Charles, Cherry, Clerk, Clark, Cleveland, Columbia, Council, Cromer, Daly, Dover, Dudley, Ebright, Eby, Elliott, Elm, Emerson, Franklin, Gharky, Gilbert, Gilman, Grant, Hackley, High, Highland, Howard, Hoyt, Ivy, Jackson, Jefferson, Jersey, Kilgore, Kinney, Kirby, Koontz, Liberty, Lincoln, Luick, Lynn, McCulloch, Macedonia, Madison, Main, Maple, Market, May, Meeker, Memorial Drive, Meridian, Minnetresta (boulevard), Mock, Monroe, Mound, Mulberry, Myrtle, Neely, News Court, North, North View, Oakland, Ohio, Ohmer, Orchard, Penn, Pennsylvania, Perkins, Pershing Drive, Pierce, Plum, Port, Powers, Proud, Race, Ribble, Riverside, Rochester, Rose, St. Joseph, Sampson, Seymour, Short, Shipley, Streeter, Tennessee, Utica, Vermont, Victor, Vine, Wall, Walling, Walnut, Wood, Washington, Water, West, Wheeling, Whiteley, Willard, Wilson, Windsor, Wolf and Wysor. In Riverside the streets are Alameda, Ashland, Beechwood, Greenwood, Indiana, King, Light, Linden, Locust, Meeks, Pauline, Queen, Reserve and University, while in Normal City those besides the continuing streets that run through from the city proper are Briton, Calvert, Celia, Cole, College, Dill, Dix, Ethel, Godman, Hutchinson, McKinley, Manning, Martin, Nichols, Ravell, Reeves, Sutton, Tolly, Tillotson and Van Vliet. The numbered streets in the city run from First to Twenty-fourth. The campaign of street paving inaugurated in the city years ago has been consistently maintained and all the chief streets of the city are in excellent condition. The first asphalt paving was in the summer of 1894, when the streets in the central business district thus were paved.

THE MUNCIE POSTOFFICE

Reference has been made elsewhere to the apparent difficulties the founders of the settlement labored under in definitely fixing the spelling of the place name of the new county town here in Delaware county. While by common consent it presently came to be known as Muncietown, it is interesting to know that the first postoffice was

established as Munseytown. In the collections of the late Frank D. Haimbaugh, late postmaster at Muncie, there are four time-stained bonds of early postmasters of old Muncietown, these including the bond of William VanMatre, first postmaster of the county town as well as first clerk of the court; the bond of Dr. Dickinson Burt, the second postmaster; the bond of Samuel W. Harlan, the fourth postmaster, and the bond of Amariah Cubberly, the fifth postmaster. The commission of Charles F. Willard, the third postmaster, issued on May 6, 1835, is framed and hanging on the wall of the postmaster's office, a treasured relic of the old days of the Muncie postoffice.

It is apparent that when the county seat was established at the trading post here at the bend of the river such settlers as had located in this vicinity had been getting their mail at Winchester or Richmond and a postoffice was not immediately established at the new county town. Indeed, it was not until in the spring of the next year, April 10, 1828, that a commission was issued to the clerk of the court, William VanMatre, to act as postmaster. The VanMatre bond, above mentioned, was not filled out until the 29th of April following. This bond, which is in the sum of $300, is signed by VanMatre and his two bondsmen, David Baggs, the village blacksmith, and John E. Hodge, the local justice of the peace, in the presence of Peter Nolin, the county's first sheriff. The official certificate that the above bondsmen "are good and sufficient securities, severally, to the amount of the penalty above annexed," is signed by one of the bondsmen, Hodge, in his official capacity of justice of the peace. As stated above, the name of the postoffice here in this formal bond is made "Munseytown."

The bond of the second postmaster, Dickinson Burt, also carries Munseytown as the name of the postoffice. Doctor Burt was commissioned postmaster on August 29, 1829, but his bond was not made out until September 21, following. This bond also was for the sum of $300, "for the payment whereof well and truly to be made" Joseph Bennett and Goldsmith C. Gilbert bound themselves, Squire Hodge in this case also certifying that they were good for the amount of the bond. The scrawl in the blank assigned to the witness to these signatures seems to be that of James Patterson. Charles F. Willard succeeded Doctor Burt as postmaster in the spring of 1835 and then on April 6, 1837, Samuel W. Harlan, who had succeeded VanMatre as county clerk, was commissioned postmaster, his bond being made out on the following 28th. In this bond the name of the postoffice is made Muncietown. This bond also is for the sum of $300 and is signed by David Gharky and Minis Turner, two of the best known men in the

settlement at that time; witnessed by John White and Job Swain and certified by John Marshall, justice of the peace. An interesting feature of this bond is the unmistakable spelling of Mr. Turner's given name in his signature as "Minis," a variation from the form "Minus" so familiar to all older residents hereabout that creates a suspicion that he then was perhaps not quite fixed in his mind as to how to spell the classical "Minos," which was probably the name given him. That he later adopted the spelling "Minus" of course is clear, for it is thus that his name ever will be recalled in this community, though curiosity sometimes has been expressed concerning the source of the name. Mr. Turner was just past his majority when he came here in 1829. He died in March, 1886.

Harlan remained postmaster a little less than two months and was succeeded by Amariah Cubberly, whose commission was dated June 2, 1837, but whose bond was not filed until the following July. This bond, also for $300, was signed by the postmaster simply A. Cubberly, whose fellow bondsmen were the millers, John Jack and James L. Russey; was witnessed by G. W. Garst and William C. Willard, both of whom were local physicians, and certified by John Marshall, justice of the peace. Cubberly held the office but a few months, being succeeded on October 20, 1837, by Edward S. Keasbey, the hatter, who was continued in office for nearly ten years and was thus postmaster at the time the name of the postoffice was changed from Muncietown to Muncie in 1845. The next postmaster was John Ethell, who had come here from Virginia in 1839 and who was the father of Nathaniel F. Ethell, who later became one of the leading figures in the newspaper field here. Mr. Ethell's commission was dated April 28, 1847, but it appears that he held the office less than a month, for on May 14, 1847, John Brady, a former associate judge and later the first mayor of the town, was commissioned postmaster. Judge Brady held the office for more than thirteen years, being succeeded on March 30, 1861, by Robert Richey, who continued as postmaster during almost the whole period of the Civil war, being succeeded on January 12, 1865, by Samuel J. Watson, who held the office something more than a year, being succeeded on August 10, 1866, by Henry C. Marsh. For more than eight years Mr. Marsh held the postoffice, his successor being John C. Eiler, who was commissioned on February 3, 1875. Mr. Eiler also held the office for about eight years and on February 7, 1883, was succeeded by Robert I. ("Corporal Bob") Patterson, who continued in office a bit more than four years. His successor was John E. Banta, appointed on February 14, 1887,

who on February 9, 1891, was succeeded by Frank Ellis and he in turn by Edward Tuhey, January 15, 1895; David Cammack, March 3, 1899, and David A. Lambert, March 10, 1903. Lambert served for four years and on March 13, 1907, was succeeded by Carl Robe White, present second assistant secretary of the Department of Labor, Washington, who on February 10, 1912, was succeeded by Robert L. Williamson, a Muncie newspaper man now engaged in the brokerage business at Indianapolis, who four years later was succeeded by the late Frank D. Haimbaugh, a veteran newspaper man, whose commission was dated March 1, 1916. Mr. Haimbaugh's commission was renewed at the end of four years to run to June 5, 1924, and he thus was in the eighth year of his service as postmaster at Muncie at the time of his sudden death on the evening of January 2, 1924. William H. Williams, chairman of the Delaware county Republican central committee and superintendent of the county infirmary, was appointed acting postmaster in succession to Mr. Haimbaugh.

DEVELOPMENT OF POSTOFFICE BUSINESS

Until the government finally bought the tract at the southwest corner of High and Charles street and erected thereon an adequate postoffice building the Muncie postoffice had been accommodated in rented quarters at one place and another about town, generally dependent upon the whim or the convenience of the postmaster for the time, and prior to its removal into the present federal building in 1907 had been quartered in a room at 415 South Walnut street. It is probable that William VanMatre, the first postmaster, carried on the distribution of the local mail in the room in which the affairs of the county clerk's office were carried on. An older narrative says that Doctor Burt, the second postmaster, had the postoffice in his residence on North Mulberry street. When Charles F. Willard, the pioneer merchant, became postmaster, he moved the postoffice into his store room, which was the common practice in former days, the job of postmaster being chiefly desirable as a means of attracting trade to the store in which the mail was distributed.

When Amariah Cubberly was made postmaster he was running a tavern on Main street and the postoffice was carried on in this place. When Keasbey, the hatter, was made postmaster, he naturally enough moved the postoffice into his hat store, which then was situated at the northwest corner of Main and Mulberry streets, and later moved into a building at the southeast corner of Main and Jefferson streets,

where he also had his hat factory. It was while Keasbey was postmaster, according to the reminiscences of Thomas S. Neely, that "a number of us clubbed together and had boxes made and put into the office at our own expense; these were the first boxes put into the office, the postmaster, previous to this, having had very rude arrangements for handling the mails." When Judge Brady was made postmaster he moved the office into his harness shop at the northeast corner of Walnut and Washington streets, where he had charge of the mails for fourteen years. It was on this same corner twenty-five years later, in 1872, that Gen. Tom Brady, son of the Judge and then owner of the *Times*, erected a building for his newspaper plant and Henry C. Marsh, then postmaster, moved the postoffice into the corner room, where it was continued for many years, or until in February, 1888, when it was moved to the alley room in the Anthony block, facing Jackson street, where it remained until in February, 1896, when during the incumbency of Edward Tuhey, postmaster, it was moved into a new building at 415 South Walnut street, where modern equipment was installed.

In 1885 the receipts of the Muncie postoffice were about $6,500. In 1892, when the gas "boom" was getting a good start, the receipts had increased to near $20,000. In the late '90s the establishment of the rural mail delivery service helped to increase the receipts of the office. It was on October 28, 1897, that the Muncie *News* had an editorial setting out that "the postoffice department has been experimenting in the matter of free delivery of mails in rural districts and results are so favorable that it does seem possible for the system to be adopted at no distant day." On the following November 4 the *News* carried a news item to the effect that "rural free delivery service will go into effect next Monday." Perry S. Heath, a former Muncie newspaper man, then was the first assistant postmaster general and had much to do with the creation of the system of rural mail delivery now so general over the country. It was not unnatural that he should desire to have the benefits of this system carried into his old home county and the first four routes put in operation here (to Daleville, Selma, Albany and Wheeling) were a part of the experimental service inaugurated by him. On July 24, 1898, the *News* carried a story to the effect that rural free delivery routes were being extended and placed on a permanent basis and that the former "star" route from Muncie to Middletown had been changed to a rural route. On August 1, 1899, the *News* chronicled the fact that the experimental rural service had become permanent, the Muncie-Middletown route,

Samuel B. Scott carrier, covering a distance of twenty-eight miles. This was the beginning of a service that now of course covers the county.

An item in the *News* as of April, 1902, stated that the receipts of the Muncie postoffice for the year ending March 31 were $50,478.58. This was beginning to look like business. In the next month (May, 1902) the Congress made an appropriation of $80,000 for a postoffice building at Muncie. In the following November the site at High and Charles streets was selected for the federal building, the four lots being taken over at a cost of $20,000, of which the sum of $5,000 was to be subscribed by citizens. The report as of April 1, 1904, showed the receipts of the Muncie postoffice for the year just ended to have been $62,780.49. In the next year the receipts had increased to $71,874.71, and by the time the new postoffice building was occupied in the spring of 1907 had risen to right around $75,000, with additional receipts in the money order department aggregating about $60,000. The current report (1923) reveals receipts in the postal fund aggregating $220,000; money order department, $1,000,000.

January 1, 1889, was another marker in the growth and development of the Muncie postoffice. On this date free carrier service was inaugurated the patrons of the office. Three carriers were inducted into the service of carrying the mail to citizens of the growing town. Lafayette McCormick, Daniel Kelly and Mark Bratton had the distinction of being the first mail carriers for the city. Since that day wonderful growth has been witnessed in the business of the office. The year 1923 saw twenty-five carriers in the service, these with the ten rural carriers serving in excess of 20,000 patrons. There is a Muncie postoffice in Illinois and one in Kansas. Kentucky, Nevada and Pennsylvania each have a Muncy.

CHAPTER XVIII

Chamber of Commerce and Industrial

For more than twenty years the commercial club activities of Muncie have been carried on in a highly organized and systematic manner in the substantial building erected by the old Commercial Club at the northeast corner of Main and Jefferson streets in 1901, where ample offices are provided for the present Chamber of Commerce and club quarters for the members that offer all that could be desired along that line. The Muncie Chamber of Commerce is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America and of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce and its affairs are administered in accordance with accepted and up-to-date methods, the present (1923) officiary of the organization being as follows: President, John W. Dragoo; vice president, Joseph T. Meredith; second vice president, Will H. Denney; treasurer, Moses E. Black; secretary-manager, S. N. Vaughn, and assistant secretary-manager, G. A. Frazee, the directors being E. B. Ball, Frank Bernard, Moses Black, Will H. Denney, John W. Dragoo, Charles O. Grafton, Joseph T. Meredith and J. Cooper Props.

The present effective organization of this chamber has been a matter of gradual development since the days when the discovery of natural gas in this field nearly forty years ago pointed the way to a common "get-together" movement on the part of the commercial and industrial interests of the old county seat town and led to the promotion of the movement which evolved "Magic Muncie" and which in the orderly processes of the years since then has brought about the present "Greater Muncie," the slogan "Muncie Offers More" and the commercial and industrial war cry "Muncie 75,000 in 1930!"

As has been pointed out in the story relating to the development of the interests arising out of the natural gas "boom" here back in the late '80s of the past century, the first commercial organization or "get-together" movement here was the Muncie Board of Trade, whose articles of incorporation are set out there together with the names of the incorporators, who were thus banded together for "the promotion

of any and all undertakings calculated to advance the interests, improvement and general welfare of the city of Muncie," etc. The first name on this list of incorporators, as will be noted, was that of James Boyce, whose flax mill and handle factory at Muncie then was the largest single employer of labor in the town, the Boyce mill then having had about one hundred persons on the pay roll. This initial Board of Trade was incorporated on February 24, 1887, and its first officers were as follows: President, Joseph A. Goddard; vice presidents, S. F. Wilson, T. F. Rose and J. R. McMahan; treasurer, W. M. Marsh. This organization was the outcome of a called meeting of business men on February 1 of that year, at which meeting the initiative was taken and James Boyce, S. M. Highlands, J. N. Templer, George Kirby and A. L. Johnson were appointed as a committee to make a canvass for members and perfect the details of organization.

EARLY REORGANIZATION BECAME NECESSARY

Like many an organization of that period this old Board of Trade started out with excellent intentions, but for some reason interest gradually flagged and two years later it became apparent that some sort of reorganization should have to be effected. And thus was born the Muncie Commercial Club, which was incorporated on March 6, 1889, "for the purpose of fostering and promoting the general prosperity of the city of Muncie by establishing and perpetually maintaining, on the co-operative plan, a society or association having for its object social and commercial intercourse." The initial directors of this association were James Boyce, John W. Little, S. C. Goshorn, J. H. Smith and George L. Lennon. It may be said that this organization has been more or less "perpetually" maintained since that time, although there have been periods in its history when the flame of life has flickered low and reorganizations from time to time have been required to keep it going.

This organization was supplemented, or perhaps overridden, three years later by another "boom" organization, the one time influential Citizens Enterprise Company of Muncie, which was organized on August 14, 1891, at the very height of the gas "boom," for the purpose of promoting the industrial interests of the city by the procurement of additional factories. This company, a mutual stock concern, carried on for something more than five years, or until its dissolution in 1897, and during the early period of its existence did a really

valuable work in offering inducements to some considerable manufacturing interests to locate in the city. When the panic of 1893 came on a set back was given this organization from which it never fully recovered; some embarrassing litigation followed when dissensions among the stockholders arose, some of these having brought suit unsuccesfully in court to have the charter of the company annuled, and when the files finally were closed on this enterprise a somewhat unhappy local incident was regarded as having been closed with them. James Boyce also was president of this company and George F. McCulloch was secretary during the period of its greatest activity. The initial directors of the company were George Kirby, George L. Lennon, Orlando J. Lotz, Frank Leon, James Boyce, Joseph A Goddard, A. L. Johnson, W. M. Marsh and C. H. Church and there was besides an "advisory" committee or board made up of A. L. Kerwood, George W. Spilker, J. R. Sprinkle, J. A. Heinsohn, J. H. Wysor and J. F. Darnall.

A LONG GUESS ON GAS SUPPLY

The Citizens Enterprise Company raised something more than $200,000 as a promotion fund to induce factories to locate at Muncie and by the expenditure of this fund secured additional industrial interests of large value to the town, some of which became permanent institutions. An interesting souvenir of this company's activities is preserved in the form of a little "boom book," quite typical of the period, which was published apparently in 1892 (though the title page does not so state) by a Springfield, Ohio, printing house under the engaging title of "Muncie; Past, Present and Future." From the text of this little booklet it is apparent that its publication was given some sort of sponsorship by the Citizens Enterprise Company, though that also is not stated. The booklet opens with a map showing Muncie to be the center of the territory within the natural gas belt and the Citizens Enterprise Company is referred to as "regularly organized, incorporated and equipped with an energetic force of officers, looks carefully after the general welfare and prosperity, and with a fund of $200,000 subscribed by progressive and enterprising citizens, has within the last five months located factories employing over 2,600 operatives, and their good work has only just commenced." The booklet is profusely illustrated with etched pictures of public buildings, street scenes and commercial and industrial concerns in Muncie and is now regarded as a valuable historical souvenir of the period.

It is interesting to note that the "guessers" of that time on the subject of natural gas were on the job in all earnestness. Working it out as a "mathematical deduction," this booklet soberly stated that "the continuance of this [natural gas] supply would be at least . . . seven hundred years," and that "it is only necessary to make an intelligent investigation to be convinced that the estimate in this report is very conservative." Another bit of prophecy in this connection had it that the class of factories secured for Muncie by the Citizens Enterprise Company "has been of the best and most permanent kind, such as any city might well be proud of; 2,600 factory hands added in six months, this means an increase of 9,000 people. In view of all these facts it is not an idle prophecy to state that before five years Muncie will be a city of 50,000 people." That was thirty years and more ago. The enraptured publicity man certainly was trying to earn his pay. Reviews of this sort are valuable to show that prophecy ought not to be indulged in without the saving clauses of caution and reserve.

About ten years after the liquidation of the Citizens Enterprise Company another similar organization entered the field here and rendered in its day a good work. This was the Muncie Industrial Association, which was organized and incorporated on April 29, 1908, with the following officers; President, T. F. Rose; vice president, T. F. Hart; secretary, Fred Leslie; treasurer, G. A. Ball, and directors, T. F. Rose, G. A. Ball, W. A. McNaughton, Eugene Vatet, R. C. Griffith, T. F. Hart, C. E. Whitehill, W. H. Tobin and Fred Leslie. The purpose of this organization was to promote the industrial and commercial welfare and growth of the city. A considerable fund was created in this behalf, several new factories were secured by the judicious apportionment of this fund and when the association presently closed up its affairs the balance of this fund was turned into the treasury of the Commercial Club. Before leaving the subject of these industrial associations, mention ought to be made of what perhaps was the very first effort along this line made in Muncie. This was the organization in 1885, two years prior to the organization of the original commercial club or "board of trade" and before the discovery of natural gas here, of the Muncie Business and Manufacturing Association, whose object was the promotion of the manufacturing interests of the town and the encouragement of the erection of buildings for factory purposes. This association was organized on June 3 of that year, with J. H. Smith, James Boyce, A. F. Patterson, T. M. Neely and J. M. Kirby as directors, and thus probably served as a

definite nucleus around which the first "board of trade" was organized about eighteen months later.

RUNNING STORY OF THE COMMERCIAL CLUB

The minutes of the original Muncie Board of Trade, organized in 1887, and of some of the successive organizations of like character apparently have been lost or mislaid, for the records of the present Chamber of Commerce open with the minutes of the then newly incorporated Commercial Club in January, 1902, following the erection of the Commercial Club building. This initial record book opens with a prefatory notation, as follows: "The Commercial Club of Muncie, Indiana, is a reorganization of the old Muncie Commercial Club that had its quarters in the Patterson block, corner of Main and Walnut streets, and had a large membership back in the '80s. Some of the old presidents were Charles M. Turner, Major John F. Wildman, George F. McCulloch, John H. Smith, Arthur W. Brady, James Boyce, John C. Johnson, John J. Hartley, T. F. Rose and Clay Haymond. During these years John W. Little was treasurer and Frank J. Claypool secretary of the club." It is apparent that this notation, probably based on memory, tells only part of the story, for a review of the record beginning in February, 1894, preserves the names of earlier officers as follows: 1894—Preliminary meeting, chairman, Capt. H. Hilligoss; secretary, E. M. Smith; president, C. M. Turner; secretary, Frank J. Claypool, the latter of whom continued until in 1900, when he was succeeded by Frank D. Haimbaugh, who was retained as secretary until 1910. Other presidents of the body were T. F. Rose, Arthur W. Brady, J. F. Wildman, George F. McCulloch, C. M. Kimbrough, James Boyce and J. C. Johnson, the latter of whom was serving when the reorganization was effected in 1902.

The articles of association of the Commercial Club, as of January 4, 1902, point out that the object of the organization "shall be the promotion of the commercial and manufacturing interests and the general welfare of the city of Muncie and vicinity." The capital stock of the club was fixed at $25,000 in 1,000 shares of $25 each. These articles of association were signed by the following initial subscribers to the same: Robert Scott, Charles M. Kimbrough, F. C. Ball, Leopold Herrmann, E. B. Ball, Charles W. Sherritt, James Boyce, C. H. Church, John C. Johnson, Charles L. Bender, John W. Little, Abbott L. Johnson, Henry J. Keller, Jesse R. Long and James Benjamin. The succeeding register of charter membership reveals the

ONE OF GASTON'S BUSY STREETS.

STREET VIEW IN GASTON.

signatures of the following (in addition to those names given above): Frank D. Haimbaugh, James A. Daly, Ph. A. Deterling, John A. Keener, Edward M. White, W. A. McNaughton, Fred Klopfer, L. P. Bannister, W. R. Moore, L. L. Ball, Joseph Hummel Sr., Jacob Vogt, John F. Wildman, T. J. Ault, D. C. Mitchell, J. E. O. Howe, Leopold M. Ambaugh, J. Frank Mock, W. C. Oakley, Charles A. Schick, George P. Fulkerson, Harvey L. Baker, George A. O'Neil, Edward M. Cramer, Charles C. Brown, George J. Brooker, Ed F. Noland, G. W. H. Kemper, W. W. Wadsworth, Quince Walling, Charles Gass, O. W. Crabbs, H. L. Dungan, H. C. Adams, W. H. Gordon, H. H. Rayle, Albert Canfield, Jacob Stiffler, J. D. Mock, E. J. Lewis, K. G. Sample, W. E. Silverburg, W. B. Esty, H. C. Kimbrough, Vic C. Palmer, J. C. O'Harra, C. L. Warner, U. Frank Fudge, L. W. Cates, Charles B. Fudge, Samuel Cashmere, John F. Meredith, Louis J. Schlesinger, Edward W. Bishop, Oscar E. Childs, Thomas H. Barton, Thomas E. Bracken, C. E. Whitehill, W. E. Hitchcock, V. E. Silverburg, L. A. Clark, Frank J. Claypool, H. C. Haymond, C. W. Sherritt, Harold Hobbs, Harry C. Smeltzer, Philip M. Markley and C. W. Throop. At the initial meeting of this new organization, January 14, 1902, called to order by J. C. Johnson, president of the retiring club, a motion "that the old Commercial Club do now adjourn sine die" was carried and new officers were elected as follows: President, J. C. Johnson; vice presidents, Charles W. Sherritt and Jesse R. Long; secretary, Frank D. Haimbaugh, and treasurer, John W. Little.

This initial record book or journal carries the minutes of the club to June 11, 1910, when Frank D. Haimbaugh, retiring secretary, writes "finis" after a service of ten years as secretary of the club. This was the annual meeting and new officers were elected as follows: President, H. C. Haymond; secretary, P. K. Morrison, and treasurer, Hardin Roads. At this time the membership totaled 279, "but of this number some are somewhat back in the payment of dues." Succeeding presidents of the organization during this period, following Johnson, were C. W. Sherritt, George A. Ball, J. R. Long, H. C. R. Wall, Ralph W. Ross, T. F. Rose, Robe Carl White, H. C. Haymond, W. W. Marple, F. D. Haimbaugh (two terms), H. L. Kitselman (two terms), A. E. Boyce (two terms) and Charles W. Galliher.

BEGINNING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

In September, 1919, Muncie, by reason of annexations, became elevated to the rank of a city of the second class and the Commercial Club responded to certain new ambitions assumed at that time, taking then the name of the Chamber of Commerce, which it since has borne. J. Lloyd Kimbrough at that time was president of the club and W. A. Milne, secretary. It was about this time that the Commercial Club building was remodeled and the rooms renovated in up-to-date fashion, and a "housewarming" was held on the evening of September 31 (1919), which was referred to by the *Star* as "one of the largest gatherings of men ever entertained in the Commercial Club." In connection with its new activities a reorganization of procedure was effected whereby the activities of the club were divided into five working departments, Production, Industry, Business, Transportation and Civics, and the membership was apportioned respectively to these several departments.

It was on October 4, 1919, that the city of Muncie did honor to Delaware county's returning soldiers of the World war in a "welcome home" day celebration and the Chamber of Commerce did its part in promoting the same, the normal business activities of the city being suspended for the occasion. By the last of December of that year the rolls of the club, or chamber, showed a membership of more than 1,000. At the annual meeting in January, 1920, Karl A. Oesterle was elected president and W. A. Milne was continued as secretary. At the end of the year Mr. Milne resigned to accept a business connection in Cincinnati and Charles O. Grafton was elected president and W. P. Stevens was engaged as temporary secretary pending the club's selection of a permanent secretary. A month later Eugene H. Hyman, of Evansville, was installed as secretary-manager of the club.

In the April following (1920), under the head "Our Community Center," the Muncie *Star* published an editorial in which it was pointed out that "a visit to the Chamber of Commerce rooms almost any day of the week would convince anyone that the Chamber of Commerce of Muncie is becoming a real community center. For years an atmosphere hung about the Chamber of Commerce that took from it all the appearance of a community center. It was looked upon as a meeting place for members and it was seldom that a meeting took place more than once or twice a week. Things have changed in the last few years, however, and now the Chamber of Commerce is being

looked upon and used as a meeting place for all the people of Muncie and Delaware county. The rural resident of the county is learning that the business man of Muncie is his friend. They are both learning that their interests are practically the same and this has been brought about to a great extent through their association together in meetings of the Chamber of Commerce. . . . The opening of the Chamber of Commerce building as a community center is answering a long felt need in Muncie and whenever it ceases to meet that need it probably would be just as well to lock the doors and throw the key away."

SUCCESSFUL MEMBERSHIP "DRIVE"

In June, 1921, the Chamber of Commerce began the publication of *Dynamo,* "a direct current from Muncie, a high-tension town," a periodical magazine and official mouthpiece of the organization, which since has been maintained as a very effective medium for the communication of the chamber's plans and aspirations to the public. At the annual meeting in January, 1922, John W. Dragoo was elected president. Eugene H. Hyman was continued as secretary-manager until in the following summer, when he was succeeded by S. N. Vaughn, of Indianapolis, the present secretary-manager. In October of that year a membership "drive" was begun on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, under the plan of the American City Bureau, and many new members were secured. At the following annual meeting (1923) Mr. Dragoo was re-elected president. Upon the reorganization of the Commercial Club on January 1, 1909, as a basis for opening accounts, an inventory was secured of the real estate and chattels of the organization. At a conservative estimate the club's building at the northeast corner of Main and Jefferson streets was put in at $50,000; furniture, $3,070.35; treasury stock, $5,125, or a total of $58,195.35. In the normal course of the advance of real estate values in Muncie since that time, and with the improvements that have been made to the plant of the Chamber of Commerce since then, this property is regarded as of much more value than its appraisement for that inventory.

In the parlors of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce there is preserved an old clock as a memorial of "Uncle George" Elliott, who for nearly forty years was one of Muncie's best known citizens. George L. Elliott, an Ohioan, who had learned the jeweler's and clocksmith's trade at Anderson under the direction of his father, located in Muncie in 1855 and the remainder of his life was spent here, his death

occurring in the spring of 1892. Though then but sixty-one years of age, he long had been lovingly known in the community as "Uncle George," the geniality of his manner having won for him a sort of avucular relation to the whole community. It is said his funeral cortege was one of the largest ever seen on the streets of Muncie. Mr. Elliott for nearly forty years had his jewelry store in a room at the southwest corner of Walnut and Main streets, in the old Opera House block, the corner now occupied by the Wysor building. This corner in his generation came familiarly to be known as the Elliott corner and is still so called by many of the "old-timers." Not long before his death "Uncle George" Elliott presented to the Gray Democratic Club, which then was an active local political organization, the clock above referred to. When this club went its final way, the way of many similar clubs, and its rooms were given up, the clock was presented to the old Commercial Club and when the present Commercial Club building was erected the clock was given a post of honor which it ever since has held, as a faithful memorial of the genial old jeweler, its donor.

PRICES CURRENT IN "THE GOOD OLD DAYS"

Preserved in the office of the county recorder is an old commercial journal book carrying "Invoice of J. M. Davis's Stock of Goods," under date of January 9, 1847, which offers some exceedingly interesting information relating to prices current and the value of merchandise here seventy-five years and more ago. Davis was one of the leading merchants of that period in Muncie and his invoice shows that he carried a pretty extensive stock of goods covering about all lines needful in the community at that time.

The first item in this invoice is that of 6⅓ packs of pins at 60 cents, $3.80. Then follow more than forty pages of inventory, the stock in this general store being scrupulously itemized. A few items are picked at random for comparative purposes: One box thimbles, 87 cents; 2¼ dozen blacking at 40 cents, 90 cents; 24 dozen wood combs, 50 cents; 11 lamps at 12½ cents, $1.38; 5 gross tin buttons at 8½ cents, 42 cents; 12 watch keys, 50 cents; 3⅓ dozen spools thread at 31 cents, $1.03; 2 palm hats at 12½ cents, 25 cents; 1 dozen razor straps, $3; artificial flowers, $2 a dozen; ribbon, 20 cents a yard; shaving glass, 12 cents; looking glasses, $1.50; glass jars at 37 cents; snuffers at 18¾ cents; sad irons, 4¾ cents a pound; infants shoes, 16 cents; coffee mill, 25 cents; tobacco, 8 to 10 cents a pound; nails, 5

cents a pound; brooms, $1.25 a dozen; candle wick, 20 cents a dozen; tenplate stove, $10; coffee, 9 cents a pound; candle sticks, 8¾ cents; 1 lot gunflints, 62 cents; cashmere, from 25 to 45 cents; prints, 6 to 23; calico, 7 to 14; gingham, 23; casimers, 87 to $1.20; pilot cloth, 62½; satinet, 85; tweed, 50; sheeting, 37½; drilling, 11; red canton flannel, 9½; blankets, $1.12½; embroidered shawls, $3.50; vestings, from 50 cents to $1.50; striped satin, $1.75; bobinet, 45; cambric, 10 to 35; Irish linen, 55; ladies black hose, $2 a dozen; mitts, 8⅓ cents a pair; cologne, 12½ cents a bottle; shot, 4 cents a pound; soap, $2.25 a box; matches, 75 cents a gross; sugar, 8⅓ cents a pound; deer skins, 62½ cents; canal shovel, 88 cents; scoop shovel, 80; sickles, 37; wheat, 40; ladies garters, 6 cents, etc.

Included in this inventory are several invoices of goods bought from Cincinnati mercantile houses, the first of which, dated February 8, 1847, is in account with W. H. Smith & Co., Cincinnati, for one ream ruled foolscap paper, $2; 1 ream letter paper, $1.75; 2 dozen Sanders spellers, $2; 1 dozen elementary spellers, 90 cents; 2 dozen Sanders First Readers at 80 cents, $1.60; 1 dozen Sanders Second Readers at $1.60; 1 dozen Sanders Third Readers, $2.50. Another invoice lists Ray's Arithmetic at 25 cents. It will be recalled that these are wholesale prices. "Almanacks" were listed at 3 cents; black fur hats were $2.75; white cocked hats, 83 cents; black silk gloves, 25 cents; riding gloves (buckskin), 50; men's black silk gloves, 75; shirt bosoms, 15 cents; collars, 15; ladies black collars, 22; dress handkerchiefs, $1; "artificials," $1; fish hooks, 50 cents a box; shaving brush, 6 cents; compasses, 8⅓; coffin screws, 6 cents a dozen; knives and forks, $1 a set; jeans, 40 cents a yard; "unmentionables," 12½ cents; glass tumblers, 50 cents a dozen; brass clocks, $2.50; paper, 60 cents a ream; salt, 23 cents a bushel; steelyards, $3; ginseng, 25 cents a pound and feathers, 25 cents a pound.

THE PIONEER WAGON DRIVER

It ought to be borne in mind that this was in the days before the railroad came and that the goods kept on sale here were brought up from Cincinnati or over from Dayton by wagon train, in either case a long and toilsome journey over roads that during the better part of the year were simply a succession of mudholes through which the patient horses wallowed, dragging the heavy wagons through the mire often hub deep. Happily, there recently was contributed to "The Hoosier Listening Post" in the Indianapolis *Star* a most interesting

reminiscent article along this line that is worthy of preservation in this connection. This is a story of a pioneer Muncie wagon driver, contributed by his daughter, Mrs. Clara Warner, of Indianapolis. "I wonder," she writes, "if business men in these days of rapid transportation and quick delivery know just how merchants obtained their stocks of goods before railways were built, especially in towns not waterways.

"As I know something of one pioneer transportation concern, it may interest some of your readers to hear about it. Beginning about 1838 and on into the '40s, my father, Simon Conn, drove a transportation wagon between 'Muncietown' and Cincinnati, then the commercial center of the middle West. His team of six black horses and large covered wagon was said to be the only one of its kind in the state at that time. At settlements along the way his name was as well known as are railroads today. He was employed by the firm of Jack & Russey, owners of a flour mill at Muncietown, to haul grain and flour to Cincinnati, and on his return trip bring to the Muncie merchants their order of goods, groceries, dry goods, hardware, etc. His arrival in Muncie, after a trip to Cincinnati, was said to be the event of a month.

"The driving of a team over rough roads or through country where scarcely any roads existed was considered an achievement, and his arrival was witnessed by almost the entire population. Merchants turned out to receive goods anxiously awaited for weeks, and at Christmas time Simon Conn was indeed an important man, for gifts for all the children depended upon his safe arrival. He used several sets of loud, clear bells on his horses, of which he was very proud. These bells swung from bows or arches that stood up over the horses' shoulders. In clear weather they could be heard for several miles, so they heralded his coming. They also notified the tavern keepers along the way, who could tell their cooks to hurry and get up a good meal, for Conn and his men would soon arrive and would be hungry. There were usually one or two other teamsters along with smaller outfits, for it was often necessary to double teams to help each other over bad stretches of road where the wagons would sink in the mire to their hubs, especially in the spring of the year.

"My father did not sit on his wagon to drive, but always on his saddle horse, which was the rear one to the left. The front horse to the right was the 'lead' horse. He drove and guided the horses with a single line attached to the leader. There are probably few living today who ever saw this kind of driving. I did not see it myself, but

have been told of it. He carried a big 'black snake whip,' usually around his neck, but was never known to strike his horses with it. He could make it crack, however, with a skill equal to that of a circus ringmaster. And he declared that he could pick a fly off his leader's ear with it from his saddle. His love and care for his horses was almost fatherly, and when at one time, while making a trip, his entire team was burned up in a hotel fire his grief for them was most touching.

"My father figured in Delaware county history as having hauled from Cincinnati the court house bell for the first court house in Muncie. The bell is still in the clock of the present court house. Upon giving up this work he moved to his farm north of Muncie, where he died in 1904, at the age of 87 years."

SOME CONDITIONS BACK IN THE '70S

In the '70s the pork-packing industry in Muncie was a no inconsiderable one, and an outlet then was provided for the hogs raised in this county that was a valuable factor in the development of the farming community. A review of this industry carried in the Muncie *News* in January, 1877, said that "there is not a more extensive pork-packing establishment in eastern Indiana than the one located in our midst. Over 23,000 hogs gave up the ghost and went kicking and squealing into eternity (and pork barrels) from this establishment during the present season, their average weight being 265 pounds. The firm has had in its employ 150 men. It has expended $10,000 for labor here, while its expense reaches the sum of $500,000. The pork is shipped from here to New York and thence to foreign markets. There is none of it consumed in this country."

Another item in this issue of the *News* has it that "the Meeker brothers sold Baldwin, Botume & Co. 9,000 head of hogs this season," and another that "dressed hogs are bringing from 6 to 6½ cents per pound;" also that "Muncie has undoubtedly shipped more produce, such as poultry, butter, eggs and potatoes during the past few months than any one or two towns on the Bee Line road." Butter then was quoted at 18 to 25 cents, chickens, 5 to 6. Corn was 40 cents and wheat, $1.20 to $1.30.

The Muncie Foundry and Machine Works back in the '70s was one of the most important of the budding industries which in time led to the development of the present "Greater Muncie." D. T. Haines was then president of this company, J. L. McClintock was the treas-

urer and the directors were Jacob H. Wysor, W. Brotherton and A. F. Patterson. According to a published statement of this company in 1877, it had paid-up capital stock to the amount of $18,700; assets, $26,126.85; liabilities, $20,226.27, this giving it a net capital at that time of $5,900.58.

THE PASSING OF A PIONEER LANDMARK

The passing of the old flour mill along the river bank on the west side of Walnut street in 1918 to make room for the extension of the electric power plant removed a landmark that for many years had been conspicuous and familiar throughout this whole region. This flour mill was erected in 1854-55 as a measure of improvement over the old Gilbert mill, which stood a bit farther up the river, and was built by Jacob H. Wysor and William B. Kline, who began operation of the mill in the fall of 1855, operating under the firm name of Wysor & Kline, and so continued until in 1874, when Wallace Hibbits took an interest in the firm and the name was changed to Wysor, Kline & Co. In 1885 Kline retired from the firm and the name again was changed, becoming Wysor & Hibbits, and this firm style was continued until the death of Wysor in 1905, his interest then being taken over by the Hibbitts Mill Company, the surviving partner's sons becoming at that time interested with their father in the operation of the mill, and this firm style was maintained until the mill was sold to the power people and torn down, its operation having been discontinued on October 19, 1918.

Mr. Hibbits, who is still living at his home, 300 North Walnut street, corner of Gilbert, almost directly across the street from the former site of the mill and erected by him when he went to housekeeping following his marriage in 1864, is the oldest continuous resident of Muncie. He was born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1839 and was thus but an infant when his mother moved to old Muncietown in 1840, occupying a house on the corner on which he still is living. The first school he attended was that conducted by Volney Willson in the upper room of a house which stood on the north side of the alley on the east side of Walnut street in the 200 block, a half square south of his present residence, and his recollection thus covers the whole of the period of Muncie's development since the early '40s. He well recalls the days when there was no bridge across the river at this point, ferry boats being used in times of high water and the ford, at the foot of High street, during the greater part of the year; and he

has a distinct recollection of the erection of the first bridge, by Eleazar Coffeen, which years afterward was supplanted by the old covered bridge which about twenty-five years ago gave way to an iron bridge. Mr. Hibbits was milling here when the roller process of flour milling was inaugurated and he superintended the installation of a new roller equipment in the old mill, the second roller mill in Indiana. This mill first was operated by water power, in due time a steam plant was installed and for some years before it finally gave way to other demands had been operated by electrical power. Eleazar Coffeen, the bridge builder mentioned above, was a native of Vermont, born in 1799, and was a cousin of Goldsmith Coffeen Gilbert, the founder of Muncietown. In 1822 he became a resident of Ohio and in 1836 settled in Muncietown, where he became engaged in merchandising and milling. In the next year he was elected one of the associate judges for this circuit. In 1840 he served as representative in the Legislature from this district and was in many ways an active pioneer. Judge Coffeen died in the summer of 1891 in his ninety-second year.

SOME INDUSTRIES THAT LOST THEIR HOLD

During the time of the natural gas "boom" along in the early '90s there were numerous industries established at Muncie which gave much promise for a time but which with the passing of the gas went out of business or were moved elsewhere. Several of these pertaining to the metal industries were absorbed by the "trusts" which became so conspicuous a feature of industrial development about the beginning of the present century and were dismantled. Some others obviously were nothing but promotion schemes designed to draw such bonus as was awarded new factories and made little attempt to become permanent establishments. Of some of these latter not so much as the foundation stones remain. Some others could not face the financial and industrial depression that marked the middle '90s and quickly submitted to the inevitable, in not a few instances leaving unpleasant memories behind.

Among the once promising industries of which there now is not a trace to show where the plants once stood was the plant of the White River Iron Works on the Yorktown pike and of a rubber works in the west part of town. Another was the Midland Steel Works on South Walnut street, which was absorbed by the "trust," and another was the once well known "Grasshopper" iron mill in the southeast part of town. The site now occupied by the school furniture and lawn

mower plant once was occupied by the Janney mill, a promising engine works. The Darnell iron mills on Ohio avenue also went the way of unsuccessful enterprises. A promising wagon works on East Jackson street, across the river, was another of these bursted bubbles, as was a hollow-ware plant which was started at the point now occupied by the wire mill. A wheel works, long an important industry on Ohio avenue, gave up many years ago, as did a skewer factory which occupied the site now occupied by the Kirby-Wood mill. Where the Moore manufacturing plant now is located there was once a promising stove works. The Bolt glass works in the west part of town and the Maring-Hart glass works and the Over glass works in the Boyceton suburb did not survive changing conditions. And who of that generation will forget the plant which was erected on a part of the site now covered by McCulloch park back in the early '90s for the manufacture of reapers and mowers? Of flimsy wooden construction, set up on wooden piles, this factory made a noble blaze when it presently was destroyed by fire.

In the spring of 1895 the old Buck Creek flour mill, just southwest of town, was destroyed by fire. Two other fires in that same spring were those which destroyed the plant of the American Skewer Company in Hoyt avenue and the plant of the Architectural Iron Company. In that same spring was announced the failure of the Findlay Rolling Mill Company, which had been operating here the plant of the old Muncie nail works. Among the individual enterprises set up hereabout during gas days were two lamp-black works which were operated in the Eaton neighborhood for some time, the soot from burning gas being utilized. Another of the enterprises of that period was a strawboard works on the west side, Muncie, now occupied by the Ball paper mill. "West Muncie," an ambitious manufacturing suburb just across the creek from Yorktown, was promising much early in 1893 and the Lake View hotel there, so called from its situation alongside a promised lake to be formed by the damming of the creek, was opened with a flourish of trumpets and a "reception and grand ball" by the Muncie lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. That was another industrial dream that did not materialize, as is set out elsewhere. All in all, there were many bursted industrial bubbles here during those strenuous times, the whole story of which would make a book in itself.

THE WESTERN RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Among the notable institutions of Delaware county reference ought to be made to the Western Reserve Life Insurance Company of Muncie. This company was organized on July 23, 1906, as an association "for the purpose of organizing a mutual life insurance company to conduct its business on the stipulated premium or assessment plan." The initial subscribers to these articles of association were David P. Campbell, Charles Gough, John W. Dragoo, August A. Braun, Charles O. Prutzman, Carl Tuhey, Harry H. Orr, Marion A. Cunningham, Jacob D. Miltenberger, Arthur T. Wells, Lucius L. Ball, J. Harve Leffler, Milton H. Pierson, David W. Stewart, John L. Laur, William A. Groom, William McKenzie, David A. McLain, Albert Gough, Frank D. Haimbaugh and Eli Hoover. On July 2, 1907, this company was reorganized and reincorporated as a mutual legal reserve life insurance company, and then, in January, 1910, was reorganized and reincorporated on the basis of its present stock-company plan, with a capital stock of $100,000, divided into 10,000 shares of the par value of $10 each. In these reincorporation papers it was set out that "the general objects of this company shall be to make insurance upon the stock principle, upon the lives of individuals, and to make and issue every insurance appertaining thereto or connected therewith, including insurance against permanent mental or physical disability resulting from accident or disease, combined with a policy of life insurance, and to grant and purchase annuities." On December 1, 1911, the capital stock of the company was increased to $150,000. About 1916 the company bought the Vatet building occupying the northeast corner of Jackson and High streets, one of the best office buildings in eastern Indiana, and has since had its headquarters there, now occupying a large part of the fourth floor of that building, where it has admirably arranged general offices.

The prudential affairs of the Western Reserve Life Insurance Company are vested in a board of directors now (1923) consisting of Dr. L. L. Ball, J. H. Leffler, John W. Dragoo, Eli Hoover, Frank D. Haimbaugh (late deceased), C. O. Prutzman, M. A. Cunningham, C. L. Kirk and C. K. Wallace. J. H. Leffler is president of the company, C. O. Prutzman is vice president, John W. Dragoo is secretary and L. E. Pogue is acting treasurer. The current annual report of this company shows capital stock paid up, $101,490; admitted assets, $618,085, and liabilities, $506,993.

CHAPTER XVIX

Military Annals

Among the pioneers of Delaware county there were at least ten soldiers of the Revolution. A series of newspaper articles written in 1910 by Asbury L. Kerwood and published in the Muncie *Star* under the head of "Builders of a Nation, or Delaware County in the American Revolution," carries the stories of the lives and careers of a number of Delaware county men who served their country as soldiers in the patriot army during the War of the Revolution. These include sketches relating to Sewell Gilbert, William Whicker, William Williams, William Daugherty, Benjamin Wallace, John McConnell, Robert Watkins, John Quinn, William Poland and William Blount.

Sewell Gilbert, whose remains lie in Beech Grove cemetery, died at the home of his half-brother, William Gilbert, at Muncietown on November 7, 1843, this home then being situated on the site of the present county jail. William Gilbert, a soldier of the War of 1812, was sheriff of Delaware county from 1834 to 1838. Sewell Gilbert was born, according to the Kerwood narrative, December 9, 1765, and when fifteen years of age, in 1780, enlisted his services in behalf of the patriot forces, as a private soldier, for the term of nine months, and was accredited to the state of Vermont. In 1781, he re-enlisted for a like period at Cavendish, Windsor county, Vermont, in the company of Captain Green, and on September 28, 1832, while living at Springwater, Livingston county, New York, he made application for a pension, which was allowed. In 1838 Sewell Gilbert became a resident of Licking county, Ohio, and about 1840 came over here into Indiana, his last days being spent with his half-brother at Muncie. The formal funeral notice card, after the manner of the period, read as follows: "Funeral—Yourself and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Suel (sic) Gilbert, from the residence of Mr. William Gilbert, today at half past 9 o'clock, a. m. The funeral sermon will be preached at the court house at 11 o'clock by the Rev. Robert Irvin. The deceased will be buried with military honors."

This card, which is dated "Muncietown, November 9, 1843," is now preserved in the Muncie public library, to which it was presented by Mrs. Julia Williamson. The *Delaware County Democrat* of November 11, 1843, in commenting on this funeral said that "and to the great credit of the citizens of Muncietown be it told, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was no lack on their part of showing that feeling which still burns in the breast of every American toward those who fought for their oppressed country. Although the day was unpleasant and cold, the ladies came out enmasse to show the respect due to one of the defenders of their country. After a very appropriate and elaborate discourse by the Rev. Robert Irvin the procession moved on toward the graveyard under the solemn sound of martial music. The scene was affecting— twelve armed musketeers, commanded by Captain Liston, marched solemnly along to pay their last tribute at his grave. . . . As the old warrior lived, so he died, always in good faith with his neighbors, truly honest and a good citizen."

William Whicker was born near Richmond, Va., August 27, 1760, and when a child moved with the family to Granville county, North Carolina, where at the age of fourteen he became enrolled among the Minute Men of that section. In the fall of 1777 he enlisted in General Taylor's command and in the next year was transferred to General Caswell's command. He later served in Davidson's command and was a sergeant when on February 1, 1781, General Davidson was killed and his command scattered at the battle of McCowan's Ford on the Catawby river. It is written that "Sergeant Whicker was detailed to carry the news of General Davidson's death and the defeat of the 300 men to General Butler. He rode all day in a steady hard rain, catching his drinking water in the rim of his hat, and reaching General Butler late in the evening." Whicker was promoted for meritorious service. He was in the battles of McCowan's Ford, Guilford Court House, Cowpens and Rugsleys Mills and in the last named engagement lost a thumb, for which he received a pension. After the war was over he married and was for years engaged as a tavern keeper and distiller in Guilford county (South Carolina). About 1820 he moved to Lebanon, Ohio. Later he moved to Fayette county (Ohio), whence in 1835 he came with his sons, Asa and Luke, and his daughter, Susan Fisher, to this county, he then being totally blind from cataract. The family settled in the Albany neighborhood and there this blind old patriot died on November 2, 1851, he then being past ninety-one years of age, and was buried in the Strong cemetery.

William Williams was a South Carolinian, born in 1762. He was another boy soldier of the Revolution, having enlisted in 1777 at the age of fifteen as a private from the Laurens district, going out with the command of Col. Benjamin Kilgore. His pension application, dated in 1841, cites wounds received in several skirmishes. William Williams settled in what is now Liberty township, this county, at a time when the territory now comprised within Delaware county was still within the civil bounds of Randolph county, and it is said that the first election held within the present bounds of Delaware county (in 1824) was held in the cabin of this pioneer, about twenty votes being cast. The post carrier also made this cabin his station for that district, the Williams home thus probably having been the first post-office established in what is now Delaware county. William Williams also served for some time as a justice of the peace. He died about 1842 and was buried in the vicinity of his home.

William Daugherty was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1754, and was thus past his majority when the War of the Revolution broke out. In August, 1777, in Westmoreland county, he enlisted his services as a soldier and was enrolled in the command of Col. Thomas Gaddis. In 1778 he was with the command that erected Ft. McIntosh and Ft. Laurens. Some time after the close of the war Daugherty moved to Bourbon county, Kentucky. Twelve years later he became a resident of what is now Clinton county, Ohio, where he lived for fifteen years, at the end of which time he moved over into Indiana and settled at Whitewater, whence, in 1829, he came to Delaware county and presently entered lands in sections 14 and 15 of Mt. Pleasant township, where he died, a pensioner of the government, September 1, 1841, and was buried on the bank of White river below Yorktown.

Benjamin Wallace, a pensioner of the government on account of his service as a soldier of the Revolution, was born in Caswell county, North Carolina, January 12, 1758. He enlisted in 1780 in Colonel Nall's regiment and by subsequent re-enlistment served for fourteen months. He later became a resident of Tennessee. His last days were spent at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Newhouse, on what afterward was known as the Conner farm, in this county, where he died in the late '30s and was buried in the Miller graveyard in Harrison township.

According to the Kerwood narrative, the claim for John McConnell's service as a soldier of the Revolution rests upon family tradition, but this seems so circumstantial as to admit of little doubt. McConnell's service is said to have been that of a wagoner in the patriot

army. It is narrated that at one time the wagon train to which he was attached was attacked by the British and McConnell made such a vigorous dash that he and his team alone escaped the enemy, though he received a shot in the thigh. McConnell made several entries of land in this county in the '30s and died here on January 6, 1847, he then being eighty-three years of age. He was buried in ground now covered by Forest Park but many years later his body was moved with others to Beech Grove cemetery.

Robert Watkins was born in Maryland in 1754 and later became a resident of South Carolina. In August, 1780, he was captured by Tories and delivered to the British at Gilbert Town. Just before the battle of Kings Mountain he was released on parole and later joined the command of Capt. Thomas Brandon. In the following spring he was detailed by Captain Brandon as a dispatch bearer and received his verbal discharge in 1782. Upon leaving South Carolina he became a resident of Kentucky, later moving to Ohio and thence to Indiana, settling in Delaware county about 1830, where his last days were spent.

John Quinn was born in Scotland in 1759. In the census of pensioners taken by the government in 1840 the name of John Quinn appears as that of a resident of Delaware county. It was in November, 1832, that John Quinn entered his lands in this county, in section 2 of Delaware townshp. He died at Yorktown in 1840, in the eighty-first year of his age, and was buried in the cemetery there.

William Poland was born in New Jersey about 1762 and was a good-sized boy when he moved with his parents to Berkeley county, Virginia, where, when he was one month under sixteen years of age, he enlisted in the patriot army and went out with the command of Col. John Mercer, which proceeded on out into the wilderness and erected Ft. McIntosh, named in honor of the general commanding the brigade, and then went on and put up Ft. Laurens. William Poland later was present at the siege of Yorktown and after the surrender of Cornwallis assisted in stacking the relinquished arms of the British. Poland became a resident of Delaware county not long after its erection and on application made here became a pensioner of the government, receiving $25.33 a year until his death on February 19, 1837. He was buried in the Rees cemetery on the Muncie and Burlington turnpike.

William Blount (or Blunt) was among the first to enter land in what is now Delaware county in 1820 (in Perry township). Some years later he became owner of 100 acres just east of the then village

of Muncietown, lands afterward owned by Thomas Kirby and long since built over in the expansion of the city. The records of the pension department, according to the Kerwood narrative, reveal names of numerous William Blunts or Blounts as those of persons who rendered service as soldiers of the Revolution, but certain internal evidence based on comparisons of records leads that narrative to the conclusion that the Delaware county William Blunt was a Virginian who served in Colonel Parker's command of the Virginia line. He died in this county early in 1833.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812

Mr. Kerwood's review (1908) of the pioneers of Delaware county who had served as soldiers of the War of 1812 reveals the names of more than sixty who thus had rendered service in this country's second war for independence. This list includes the names of James Abbott, Edmund Alldredge, John Applegate, Stephen H. Baker, John Barton, David Bell, David M. Bell, Martin Bobo, Stephen Berry, Isaac Branson, Henry Brown, Patrick Carmichael, John Carroll, Francis Ciscus, Henry Clouse, Robert Sanders, William H. Daugherty, Samuel Darter, Martin Depoy, Jacob Dickover, William Dunkin, John L. Elliott, John Ethell, William Finley, Thomas Fires, Silas Fleming, Enoch Garner, William Gilbert, William H. Green, John Hall, George M. Harter, Lawrence Heffner, John Holmes, Clement Hurtt, Sewell Hutchins, Thomas Jackson, Gilbert Jones, Samuel Kyle, Isaac Maitlan, Isaac Martin, James Mansfield, James Manson, Elias Matthews, Isaac McClanahan, William B. Pace, Archibald Reasoner, Archibald Parker, Jacob Peyton, William Peyton, Alexander Price, Robert Sanders, George Saunders, William Scott, Jacob Secrist, Joseph Shannon, Isaac Shellenberger, Henry Shults, Daniel Simmons, George M. Smith, James Stewart, David Thompson, Ephraim Thompson, Asaiel Thornburg, Cornelius Vanarsdoll, Matthew Whicker, Samuel P. Wilson, Lloyd Wilcoxon, Philip Wingate and Hugh Wingate. Some of these were men who became widely known in the community and Mr. Kerwood's review makes interesting and informative biographical mention of most of them.

THE NEED OF "ARMES" OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED

The tension that was manifest throughout the country in the middle of the '50s and which culminated in the nation's call to arms in 1861 found expression in Delaware county in the organization of volunteer militia companies made up of men who recognized the need of knowing at least something of the rudiments of soldierly drill and the manual of arms should the dreaded and yet confidently expected call to arms come. The country was drifting inevitably into war and all thoughtful men recognized that fact, official cognizance of which was taken in this county in the summer of 1856.

In the journal of the board of county commissioners for the June term, 1856, under date of June 7, it is noted that "Whereas, volunteer military companies are organized and being organized in the county of Delaware, and it being necessary, in order to sustain such organizations, that they be furnished with armes;

"It is therefore ordered by the board that His Excellency, the Governor of the state, be requested to cause to be sent to the county of Delaware her quota of the publick armes; and that George W. Edgerlee be appointed to superintend the procuring, selecting and delivering of said armes; and that the auditor request the sheriff to set apart one of the rooms on the west side of the court house, up-stairs, as a place of deposit for said armes." It is apparent that Delaware county's motto in the face of the impending struggle was "Preparedness," and the vigor of the county's response when the call to arms finally did come was proof that she wholeheartedly was ready for the conflict.

After the war was over it is apparent that there no longer was recognized a need for "publick armes" here. In the minutes of the commissioners court for the May term, 1867, there is recorded a memorandum from the quartermaster general's department of Indiana Volunteers, Indianapolis, dated May 5 and signed by A. S. Stone, quartermaster general for Indiana, as follows: "Received of Capt. I. R. Nation, commanding the Noble Guards, Delaware county—Ninety-nine French rifles and 98 bayonets (one barrel burst and one stock broken), 98 cartridge boxes and 97 plates, 98 cartridge-box belts and 59 plates, 96 waist belts and plates, 97 bayonet scabbards and frogs, 97 cap pouches, 96 gun slings, 19 screw drivers, 13 wipers, 2 tumblers and wire pouches, 1 ball screw, 200 rounds fixed ammunition and 6 army chests." Accompanying this was a list of articles "short and damaged," with a bill for same against the county totaling $33.46.

"POWER TO HATE THE UNGODLY REBELLION"

Something of the local feeling regarding the Southern rebellion of 1861-65 may be gathered from the following item of news in the Muncie *Free Press* of August 27, 1863: "William Craw, of Company A, 8th Indiana, died at the hospital at Cairo, of typhoid fever, on the 18th. His brother, George, it will be remembered, fell in the memorable assault on Vicksburg. Thus have two brothers and brave soldiers given up their lives on the altar of their country. It was said by the sorrowing father to a friend: 'It is a great sacrifice and a heavy debt, but I expect the country needs it.' There is a world of patriotism in those words of grief. Oh, for the heights and depths of an illimitable power in the hearts of the patriots of our country to hate the ungodly rebellion which has extorted such sacrifices from a once happy and peaceful people! Foul instigators of this accursed rebellion, may your cup of bitterness overflow and your woes be unutterable!"

It is recalled that there were quite a number of Southern sympathizers in Delaware county during the time of the Civil war, some of these even being avowed "Knights of the Golden Circle" who openly wore their copper badges of membership in that organization, and not infrequently neighborhood trouble arose over these manifestations of sympathy for a cause against which the North was at war. A Methodist preacher, pastor of a rural church north of Yorktown, was given twenty-four hours in which to leave the county. He never came back. Old soldiers recall that guns and ammunition were found concealed beneath his church. A rural school house in the same neighborhood was used for midnight meetings of disloyalists until the meetings were discovered and those in attendance routed with a volley of stones amid the rattle of gun fire when the young men in the community who could not countenance these exhibitions of disloyalty descended upon the place one night and "got the numbers" of those who were there planning resistance to the lawful authority of the state. A wayfarer dropped into Muncie one day and began to make a speech in which he defended the course then being pursued by Clement L. Vallandigham, the Ohio congressman who was banished by the government in 1863 for his seditious attitude toward the prosecution of the war. A group of soldiers home on leave had their attention called to the street orator and they escorted him out of town. Sedition in Delaware county simply was not tolerated then, any more

than was pro-Germanism during the period in which this country was taking part in the late World War.

Another incident of a similar character was briefly detailed by the *Free-Press* (August 27, 1863) as follows: "A fight occurred at the August meeting last Sabbath between a Butternut who cheered for Vallandigham and a Union cavalryman, in which the former got a sound drubbing." Again, September 10, of the same year: "Some fellow from Ohio, on last Monday, under the influence of rot-gut and treason, shouted for Vallandigham on our streets. A lot of soldiers trotted him out of town."

MARTIAL LAW IN NEIGHBORING COUNTY

In the fall of 1862 there was an outbreak of sedition in the neighboring county of Blackford that created considerable of a local sensation. The Muncie *Free Press* for October 9 of that year said: "Treason has long been talked of in Indiana, but until recently it had not displayed itself in open resistance to the Government. To the dishonor of the state—and with shame we must confess the truth—citizens of Blackford county, long suspected of disloyalty, at last allowed their treasonable sentiments to culminate in open resistance to the draft." The story that then follows in relation to this incident has it that "on the day for drafting, the enrolling commissioner for Blackford county, at the court house in Hartford, commenced preparations to draft. A mob of secession sympathizers gathered around the box, seized it and the enrollment papers of one of the townships and destroyed them. The commissioner suspended operations, as the mob threatened him with violence if he attempted to proceed. There were some twenty-three or twenty-four engaged in the transaction, including the sheriff of the county." Continuing, the story has it that a detachment of the 63d Indiana was sent to Hartford from Indianapolis and placed the city of Hartford (that was before it became known as Hartford City) under martial law, and the draft went on. "Several of the parties were arrested," says the *Free Press*, "and we learn that all engaged in the matter have promised to surrender themselves and accept the penalty for their crime, which is to serve in the army during the war. The troops will stay there until all the guilty parties are arrested. We rather suppose that they begin to think that 'the way of the transgressor is hard.' We understand that the number who have concluded to enlist on the above terms is about forty. We rather expect that these 'butternut' gentlemen didn't ex-

pect to volunteer quite so soon. They have doubtless learned that it is safer for them to talk treason than to commit it."

DISLOYAL FAMILY PUBLICLY RECANTS

In the public records of the county there is hidden away in the rarely turned pages of some of the old books many a good "human interest" story. A novelist might well here turn up a plot that would exceed in intensity of interest many of the plots evolved in the imagination of the fictionists. Persons now living here whose memories encompass the period of the Civil war recall that this community, like all too many communities in Indiana, contained quite a number of families whose sympathies during that time of stress went out much more wholeheartedly toward the South than toward the North in which they lived. At least one of these families must have been taken pretty seriously to task by their neighbors, for there is on record in the office of the county recorder an abject acknowledgment of a wrong then being done to the Union cause and a pledge to alter the habits of thought in that connection that perhaps has not an equal in the public records of any county in the state. The neighbors evidently brought this family "to time" in a no uncertain manner.

On page 189 of Miscellaneous Record A there is carried the following entry, recorded on July 1, 1865, at 9 o'clock a. m., by Theoph E. Burt, then recorder of Delaware county: "——— ———, et al. —Pledge. Bell Creek, Delaware county, Indiana, April 18, 1865. We and all of us agree that we have done and said things against the government and the administration of Abraham Lincoln, and we are sorry that we did it, and we ask forgiveness of our Union friends. We also acknowledge that we have said too much about our Union neighbors, and we take it all back and agree and pledge ourselves to sustain the administration and the government of the United States against all of its enemies; and we furthermore pledge ourselves that we will take or read no paper that is not considered loyal, and especially the *Cincinnati Enquirer* and *Chicago Times*. We also pledge ourselves to act with the Union party and that we will vote for no man for office unless he is perfectly loyal; and we furthermore pledge our sacred honor to live up to all of the above pledges, and sign our names"—and then follow the names of four members of this offending family.

A LITTLE SIDELIGHT ON SOLDIER RELIEF

Whether due to "war weariness' or to growing indifference or to gradual relaxation from the strain under which the people had been laboring for three years, or to whatever cause, there is evidence that toward the close of the war calls upon the people for continued support of the soldiers in the field were meeting with a less ready response. Under the significant head "A Failure," the *Delaware County Free Press* of March 9, 1865, just a month before the war came to a close, said:

"There was a meeting to be held at Walling's hall last Saturday evening for the purpose of rejoicing over our recent victories and to raise means for the relief of the families of soldiers. There were but few in attendance and, if we are to judge of the patriotism of the people by the display on that evening, we should be compelled to set it down at a low estimate. We are not prepared to account for the slim attendance, and the apparent lack of sympathy for the families of those whose breasts are bared for the defense of our homes, our liberties, our security and our country. Is it possible that our people are willing to turn a deaf ear to the cry of help which comes up from almost every soldier's home in our city? We hope not—we believe not.

"To almost every demand made of our people, whether for men or for money to carry on the war and sustain the Government in its struggle against the rebellion, our people have responded nobly. May they not weary in well doing. In the main, the families of soldiers have been prevented from actual suffering, but they have, nevertheless, not been free from the pinchings of want. Money has been subscribed, time and again, and again the cry for help comes up to us. The fund placed in the hands of the agents appointed to look after the necessities of soldiers' families has been exhausted and more must be raised, or these wives and children of those who are fighting for our imperilled country must suffer for the very necessities of life." On the 22d of March following "a grand concert" was given at Walling's hall for soldiers' relief, which netted $232.80.

THE MOURNING

And then came the tragedy of the assassination of President Lincoln. The Muncie *Free Press* dressed its issue following (April 20) in mourning border (turned column rules) and gave details of the tragedy, with a touchingly sympathetic editorial on the subject, concluding the same with the declaration that the martyred Presi-

dent's "blood will cry out from the earth which drank it, 'Death, death, death to traitors'!" In the news columns of the paper, under the simple head "The Mourning," it was stated that "on the reception of the sad news of the death of the President last Saturday morning, the mayor [John Brady] issued his proclamation, requesting the suspension of all business in token of respect to our lamented chief magistrate. The request was universally complied with. On Wednesday business was suspended during the entire day, in accordance with the proclamation of the Governor. The public buildings, nearly all the business houses, and many private residences were draped in mourning, in token of respect to him whose body was on that day deposited in the tomb at the national capital [sic]. At 12 o'clock appropriate religious ceremonies took place at the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, which were attended by a large number of citizens."

THE JOLLIFICATION

The local celebration of the Fourth of July following the close of the war in 1865 was designed to eclipse all previous efforts along that line as a sort of jollification over the end of the struggle between the states. Judge Joseph S. Buckles was made the marshal of the day "with power to appoint assistants," and the general committee in charge was made up of W. G. Ethell, F. E. Putnam, George Darracott Jr., J. L. Little, T. E. Burt, J. A. Maddy, C. E. Shipley, Captain Stephens, N. F. Ethell and J. F. Duckwall. In Duckwall's newspaper, the *Free Press,* for the 6th is carried the following account of the day's observance, which is interesting as descriptive of a probably typical gathering of the sort in that period:

"The celebration of the Fourth was a 'big thing.' There were between 6,000 and 8,000 persons in attendance. Most of the townships were represented by delegations, escorted by martial music. Liberty made a fine turn out. In a wagon drawn by six horses were thirty-six young ladies representing the states. Another wagon, containing about thirty young ladies, dressed in white and heads decorated with red, white and blue ribbons, came in from Monroe, escorted by martial music. A large number of wagons filled with men, women and children followed. Niles had a fine delegation of cavalry and vehicles. Harrison came in with a fine display of ladies and gentlemen on horseback. There were other delegations whose locality we did not learn, and thousands more came in on horseback, in vehicles and on foot. The crowd was so large that it was impossible

to form a procession and the people repaired to the fair ground on their own hook, following after the band in anything but military order.

"It was the intention to have a military parade, but it was found impossible to get enough soldiers together to get up a respectable display. The boys who have been soldiering for the last four years wanted a free and easy time, and could not be induced to 'fall in.' Reaching the fair ground, the ceremonies commenced. The Declaration of Independence and the emancipation proclamation were read, with music intervening, when Mr. Thomas A. Stilwell was introduced, who, we are informed, delivered a very good oration. Owing to the heat and the pressure of the crowd, we did not hear the speaking. He was followed by Dr. Kirby in a short address, when the exercises closed for dinner. It was the intention to have toasts and speeches during the afternoon, but the committee on toasts failed to come to time. There was nothing done in the afternoon and the people took a free and easy time, strolling about the grounds and lying upon the grass in the shade. We fancy that they enjoyed themselves quite as well as though they had been compelled to listen to empty speeches and toasts full of frothy patriotism. In the evening the grand display of fireworks took place on the public square. The display was not as good as it promised to be. Some of the best pieces had become damp in transporting them and had warped, so that they would not revolve, which destroyed the effect. Taking it altogether, it was a very nice affair and pleased those who witnessed it."

NEIGHBORLY SPIRIT OF HELPFULNESS

An an instance of the fine spirit of helpfulness manifested toward the families of soldiers in the field during the progress of the war, an item in the *Free Press* from Eaton, bearing date of November 30, 1863, stated that "our people in this vicinity are awake to the responsibility of taking care of the wives and families of soldiers—those brave defenders of our liberties are to know that their wives and families, their dear ones left behind, are to be properly cared for and taken care of in their absence. For the last two weeks the farmers of this vicinity have been busy getting up wood for them for winter. They turned out unanimously—all parties, with wagons, axes, etc., and when one family was supplied they went immediately to another, until now there is none in this vicinity that is needy."

This is but an instance, no doubt truly indicative of this spirit of helpfulness in all parts of the county, other neighborhoods quite as

willing as the Eaton neighborhood to do their respective bits. A story in the *Free Press* of December 1, 1864, detailed the experiences of business and professional men of Muncie while spending the Thanksgiving holiday in the woods cutting and hauling wood for the families of soldiers. There were three bands of volunteer woodsmen —one at Walling's woods, one at Anthony's and one at Petty's, and about twenty teams on hand to haul in the wood. "At Walling's woods, where we were present," said Editor Duckwall's account of the day's activities, "there were about one hundred men present and, we are informed, there were nearly as many at the other places. We never saw men work with more energy or better grace. . . . Our citizens propose to devote another day in this way during the holidays."

A review of this local relief work carried in Asbury L. Kerwood's "Military History of Delaware County" (1908) says that "full soon the families of the volunteers began to need aid, and the ladies at home took the business in hand and set on foot measures to raise money for the relief of the needy. In the early part of the war, before organization was fully developed, everything depended upon private voluntary action, and right nobly did the citizens, male and female, take hold of the work. Supplies of food and clothing and money were raised and distributed. A Ladies Aid Society was formed and its operations were continued through most of the war. By 'socials' and sewing circles and fairs, by private collections, and by every other method which sharp-witted ladies could invent, the hearts and the pockets of the people, citizens and strangers as well, were attacked, and right splendidly did they respond to the earnest appeals thus persistently made. . . . Supplies of all sorts, of necessities and delicacies were gathered from the citizens of the town and from the county at large and sent forward to the state commission or otherwise. The people seemed never to grow weary in this course of well-doing, but continued even to the end of the war in this grand work of mercy and love."

SOME FIGURES ON BOUNTY AND RELIEF

Mr. Kerwood's review also has it that "relief was given in a generous and liberal spirit both by the county and by townships, citizens and towns, in addition to that supplied by the people at large. The amounts, as far as can be obtained, both for bounty and relief, are as follows: Bounty paid by county, $181,900; relief paid by county, $129,768.75; relief paid by townships, $51,137; aggregate

$362,805.75—a princely sum, showing, while citizens offered themselves willingly in the struggle to maintain the integrity of the nation, how nobly the authorities at home, and the people at large, assumed burdens and contributed money, etc., for relief and support to the families of those who were absent in the service of the country, or who had died in her defense. It may be proper to state that up to 1869 the total amount expended throughout the state for bounty and relief is computed to have been $20,250,640.68. That sum has probably been largely increased since that date. Delaware county, for instance, has expended about $80,000 for bounty since 1872, under the action for equalization."

"In the general movement for bounty and relief the people of Delaware county, by the commissioners, township trustees, city councils, etc., took a full and abundant share," continues the Kerwood review. "In 1861 no bounties were needed. In 1862, $25 was given to each volunteer then enlisting for three years, or during the war. In 1863 and 1864, $100 was paid to each person so enlisting. In 1872 the commissioners provided for an equalization of bounty to all three-year men. Thus, under this action, every three-years man from Delaware county has received, or is entitled to receive, from the county as bounty, a sum qual to $100. Under the provisions made in 1872 the men enlisted in 1862 received $75 and the men volunteering in 1861 got $100, and so they all got equal bounty of $100 each." Concerning the local operation of the draft during the Civil War, Mr. Kerwood's review has it that "no draft was ever called for in Delaware county, except that in 1862 four townships seemed to have a deficiency of twenty-four men. . . . The people of Muncie, supposing their township was liable to the draft, raised by voluntary subscriptions $8,000 or more, which was expended in hiring persons to enlist so as to avoid the draft. Perhaps twenty-five persons were thus hired to enlist. More careful examination showed that no quota was lacking from Muncie, even before these men had been hired. By this action, and the subsequent volunteers, no further draft was needed."

The county auditor's statement as of April 15, 1865, relating to the apportionment of the county military debt, as shown in the settlement sheet for that year, carries some interesting items along the line of soldiers' relief. The total amount as per duplicate of 1864 was $62,516.59, covering the following items: County military, $34,731.44; county relief, $20,838.88; poor house, $6,946.27. From this total there were certain technical deductions, leaving a total of $57,269.09, to

which were added railroad taxes and delinquent collections, making the amount due by the treasurer $59,177, of which the county military fund was credited with $32,916; county relief, $19,671.82, and poor house, $6,588.72.

A DAY-BY-DAY RECORD OF THE WAR

As has been noted, one of the most illuminating sources of information regarding pioneer conditions hereabout is that contained in the diary of Frederick E. Putnam, covering the period in which Mr. Putnam was engaged in business in Muncie (1842-81), almost forty years of intimate observation of events, in many instances carrying more of the personal news of the day than was touched on by the newspapers. A few excerpts from that diary, covering the Civil war period, will be of particular interest in this connection.

For instance, beginning in 1860—May 18—Report of nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin gives general satisfaction. June 25—Report of the nomination of Douglas by the "rump" convention confirmed . . . also of Breckenridge and Lane by the National Democracy. Douglas faces long, no excitement or enthusiasm and the Douglas Democrats don't have much to say. November 6—Election day for the President of the United States, the largest vote ever given in the town was given today, 634. Everything passed off quietly.

1861—April 13—Bombardment of Fort Sumter said to have commenced yesterday morning. April 15—Great prospects for war, a fight appearing inevitable. Meeting at court house this evening; Judge Brady, Walter March, Tom Brady, Newcomb and others spoke. April 16—Volunteer company made up and Tom Brady captain; drum, fife and music all day. April 17—War excitement and enlisting the order of the day. April 18—Volunteers left for Indianapolis this morning, escorted by band; large crowd at depot. April 22—The star spangled banner flung to the breeze on court house square by order of Judge Buckles; flags going up all over town. July 2—Volunteers from this place, Capt. Luther Willson; and Selma, Captain Williams, left for Indianapolis today. July 4—The greatest number of people that ever visited Muncie here today; the military were out in force, Scott Rifles, Ellsworth Rifles, horse companies, etc. July 5—The 14th Indiana regiment passed through here today on their way to Virginia; basket dinner prepared for them and they were pleased. August 20—Captain Brady and his company left for Indianapolis this morning. August 21—Capt. Alfred Kilgore's company left for Richmond this morning. September 21—E. C. Anthony's company left

for Indianapolis. September 26—Fast day by act of Congress and proclamation of President and Governor, and very universally kept, and especially in Muncie; business suspended.

1862—July 16—A large company of our town boys left for Indianapolis for service to the government for thirty days, making everything look dull. July 19—Indiana invaded by the rebels [Morgan's raid] last night. August 4—Good deal of excitement on account of volunteering by T. S. Walterhouse's company, speeches by Judge W. A. Bickle and Judge Joseph S. Buckles. August 8—T. S. Walterhouse elected captain and David Nation first lieutenant of company just formed. August 11—Great excitement on account of grand procession from the Mississinewa river in wagons with volunteers for Capt. John H. Ellis and Taylor. August 22—Volunteering for Dr. Henry Kirby's and Kilgore's companies.

1863—April 30—All business houses closed for the day and fast day was strictly observed. August 21—Fifty-fifth Massachusetts regiment went through and were fed here today. October 8—Very large crowd in town caused by Union meeting; the Home Guards were out in large numbers. October 29—Some little secession fuss in Monroe township at a religious meeting.

1864—April 19—Twentieth Indiana passed through on their way to Washington. April 20—Eighth Indiana veterans returned this evening looking fine. April 25—The government calls for 30,000 One-Hundred Day men; great excitement among the boys, volunteering fast. Besides these brief excerpts there were jotted down in this diary many more items relating to local conditions during the war, such as news of army movements from day to day, frequent mention of soldiers' bodies being brought home for burial, soldiers' relief movements and the like, and then on April 10, 1865—"Glorious news from General Grant. General Lee surrendered with his North Virginia army. Great rejoicing, firing of cannon, guns, crackers, burning boxes, etc., marching in all shapes, people drunk and happy."

THE HONOR ROLL OF CIVIL WAR SERVICE

In the nature of things this brief review cannot purport to be a complete history of the Civil war period in Delaware county, the limitations of this work prohibiting. A volume in itself could be written on the activities of that period. Regimental histories and the records of the adjutant general's office cover the story of field service. The story of home service never has been, perhaps never can be adequately told. That is a tale written on the hearts of those who

had to participate, and inspired indeed would be the pen that could present in all its poignancy of detail the heartbreaking strain of those days of stress. From the best available sources below is given a roster of the soldiers from this county who participated in the cause of the Union during the Civil war:

A

Abbott, George
Abbott, James V.
Abbott, William
Abshire, John
Acker, Peter
Acord, Zur.
Adams, Henry
Adams, Hiram
Adams, James
Adams, James H.
Adams, Josiah F.
Adams, Moses K.
Adams, Philip C.
Adams, Robert
Adams, Watson
Adamson, Aaron
Addington, Frank
Addison, Benjamin
Adelman, Andrew J.
Adsit, John R.
Albin, George
Albin, George, Sr.
Albin, Joseph
Alderson, Thomas M.
Aldrich, Emanuel
Alfred, John
Allen, John
Allen, John B.
Allen, W. T.
Allison, Hiram
Ammon, Watson
Andrew, George F.
Andrew, William L.
Andrews, James
Andrews, Rankin H.
Anthony, Clinton
Anthony, Edwin C.
Applegate, George D.
Applegate, Thomas J.
Applegate, William
Archer, William
Armitage, Aaron V.
Armstrong, James F.
Armstrong, John B.
Arnold, Isaac
Arnold, John B.
Ashcraft, Ephraim
Asher, Peter
Aughe, Jacob
Austin, James T.

B

Babb, David A.
Babb, David B.
Babb, David H.
Babb, Isaac B.
Baker, George C.
Baker, Wilson J.
Bales, Elijah
Bales, Isaac
Bales, Joel L.
Bales, Samuel
Baley, Robert
Baldwin, Marion
Ball, G. W.
Baney, George
Baney, Henry
Baney, Joseph
Bantz, Lewis
Bantz, Solomon
Barker, Isaac
Barley, Peter A.
Barley, William D.
Barnell, John W.
Barnes, John C.
Barnet, Thomas
Barrett, George W.
Barrett, Jacob
Barrett, James
Barrett, John
Barrett, Thomas
Barrett, William
Barry, George
Barry, Joseph
Bartlett, Benjamin
Bartlett, Elza
Bartlett, Robert
Barton, William
Basinger, Peter
Bates, George W.
Bates, Lorenzo D.
Battreall, Isaac
Batreall, Isaac D.
Batreall, John W.
Baughn, James H.
Baughn, Lystra
Beagle, William
Beal, Jarrett
Beath, William G.
Bechdolt, William
Beemer, John E.
Bell, David M.
Bell, George W.
Bell, Robert C.
Benadum, F. H.
Benadum, Franklin
Benadum, James
Benadum, Spencer H.
Benham, Thomas S.
Bennett, Joshua P.
Bergdoll, Jonathan P.
Bergdoll, William
Berger, Richard
Berk, William J.
Bernett, Theodore M.
Berry, Harvey
Berry, John
Berry, John J.
Berry, Joseph
Berry, Martin
Berry, William
Berry, William H.
Besser, George
Beucy, Robert
Bickle, Tobias
Biers, Samuel

Bird, John C.
Birt, James H.
Bishop, John
Black, George
Black, George F.
Black, John H.
Black, Luther R.
Black, Silas W.
Blake, Zachariah
Bloom, Charles E.
Bloom, Leander
Bloom, Robert W.
Boblett, John
Bock, Milton L.
Boland, Michael I.
Boliner, William
Boling, James W.
Bollmer, Martin
Bolton, Alexander
Booher, John W.
Boots, William M.
Bortsfield, Amos
Bortsfield, William
Bortzfield, William R.
Bost, William
Bowen, Joseph A.
Bowen, Samuel C.
Bowers, George
Bowers, George W.
Bowers, Jacob
Bowers, Michael
Bowers, Shem
Bowman, Henry
Boyce, John
Boyd, Arthur M.
Boyd, Isatus
Boyd, William A.
Bracken, Isaac
Bracken, Thomson M.
Braden, William H.
Brady, Carth J.
Brady, Edward W.
Brady, George W.
Brady, Samuel
Brady, Thomas J.
Brandt, Allen T.
Brandt, George W.
Brandt, John
Brandt, Lucas
Brandt, Martin
Brant, Robert
Branson, Hiram
Branson, Isaac
Branson, Johnson
Branson, John W.
Branson, Nathan
Brennan, John
Brewington, Elijah
Brinson, William J.
Britton, Josiah
Brock, George
Brock, George W.
Bromagen, John T
Brooks, Daniel
Brooks, Jonathan
Brown, Absalom
Brown, Alexander
Brown, Asahel
Brown, Benjamin
Brown, Charles
Brown, David
Brown, Ethan R.
Brown, Isaac
Brown, John
Brown, John H.
Brown, Joseph
Brown, Milton
Brown, Nathaniel
Brown, Samuel
Brown, Thomas H.
Brown, William
Brown, William H.
Browne, Thomas H.
Browning, John
Broyles, James T.
Broyles, John W.
Broyles, Joseph W.
Broyles, William H.
Bryan, William
Buchanan, James
Buckles, Abraham J.
Buckles, Francis M.
Bunch, John D.
Burcoy, Daniel
Burcoy, George
Burgess, David
Burke, William
Burket, Daniel
Burnett, Milton
Burt, Edwin O.
Burt, Luther
Burt, William H.
Bush, Benjamin F.
Bush, Jacob V.
Butts, Moses
Byers, William F.
Byrd, George H.

C

Cabinall, Dennis
Cain, Henry I.
Cain, Joshua B.
Cales, Parkison
Calkins, Nelson
Calvert, Charles
Campbell, Benjamin
Campbell, Francis
Campbell, Francis M.
Campbell, George W.
Campbell, Hezekiah
Campbell, James
Campbell, James M.
Campbell, John B.
Campbell, John W.
Campbell, Samuel G.
Campbell, William H.
Card, Aaron J.
Carder, Joseph P.
Carey, Nathaniel
Carey, William
Carlyle, John K.
Carman, Elijah
Carman, Thomas
Carmenes, Henry
Carmichael, Andrew
Carmichael, Charles
Carmichael, John
Carmichael, Milton
Carmichael, Oliver
Carmichael, Patrick
Carmin, John
Carmin, Runy
Carmine, Rhuna
Carnagua, John F.
Carpenter, James
Carter, Charles

Carter, Reese
Carter, Thomas
Carter, William M.
Carver, Michael
Case, John H.
Case, William
Casper, Peter
Cassady, John V. H.
Cates, Clarkson
Cather, John W.
Catterline, James M.
Cavanaugh, Dennis
Cecil, John H.
Cecil, Zachariah
Cemer, Abraham
Chaffee, Ebenezer T.
Chalfant, Alexander
Chalfant, Jesse
Chalfant, Levi
Chandler, John
Chidester, Ephraim
Childs, Harvey G.
Childs, James
Childs, Marcellus
Childs, William H.
Chipman, John F.
Clapper, John
Clark, Absalom
Clark, George W.
Clark, James H.
Clark, James M.
Clark John
Clark, John C.
Clark, Jordan
Clark, Joseph
Clark, Levi
Clark, Lewis
Clasmier, Henry H.
Clements, David
Clements, Henry C.
Clements, Jonathan
Clements, Nathan
Clevenger, Andrew C.
Clevenger, Charles W.
Clevenger, John
Clevenger, John A.
Clevenger, John M.
Clevenger, Jonathan
Clevenger, Thomas T.
Clevenger, William
Clevenger, William H.
Cline, Adam H.
Cline, Bennett
Cline, David L.
Cline, Henry
Cline, Henry C.
Cline, James
Cline, John
Clift, Alexander H.
Clift, Robert
Clift, Robert H.
Clift, William R.
Clore, Charles H.
Cochran, James M.
Cochran, John
Cochren, Joseph K.
Cochran, Newton
Cochran, Philip
Cock, William
Coffeen, George
Coffeen, George W.
Coffeen, William
Cogshall, Peter
Cohorn, John
Cole, Roark
Collins, Andrew J.
Collins, David
Collins, Gardner F.
Collins, George W.
Collins, John
Collins, Joseph
Collins, Luther B.
Collins, Samuel
Collins, William
Combs, Abram B.
Combs, James W.
Combs, Job
Combs, William
Conkle, Hiram
Conkle, Jacob
Conn, N. E.
Conner, Elisha
Conner, John
Conner, John M.
Conrad, Daniel
Conrad, Miles
Conrad, Oliver
Cook, John
Cooley, William
Cooper, Joseph G.
Cooper, William H. H.
Coppersmith, Frederick
Coppersmith, F. W.
Coppersmith, Joseph D.
Coppersmith, William F.
Corbitt, Thomas
Corn, Charles F.
Cornell, John F.
Cortral, John
Corwin, William R.
Cottrell, Daniel
Cottrell, Francis B.
Cottrell, John O.
Coulson, John W.
Coulston, Nathaniel B.
Covalt, Ephraim
Cowan, Edward H.
Cowgill, Reedy
Cowgill, Samuel
Cowing, Alvin M.
Crabtree, Job
Crabtree, Job M.
Crabtree, Job W.
Craig, Reason
Craner, Albert M.
Crannels, George M.
Craw, Burton
Craw, David
Craw, George
Craw, Richard E.
Craw, Robert B.
Craw, William A.
Cray, James H.
Cray, James M.
Cray, Richard
Creck, Jacob
Cree, Elias E.
Cree, Marquis D.
Cross, Felix G.
Cross, Joseph A.
Crouch, James J.
Crouch, John C.
Crouch, William
Crouch, William A.
Crow, Michael
Crow, William
Croy, Lemphi

Cry, Isaiah
Crum, Peter
Crum, William
Culbertson, Albert
Culbertson, Freeborn
Culbertson, Francis R.
Culbertson, Jasper
Culbertson, J. M. W.
Culbertson, John M.
Culbertson, John N.
Cummerford, James
Cummins, George
Cummins, James
Cummings, Joel
Cummings, William
Cunningham, Burlington
Cunningham, Wellington
Cunningham, William W.
Current, Alexander
Current, Alexander M.
Current, Isaac D.
Current, Luther
Current, William
Current, William H.
Current, William J.
Curtis, James
Curtis, James W.

D

Dale, George M.
Dale, Lewis
Dalrymple, Thomas
Daly, Larkin E.
Danner, Richard A.
Danner, Thomas J.
Darracott, George
Darter, Alexander
Darter, Hiram H.
Daugherty, Charles
Daugherty, Jasper
Daugherty, Lemuel
Daugherty, O. L.
Daugherty, Thomas J.
Davidson, Henry C.
Davis, Edmond
Davis, James
Davis, James H.
Davis, Lewis W.
Davis, Milton
Davis, Sell L.
Davis, Theophilus
Day, Adam
Deal, John A.
Dean, Nathan W.
Dean, Solomon A.
Decamp, John
Decrist, James C.
Deffenbaugh, David
Denton, James H.
Derin, Francis
Dewitt, John
Dewitt, John W.
Dick, David
Dick, Ezra
Dick, F. M.
Dick, George
Dick, Henry
Dick, Henry J. H.
Dick, Levi
Dick, William
Dickersort, John
Dickover, Samuel A.
Dicks, Henry J.
Dickson, John
Dillon, Alexander B.
Dippel, Conrad
Disbennett, Samuel
Dishart, John F.
Ditson, Thomas F.
Dixson, Andrew J.
Dodson, Jacob
Dotson, John W.
Douglass, John A.
Dow, Nathan R.
Dowell, Erastus H.
Dowell, William
Downing, Daniel G.
Downing, George
Downing, Isaac
Downing, Jonathan R.
Downing, Leander
Downing, Samuel
Downing, William T.
Downs, William
Dragoo, Benjamin
Dragoo, Benjamin R.
Dragoo, Cyrus
Dragoo, Cyrus F.
Dragoo, Daniel
Dragoo, John C.
Drake, Benjamin
Drake, Dillard
Drake, Jesse
Drennon, John W.
Drennon, Samuel
Driscoll, Andrew J.
Driscoll, John M.
Driscoll, Simon
Driscoll, William
Driscoll, William S.
Ducket, James R.
Duddleston, Charles
Duddleston, Isaiah
Duffenbaugh, David
Dungan, John
Dungan, John W.
Dunn, Benjamin R.
Dunn, John C.
Dunn, Joseph
Durbin, Thomas
Dure, Patrick
Dumont, David R.
Dunkin, Michael
Dunning, John P.
Dusang, Joseph
Dusang, Samuel W.
Dynes, John

E

Early, Elijah
East, Crockett T.
Eastes, Lemuel F.
Eastman, George W.
Eberstein, Charles F.
Ebright, Philip
Eby, George W.
Eby, Moses
Eby, W. H.
Edgerle, George W.
Edmonds, Joseph
Edmonds, Joseph W.
Edwards, Aaron
Edwards, Absalom
Elliott, John T.
Elliott, Ozias L.
Ellis, Caleb T.

Ellis, Charles
Ellis, Frank
Ellis, Isaac C.
Ellis, Isaac W.
Ellis, James W.
Ellis, John H.
Emerson, William
Emmett, John H.
Emmons, Ephraim
Endsley, Joseph T.
Ennis, James
Eppard, Allen
Eppard, Henry H.
Eppard, Isaac
Erther, Jacob
Ervin, John
Ervin, John R.
Erwin, John B.
Ethell, George F.
Ethell, Lewis
Evans, David
Evans, George W.
Evans, Henry
Evans, Samuel
Everett, Lewis
Everett, Lewis P.
Everett, Walter
Everett, William
Eviston, George
Ewell, Thomas H.

F

Fadely, Robert
Fahner, Michael
Falkner, William J.
Farmer, John
Farmer, Samuel
Farmer, William
Feathers, George
Fertich, William
Finnegan, Nicholas
Finner, Samuel
Fiers, Lewis
Fifer, John
Fisher, Andrew
Fisher, David A.
Fisher, Samuel
Fisher, William
Fisher, William F.
Fitzsimmons, John M.
Fleener, Samuel A.
Flemming, Stephen
Fletcher, Benjamin L.
Fletcher, Daniel
Fletcher, Mavel
Fletcher, Nevil
Flinn, John M.
Fogle, Peter
Foorman, David
Foorman, David N.
Foorman, William
Foracre, Joseph
Foracre, William
Ford, William
Foster, Henry W.
Foster, James
Fox, Francis
Fox, Joseph
Fox, William
Frame, David
Franklin, James K.
Freeman, Squire
Friedline, Adam
Friedline, Michael
Frownfelter, William H.
Fry, Jacob
Fuller, Levi D.
Fuller, Martin V.
Fullhart, George W.
Fullhart, John T.
Fulton, George
Fulton, George W.
Fulton, John P.
Fuqua, Burdon
Fuqua, Theodore
Fuson, Jefferson
Fuson, John C.
Fuson, Thomas J.
Futrell, George B.

G

Galbraith, James H.
Galbraith, Robert
Gallahue, Warren C.
Galyean, Allen W.
Gandy, Eli
Gandy, Samuel
Gardner, William M.
Garrard, Amariah
Garrison, Henry
Gates, Albert
Gates, George C.
Gates, William
Gates, William A.
Gaunt, Job
Gaunt, John C.
Gaunt, Ner.
Gayman, Isaiah
Gayman, Samuel
Geer, Henry
Gennett, David
George, Andrew J.
George, Presley W.
George, Sylvester
Gerrard, Albert
Gerrard, Jeremiah
Gerrard, Joseph
Gerrard, Samuel
Gerrard, William
Gessell, Joseph
Gibbs, Andrew J.
Gibson, Abel
Gibson, Asahel
Gibson, Borter
Gibson, Charles
Gibson, Charles F. W.
Gibson, Clark
Gibson, Garret
Gibson, George
Gibson, George W.
Gibson, Isaac
Gibson, John
Gibson, Minus
Gibson, Richard
Gibson, Samuel
Gibson, Taylor
Gibson, Valentine
Gibson, Walter
Gibson, William
Gilbert, C. E.
Gilbert, Edward W.
Gilbert, John A.
Gilbert, O. J.
Gilbert, Ossian A.
Gilbert, Thomas H.

Gilbert, William
Gilbert, William P.
Ginsber, John
Gisse, Adam
Givens, Ad.
Glaze, James
Glaze, William P.
Godwin, Henry C.
Goff, Ferdinand D.
Goff, Benjamin C.
Goff, Milton N.
Goff, Peter
Goff, Thomas W.
Goff, William M.
Goings, James R.
Goings, William
Goldwin, George W.
Goodpasture, Andrew
Goodman, George W.
Goodwin, Robert
Gordon, Christopher
Gordon, George
Gordon, William
Gothop, Archibald
Graham, Henry R.
Graves, Ervin
Graves, James
Graves, Thomas
Graves, Thomas J.
Graves, William
Graves, William H.
Gray, Andrew
Gray, James
Gray, William
Green, Daniel
Green, Henry H.
Green, John H.
Green, Thomas H.
Green, William H.
Greene, George W.
Greenman, Anson
Gregg, D. M.
Gregory, Edwin A.
Gregory, Francis B.
Gregory, George W.
Gregory, Noble B.
Gregory, Ralph S.
Gregory, Samuel M.
Gregory, Thomas R.
Gresh, Samuel
Grice, William
Groenendyke, William
Groover, Charles
Grosse, Luther
Guinup, William
Gum, Erasmus
Gump, Jacob
Gump, John
Gunkle, Perry
Gunnion, Daniel
Gunnion, Moses
Gunst, Lewis
Gustin, Andrew
Gustin, Samuel
Gwinnup, Franklin

H

Hackman, Ezra
Hackman, Samuel
Haines, Adelbert
Haines, Daniel
Haines, Francis M.
Haines, Frederick
Haines, James
Haines, John
Haines, Michael
Haines, Walter F.
Hale, George
Hale, George L.
Hamer, David C.
Hamilton, Charles
Hamilton, Henry
Hamilton, James
Hamilton, John
Hamilton, Luther
Hamilton, William
Hanna, Horton C.
Hanna, Horton H.
Hankins, Henry
Haney, William H.
Harter, Barton S.
Harter, Benjamin C.
Harter, G. D.
Harter, Hiram D.
Harter, John F.
Harter, Robert
Harlan, John H.
Harlan, William A.
Harmon, William
Harris, David
Harris, George W.
Harris, Reason P.
Harris, Richard
Harris, Samuel
Harness, David
Harpster, Richard
Harrison, James T.
Harrold, Edward
Harrold, Ephraim
Harrold, Jonathan L.
Harrold, Jonathan L.
Harrold, Milo
Harrold, Noah
Harrold, Valentine
Harrold, Uriah
Hartley, Thomas
Harwich, Zadoc
Hastings, John
Hatzler, Amos
Hatzler, Jacob
Hatfield, George C.
Hatfield, John N.
Hatfield,William
Hawk, Daniel L.
Hawk, George W.
Hawk, John
Hawk, Levi
Hawk, Sylvanus
Hawks, Jacob D.
Hays, John J.
Hays, Williams
Hayes, Joshua G.
Haywood, Clark
Hayden, Nathaniel
Haymond, William
Hazzard, Charles A.
Hazzard, George
Hazelbaker, Christopher
Hazelbaker, Daniel
Hazelbaker, John W.
Hazelbaker, Peter
Heath, George
Heath, James
Heath, John Y.
Heath, Robert W.
Heath, Oliver

Heath, Sanford
Heath, William B.
Heffner, John
Heffner, Perry
Helm, Jacob R.
Helm, John H.
Helm, Mornay
Helm, Peter A.
Helm, William J.
Helvie, George A.
Helvie, James P.
Helvie, Joseph M.
Helvie, Luther
Helvie, Samuel H.
Helvie, William K.
Heller, Ephraim
Hensley, John
Hensley, William W.
Hernley, David U.
Hernly, Henry
Herbaugh, Tilberry
Herbaugh, Walberry
Hester, Peter
Heuchan, Robert B.
Hewey, John
Hiatt, Enoch
Hiatt, Enos
Hiatt, Henry C.
Hiatt, James B.
Hiatt, James D.
Hiatt, Joseph
Hiatt, Silas
Hiatt, Silas R.
Hiatt, William H.
Hightower, William H.
Hill, Aaron
Hinton, Martin
Hinton, Moses
Hines, Jared W.
Hines, John N.
Hines, Robert
Hines, Robert P.
Hines, William
Hines, William R.
Hipes, Joseph P.
Hitchcock, Calvin
Hitchcock, Mason
Hitchcock, William
Hoagland, Henry
Hobson, William H.
Hodson, Josiah
Hoffaker, Daniel
Holden, Benjamin F.
Holdren, Benjamin
Holdren, David
Holdren, Dudley
Holdren, George W.
Holbert, John
Hooker, William C.
Holloway, Levi
Hoosack, James
Hoppis, Jasper
Horn, Lewis S.
Horn, William
Horne, Lewis S.
Horsman, Joshua
House, Mathias
Housekeeper, Jesse C.
Howell, Ephraim
Howell, James
Howell, John W.
Howell, Rolla F.
Howland, George S.
Hows, Edward H.
Huber, Frederick
Hubbard, John M.
Huff, George
Huff, James R.
Huffman, Henry C.
Huffer, Daniel
Huffer, Samuel U.
Huffer, Samuel V.
Hufford, George W.
Hugh, Orson E.
Hughes, Aaron
Hughes, Isaac
Hughes, Matthew M.
Hughey, William R.
Huggins, Josiah
Hull, Jehiel R.
Humbert, Abel
Humphries, Isham
Hunt, Hickson
Hunt, Jackson
Hunt, Thomas
Hurst, Robert V.
Hurt, Thomas M.
Hurley, John
Huston, Elijah
Hutson, Enos
Huston, George S.
Huston, George W.
Huston, Lewis
Hutson, James
Hutchings, Samuel
Hutchings, James S.
Hutchins, Samuel
Hutchings, Wilson
Hutchinson, Samuel R.

I

Iams, George S.
Iames, George
Irvin, Daniel R.
Irwin, William R.
Iseley, James
Isley, Jacob
Isley, Samuel

J

Jack, Henry
Jackson, Calvin
Jackson, Daniel
Jackson, Jesse
Jackson, John
Jackson, John W.
Jackson, Nathaniel
Jackson, Roswell
Jackson, William N.
James, Levi
Janney, George L.
Janney, John H.
Janney, Joseph F.
Jarnagin, Leander E.
Jarrels, Henry
Jeffers, William
Jenkins, James M.
Jenkins, John
Jenkins, Silas
Jernigan, Eli
Jernigan, James
Jesse, David
Jester, James A.
Jester, Joshua
Jester, William H.

Jetmore, David
Jewett, Sidney A.
Johns, Elmer L.
Johnson, Alvah
Johnson, Caldwell C.
Johnson, Charles
Johnson, Charles B.
Johnson, Elijah W.
Johnson, Gabriel
Johnson, George W.
Johnson, Gilbert M. L.
Johnson, James T.
Johnson, John
Johnson, Levi
Johnson, Lewis
Johnson, Quincy A.
Johnson, Robert
Johnson, Robert A.
Johnson, Silas
Johnson, Turner
Johnson, Wallace
Johnson, William
Jones, Alfred F.
Jones, Charles E.
Jones, Cyril
Jones, Cyril C.
Jones, David L.
Jones, George
Jones, Greenberry
Jones, Isaac M.
Jones, Jacob Y.
Jones, James B.
Jones, James H.
Jones, James R.
Jones, John
Jones, John J.
Jones, John W.
Jones, John W. E.
Jones, Joshua
Jones, Lewis
Jones, Matthew
Jones, Martin
Jones, Nelson
Jones, Robert J.
Jones, Samuel
Jones, Thomas
Jones, William
Jones, William H.
Jordan, Louis
Jordan, Pharaoh
Jordan, Wesley
Justice, John

K

Karns, Richard
Karnes, Thomas
Keasby, Edward
Keesling, George
Keesling, Jacob
Keen, Amos R.
Keen, Daniel
Keen, George
Keen, William
Keenan, John W.
Keenan, Oscar
Keener, John A.
Keener, Lewis H.
Keeny, Isaac D.
Keeny, Jacob
Keever, Franklin L.
Kegeriss, Crawford
Keller, Jacob S.
Kelly, John
Kelly, Samuel A.
Kendall, Ira
Kendall, John W.
Kendall, Vachel
Kennedy, Evender C.
Kennedy, John W.
Kennedy, Peter B.
Kennedy, Philip A. B.
Kenton, James
Kepley, John
Kerwood, Asbury L.
Kessler, Philip
Ketchum, Albert
Kiger, Charles
Kiger, John
Kiger, Valentine
Kiger, William
Kilgore, Alfred
Kilgore, David
Kilgore, George W.
Kilgore, James L.
Kilgore, Tecumseh
Kimball, Daniel B.
King, Charles
King, Charles W.
King, Francis M.
King, Giles B.
King, John S.
Kinney, James
Kinsey, David
Kinsey, Jacob
Kinzey, Jacob H.
Kirby, George
Kirby, Henry
Kirby, John
Kirby, Thomas H.
Kirk, James
Kirk, John
Kirk, Joseph
Kirkpatrick, Nelson
Kirkwood, Amos W.
Kirkwood, Samuel D.
Kiser, Charles
Kisling, Jacob H.
Kitsmiller, Benjamin
Klein, Henry
Klein, Henry C.
Klein, John A.
Kline, Eli B.
Kline, Henry J.
Kline, Peter H.
Klugh, Thomas
Knapp, Andrew
Knapp, Henderson
Knight, Elijah
Knight, George
Knight, John B.
Knight, John W.
Knight, Wilson
Koontz, J. Harvey
Koontz, Jacob H.
Korp, Charles L.
Krohn, John S.

L

Lacey, James C.
Lacey, John
Lacey, Joseph M.
Lacey, Josephus
Lacey, William B.
Lacey, Wilson P.
Lake, Robert D.

Lakin, Andrew J.
Lamar, George W.
Lamar, Samuel
Lamb, Isaiah
Lamb, William
Landfair, James
Landis, John
Landon, Lewis C.
Landon, James W.
Landry, Bradley
Landrey, Gilbert S.
Landry, William R.
Lane, James S.
Langdon, George W.
Langdon, Henry H.
Larkins, Philip
Larowe, Henry W.
Lastnutter, William
Lawson, Henderson
Lay, James A.
Lay, Columbus F.
Leagally, William J.
Leakey, Anthony
Leakey, Thomas
Ledbetter, Elijah
Lee, Anderson
Lee, Amos W.
Lee, David
Lee, William J.
Leech, Joshua
Leeky, Marshall
Leffler, John
Lemon, Lucas
Lemond, William
Lennon, David W.
Lenon, W. L.
Lenox, David
Levell, James M.
Levell, William H.
Levre, James
Lewellen, David M.
Lewellen, Philip W.
Lewis, Isaac
Lewis, John S. D.
Lewis, William
Liable, Andrew
Liable, George
Linder, Daniel
Linsacum, George
Linville, John
Lister, William M.
Literal, Stewart H.
Little, David
Little, Hall
Little, John M.
Little, John W.
Little, H. W.
Little, William L.
Lockhart, Meredith
Long, Nathan
Long, William H.
Losh, George W.
Losh, John J.
Losh, Stephen
Losh, William
Lotze, Isaac R.
Love, James
Love, Jehu
Love, Joseph
Love, Oliver
Love, William
Lovett, Edward F.
Lovett, John A.
Lowe, Uriah
Loy, William L.
Lucas, Jasper
Lucas, Reuben
Lucas, William A.
Luce, Benjamin
Luce, Henry
Luckey, James J.
Lutz, David
Lutz, George
Lybarger, Joseph
Lykins, George W.
Lykins, Morris
Lykins, Philip
Lynn, David
Lynn, William
Lyon, Andrew J.
Lyon, Henry

Mc

McAfee, William
McAllister, Isaac
McAllister, William
McClanahan, A. H.
McClellan, Frederick
McClellan, Frank
McClellan, John
McClellan, John F.
McClellan, William A.
McConnell, Abraham
McConnell, Bethuel
McConnell, David
McConnell, Fred J.
McConnell, Isaac
McConnell, John A.
McCormick, James
McCormick, Joseph A.
McCormick, Laf
McCormick, Matthew
McCormick, Samuel
McCormick, Solomon
McCormick, William
McCoy, Henry
McCoy, John C.
McCoy, John D.
McCreary, John M.
McCuen, Wesley
McCurdy, Absalom
McDaniel, William E.
McDermitt, Henry
McDermitt, Emanuel J.
McDermitt, Isaac
McDonald, Thomas N.
McFarland, William A.
McGinnis, James
McGeath, Martin
McGriff, Thomas
McInturf, W. F.
McKeever, Edward
McKinley, Alexander
McKinley, George
McKinley, John W.
McKinley, William
McKinney, David R.
McKinney, George
McKinney, John
McKinney, J. M.
McKinney, Permon
McKinney, William H.
McLain, William
McLaughlin, Alonzo
McLaughlin, Ephraim
McLaughlin, George

McLaughlin, George W.
McLaughlin, James
McLaughlin, James S.
McLaughlin, Jefferson
McLaughlin, Lewis
McLaughlin, William
McLeroy, Andrew J.
McMartin, Robert
McMullen, John
McNairy, Samuel
McNees, Harvey
McPherson, James
McVees, Andrew H.

M

Mack, James
Madden, Thomas
Maddy, John B.
Maddox, George H.
Maddox, John W.
Madill, Adam
Mahan, Thomas
Mahoney, Joseph
Mahoney, William
Makepeace, Alonzo J.
Mann, Martin
Mann, Samuel
Manor, David J.
Manor, Samuel
Mansfield, Calvin
Mansfield, Charles
Maroney, John
Marsh, Henry C.
Marshall, George W.
Martin, Dennis
Martin, Donaldson
Martin, James L.
Martin, Richard M.
Marker, William
Martin, William H.
Martin, Wilson
Martin, Wilson A.
Mason, Daniel
Mason, John R.
Matthews, Elias E.
Matthews, Henry
Matthews, Henry O.
May, Isaac M.
Maynard, John M.
Maynard, Thomas
Mendwall, John
Merrill, William T.
Messick, John
Micham, Abram
Mitchem, Abraham
Michener, Adam
Michener, Morris
Michener, Thomas K.
Michener, William J.
Miller, Alexander
Miller, Daniel
Miller,Elias
Miller, Esquire
Miller, George
Miller, Henry L.
Miller, Jacob
Miller, James
Miller, Jesse
Miller, John
Miller, John H.
Miller, John R.
Miller, Levi A.
Miller, Perry
Miller, Richard
Miller, Richard N.
Miller, Simon
Miller, Squire
Minnick, David M.
Minton, William
Mitchell, Edward C.
Mitchell, James Q.
Mitchell, Thomas J.
Mitchener, Elder M.
Mix, James T.
Modlin, John W.
Mohler, David
Mohler, Francis M.
Montgomery, Presley
Moody, John W.
Moore, Benjamin N.
Moore, Francis M.
Moore, James
Moore, James A.
Moore, James K.
Moore, James L.
Moore, James R.
Moore, James S.
Moore, James W.
Moore, Lewis
Moore, John S.
Moore, John W.
Moore, Thomas
Moore, William H.
Moore, William R.
Morgan, William J.
Morris, John D.
Morris, William H. H.
Motes, John
Mumford, Daniel
Mumford, James
Mumford, Jacob
Munsey, David
Munsey, Jerry
Munsey, Samuel
Murray, Albert P.
Murray, William H.
Myers, Abner
Myers, Jacob A.
Myers, Jacob H.
Myers, Nelson
Myers, Samuel

N

Nation, David
Nation, James
Nation, James R.
Nation, Seth
Nation, William
Naylor, Fantley H.
Neal, James F.
Neal, Lemuel C.
Neely, Benjamin F.
Neely, Cyrus
Neely, Cyrus G.
Neely, Isaac
Neely, Thaddeus A.
Needham, Isaac
Needham, John
Needham, Joshua
Needham, John W.
Needham, William H.
Needham, William
Needler, George W.
Neff, Archibald S. H.
Neff, George

Neff, John M.
Nelson, Albert C.
Nelson, George
Nelson, George W.
Newhouse, Albert
Newhouse, Asbury
Newhouse, George W.
Newhouse, Joseph
Newhouse, William R.
Newcomb, Cyrus M.
Newbold, Samuel
Newman, Joseph
Nicholson, John
Nihart, David
Niswanger, David W.
Nixon, George C.
Nixon, George W.
Nixon, William
Noble, Joseph
Noble, Samuel
Noftsker, Elijah
Norris, David S.
Norris, Goldsmith G.
Northcut, James
Nottingham, John H.
Nottingham, Joseph W.
Null, John H.
Null, William F.

O

O'Daniel, Andrew
Odell, Elisha B.
Ogle, Elijah
Ogle, Elisha
Ogle, Valentine
Ollom, James C.
O'Neil, Lemuel
O'Neal, Thomas M.
Orr, David P.
Orr, James D.
Orr, James H.
Orr, Samuel
Orr, William
Orr, William W.
Owens, Michael J.
Owens, Patrick
Owins, Richard T.

P

Pacey, Thomas
Painter, William H.
Parker, George
Parker, James
Parker, James R.
Parker, Oscar
Parker, Samuel
Parker, Thomas
Parker, Thomas Q.
Parker, William M.
Parkison, George W.
Parkison, Henry C.
Parkison, John
Parkison, William I.
Parsons, Benjamin
Parsons, George
Parsons, Isaac M.
Parsons, Thomas
Parsons, Samuel
Parsons, Solon B.
Parshall, Nathaniel
Patrick, Reuben
Patty, John
Patterson, Robert I.
Patterson, William J.
Paxon, George
Paxon, Thomas
Payne, Charles
Payton, James G.
Payton, William W.
Peacock, William H.
Pearpoint, Jacob
Pence, John B.
Pence, Reuben
Perdieu, Edward
Perdieu, Smith R.
Perkins, Valentine
Perrong, John D.
Pettay, James F.
Peterman, Sylvester
Phillabaum, Daniel
Phillabaum, William H.
Phillips, Martin
Phillips, William
Pickett, William
Pingry, Isaac
Pitser, Matthias
Pitser, Michael
Pitser, William
Pitser, William S.
Pittenger, James W.
Pittenger, John
Pittenger, Reuben
Pittenger, William
Pittenger, William R.
Pixley, David
Pixley, James
Place, Daniel W.
Place, Benjamin
Poland, John
Poland, Robert
Porter, Eben
Potter, Orson
Powel, Enos C.
Powell, William H.
Powers, James
Powers, Brice
Powers, Mark
Power, John H.
Price, Stephen
Prichard, Reuben
Priest, Jeremiah
Priest, Mark
Pritchard, Reuben
Props, William H.
Propps, John A.
Pruitt, Isaiah
Puckett, Alva C.
Pugh, Abel
Pugh, Edwin
Pugh, James
Pursley, James M.
Prutzman, Joseph

Q

Quinn, James

R

Racer, James
Rader, Richard M.
Rader, Simeon W.
Rainer, Charles T.

Rainey, James G.
Ralston, Benjamin F.
Randall, Isaac
Randall, Mozart
Ranier, William J.
Ratliff, Amos
Ratcliff, Moses
Ratcliff, Robert S.
Raupp, George
Reading, Aaron
Reading, Azariah
Reamond, Thomas
Reasoner, John R.
Reasoner, George
Reasoner, George W.
Reasoner, Henry
Reasoner, John B.
Reasoner, Joseph
Reasoner, Noah H.
Reasoner, William L.
Rector, Simon
Reder, William
Redpath, Jacob
Redpath, Jonathan
Redpath, William
Reed, Albert
Reed, Collier M.
Reed, David
Reed, David R.
Reed, George W.
Reed, James
Reed, James M.
Reed, James R.
Reed, Lorenzo B.
Reed, Samuel
Reed, Samuel S.
Reed, Winfield S.
Reeder, Green P.
Reeder, Isaac
Reese, George
Reese, George D.
Reese, George D. S.
Reese, Isaac W.
Reese, Jacob H.
Reese, John Q.
Reese, Lewis C.
Reese, Solomon
Reeves, James E.
Reeves, Levi
Reeves, William
Reid, Collier M.
Reid, Isaac
Resoes, George W.
Retz, Frederick E.
Retherford, Thomas
Reynolds, Andrew J.
Reynolds, Charles L.
Reynolds, Daniel T.
Reynolds, David W.
Reynolds, George
Reynolds, George A.
Reynolds, Henry
Reynolds, James D.
Reynolds, James W.
Reynolds, Jehu
Reynolds, John
Reynolds, John L.
Reynolds, John T.
Reynolds, Joseph M.
Reynolds, Joseph P.
Reynolds, Tandy
Reynolds, Thomas
Reynolds, William
Reynolds, William H.
Reynolds, William F.
Rhoads, Jackson
Rhoads, Jonathan
Rhodes, William
Ribble, Andrew N.
Ribble, Cornelius W.
Ribble, George W.
Rich, William
Richey, James
Richey, John
Richey, J. J.
Richey, Moses
Richey, Thomas Y.
Richey, William H. H.
Richer, William H.
Richman, James L.
Richardson, Francis M.
Richardson, George H.
Richardson, Joshua
Richardson, Richard L.
Richardson, Thomas J.
Richardson, Spencer D.
Ridenour, Andrew
Ridenour, Andrew G.
Ridge, John
Ridge, John G.
Rider, Henry L.
Riggs, Alfred A.
Riggs, Charles W.
Riggs, Lyman R.
Rigdon, Joseph W.
Rigdon, Jonathan
Rintzer, Aaron
Rinker, Isaac
Robe, Robert
Roberts, David W.
Roberts, Hiram H.
Roberts, James W.
Robinson, George
Robison, George W.
Robinson, John P.
Roch, James
Rodepouch, Martin V.
Rodman, Charles
Rodman, Edward
Rodman, Francis H.
Rodman, Henry
Rodman, Samuel
Rogers, Wallace
Rollins, Jesse M.
Roup, George
Ross, William
Ross, William T.
Ross, William W.
Rowden, David C.
Routh, John B.
Rowley, George F.
Rozell, Zachariah
Ruble, John
Rubert, John H.
Ruble, Thomas
Ruggles, C. C.
Ruggles, Christopher C.
Rumsey, Lewis N.
Runkle, Christian H.
Runyon, George W.
Russell, John
Russell, Noel
Russey, Henry C.
Russey, John M.
Ryan, Michael
Ryan, Patrick

S

Sailors, David
Sailors, William H.
Sala, Moses
Sanders, Henry
Sanders, John
Sasser, Samuel
Saucer, Josiah
Saunders, Abner
Saunders, Abner S.
Saunders, John W.
Saunders, Joseph
Saunders, Moses
Saunders, William
Sayford, Augustus L.
Scott, Joseph M.
Scott, William B.
Scott, William C.
Scudder, Henry
Scudder, William H.
Scudder, John W.
Searing, Chauncey W.
Searles, Ezra
Sears, Butler
Sears, William B.
Sebring, John
Secrist, George W.
Sechrist, Jacob
Seitz, William T.
Seldomridge, Cyrus
Shafer, Abraham
Shafer, Levi W.
Shafer, Jacob
Shafer, John
Shafer, John A.
Shafer, John W.
Shaffer, Henry
Shaffer, Israel
Shaffer, Levi H.
Shaffer, Levin W.
Shaffer, James H.
Shaffer, James P.
Shannon, Timothy
Sharp, Benjamin
Sharp, Isaac
Shaw, Isaac
Shaw, Joshua
Shaw, Thomas
Sheel, Francis
Sheets, Henry
Shell, Francis
Shellabarger, Andrew J.
Sheperd, Joseph
Sheperd, William H.
Shepherd, David
Shepherd, Henry J.
Shepperd, David
Sherman, John
Sherry, John W.
Sherry, William H.
Sherry, William O.
Sherry, William P.
Shew, Isaiah
Shideler, Edward
Shideler, Hiram B.
Shideler, John
Shideler, John S.
Shideler, Joseph K.
Shideler, Peter
Shideler, Rufus
Shideler, William
Shideler, William S.
Shields, Benjamin
Shields, John
Shimer, Jacob
Shipley, Joseph
Shockley, Asbury
Shockley, David
Shockley, James
Shockley, Jacob
Shockley, John
Shockley, John W.
Shoemaker, Henry
Shoemaker, John P.
Shoemaker, Joseph R.
Shoemaker, Martin V.
Shoemaker, Sanford H.
Shoemaker, Silas M.
Sholty, William M.
Shoup, Martin
Shrack, William H.
Shrack, William M.
Shroyer, Absalom
Shroyer, George W.
Shroyer, Jacob
Shroyer, John
Shroyer, John W.
Shroyer, Joseph
Shroyer, Solomon
Shultz, Abram D.
Shuman, John
Signor, Elijah
Simmons, William
Simon, C. A.
Simpson, John
Single, Anton
Single, Apton
Sink, Joseph
Slack, Christian
Slack, John
Slife, John
Slonaker, B. F.
Slonaker, Daniel
Slonaker, David R. P.
Slonaker, David W.
Slonaker, George W.
Slonaker, Jacob M.
Slonaker, Jacob M. V.
Slonaker, Joseph M.
Slonaker, Joseph W.
Skiff, John W.
Skinner, Benton
Skinner, Calvin
Skinner, James P.
Skinner, John
Skinner, William C.
Skinner, William H.
Smith, Alfred
Smith, Andrew
Smith, Daniel
Smith, George W.
Smith, Isaac
Smith, Jacob
Smith, James
Smith, Jeremiah
Smith, John W.
Smith, Miles S.
Smith, Robert M.
Smith, Samuel B.
Smith, Thomas H.
Smith, Webster
Smith, Webster F.
Smith, William
Smith, William C.
Smith, William R.
Smelser, Adam

Smelser, Thompson
Smeltzer, George W.
Smiley, John S.
Smiley, Martin
Snyder, Barney
Snyder, Henry
Snyder, Jacob
Snider, James W.
Snyder, John
Snyder, Jasper
Snyder, Joseph
Snodgrass, James P.
Snodgrass, Jefferson
Snodgrass, Jefferson K.
Snodgrass, Robert M.
Snodgrass, William G.
Sowerwine, Isaac
Spake, Monroe
Spangler, Amos B.
Spalding, Samuel C.
Sparr, James M.
Sparr, Milton L.
Spears, Jacob J.
Spear, Samuel
Spence, John
Spence, Nathan N.
Spence, William H.
Spilker, Henry
Spradling, Jacob G.
Sprang, William
Stahl, Ezra
Stahl, Jacob
Stafford, George
Stafford, James R.
Stafford, John H.
Stake, John
Stanley, Eli W.
Stanley, John
Staley, Jacob
Starr, Joel D.
St. Cloud, Edgar
Steele, Joseph
Stevens, William
Steel, William H.
Stephens, Hugh A.
Stephens, John H.
Stephenson, Barnet B.
Stevenson, Elbridge G.
Stephenson, Elsey
Stephenson, George W.
Stephenson, James C.
Stephenson, Thomas R.
Stephenson, William
Stewart, Alexander
Stewart, James J.
Stewart, James M.
Stewart, George C.
Stewart, Henry
Stewart, John R.
Stewart, Joseph
Stewart, Timothy
Stewart, William H.
Stewart, William N.
Stewart, William P.
Stiffler, Frederick
Stiffler, Henry
Stiffler, Jacob
Stiffler, Joseph
Stonebraker, Adam
Stonebraker, John
Stonebraker, John R.
Storer, Crittenden
Stout, John
Stout, Samuel
Stottler, George W.
Stonebraker, Silas
Stouder, Moses
Strain, Hugh M.
Stradling, John D.
Stradling, Rhode
Stradling, W. H.
Stradling, William
Strawn, Jeptha
Streeter, James L.
Streeter, Stephen
Streeter, Stephen B.
Studebaker, Daniel
Study, Albert
Stultz, Allen
Suber, Robert P.
Sudworth, William
Sullivan, Daniel H.
Sullivan, George
Sullivan, Joseph T.
Sullivan, Lemuel
Sullivan, Samuel M.
Sullivan, William
Summerville, James
Swain, Albert C.
Swain, Elihu H.
Swain, James C.
Swain, Jacob
Swain, Orlando H.
Swaney, Daniel
Sweany, Henry
Swear, Samuel
Swearingen, Simon P.
Sweeney, Charles
Sweeney, Patrick
Sweetman, Oscar L.
Swift, John
Swift, John A.
Swift, Jesse
Swift, Matthew
Swift, Matthew S.
Switzer, William

T

Tampset, John M.
Tarvin, Cornelius
Taylor, Daniel E.
Taylor, George
Taylor, George W.
Taylor, Jacob
Taylor, James
Taylor, James G.
Taylor, John C.
Taylor, John W.
Taylor, Rufus W.
Taylor, Samuel B.
Taylor, William P.
Templin, William
Thayer, Enos
Thomas, Benoni R.
Thomas, James
Thomas, Jeremiah
Thomas, Jerry
Thomas, Jesse
Thomas, Joseph
Thomas, Jonathan
Thomas, William K.
Thomson, John
Thompson, George W.
Thompson, Henry
Thompson, Mowry H.
Thompson, John

Thompson, John M.
Thompson, John R.
Thompson, Reuben
Thorn, James C.
Thorn, Samuel A.
Thorne, John W.
Thornburg, Asahel F.
Thornburg, Charles N.
Thornburg, Curtis
Thornburg, Eli H.
Thornburg, Elihu M.
Thornburg, Enos
Thornburg, Isaac H.
Thornburg, John
Thornburg, John A.
Thornburg, John M.
Thornburg, John W.
Thornburg, Jonathan
Thornburg, Jonathan W.
Thornburg, J. W.
Thornburg, Lindley
Thornburg, Miles
Thornburg, Nathan
Thornburg, Samandrous
Thornburg, Theophilus
Thornburg, Thomas
Thornburg, William G.
Thornburg, W. S.
Thornburg, William S.
Tibbett, John
Tilson, George V.
Tinker, William
Tinker, William H.
Tinker, William R.
Tom, John H.
Tomlinson, Harbard S.
Trego, John H.
Trego, Jesse W.
Triplett, Humphrey
Triplett, Sylvester
Triplett, William
Trimble, Peter
Trowbridge, Bartlett H.
Trout, James E.
Trout, Jacob B.
Truitt, James L.
Truitt, John
Truitt, Parker
Truitt, William
Tuhey, Patrick
Turner, E. C.
Turner, Harrison
Turner, Larkins
Turner, Jacob
Turner, James W.
Turner, John
Turner, John B.
Turner, John C.
Turner, Joseph
Turner, Leonidas L.
Turner, Leonidas S.
Turner, Philip
Turner, Robert
Turner, William
Turner, William A.
Turnbolt, Theodore F.
Turnpaugh, Joseph
Tuttle, Darlin
Tuttle, Darlin M.
Tuttle, John
Tuttle, John W.
Tuthill, John R.

U

Underwood, Edwin
Updyke, Thomas J.

V

VanArsdoll, Isaac
VanBuskirk, David
VanBuskirk, Francis
VanBuskirk, Martin
VanCleve, Albert N.
Vance, Jeremiah
Vanduzen, James M.
VanGordon, Jacob
VanMatre, George W.
VanMatre, Jasper
VanMatre, Landry
VanMatre, Luther D.
VanMatre, Oliver H. P.
VanMatre, Winfield S.
VanMatre, William
VanNote, Jerry
VanNote, S. S.
Veal, John B.
Veneman, John
Veneman, William H.
Vice, Henry
Vicroy, George W.
Vickroy, Benjamin F.
Vickroy, Joseph
Vincent, Hiram
Vincent, Hugh W.
Vinson, Hiram S.
Vincent, Lewis
Vinson, Manaen
Vinson, Philip
Voit, Julius

W

Wachtel, Henry
Wade, Horace H.
Wade, William W.
Wagoner William P.
Walburn, William
Walden, Granville
Walden, Joseph
Waldo, Charles L.
Waldo, William
Waldo, William B.
Waldo, William P.
Walker, Hugh
Walker, John C.
Walker, John H.
Walker, Matthew S.
Walker, William C.
Wallace, Henry C.
Walling, John
Walling, Joseph
Walterhouse, Thomas S.
Ward, G. T.
Ward, John W.
Ward, Joseph
Ward, Nathan
Warfel, Alfred
Warfel, Jacob J.
Warfel, James J.
Warner, Charles
Warner, Samuel L.
Warrington, Benjamin F.
Warrington George
Warthamer, Solomon
Wasson, A. H.

Wasson, Alexander
Wasson, Andrew J.
Wasson, Henry
Wasson, John H.
Wasson, Joseph
Waters, Horace B.
Watkins, Thomas M.
Watson, George W.
Watson, William
Watts, John W.
Watts, Richard
Weaver Charles H.
Weaver, Chatless
Wein, Andrew
Weicle, Philip R.
Welch, Samuel
Welch, William
Wells, Henry
West, Sherrod B.
Whiccar, Elihu J.
White, F. E.
White, Harvey
White, John W.
White, Joseph T.
White, Oliver P.
White Robert
White, Samuel A.
White, Wesley T.
White, William N.
Whitman, Albert
Whitney, David
Whitney, Franklin
Whitney, Mordecai
Whitaker, John
Wierman, Jacob H.
Widener, John H.
Wigart, Michael S.
Wilcoxon, Caleb L.
Wilcoxen, Hercules
Wilcoxon, James
Wilcoxon, John
Wilcoxon, John S.
Wilcoxon, Joseph
Wilcoxon, Levi
Wilcoxon, Samuel
Wilkins Charles E.
Willard, George O.
Willard, William R.
Williams, Abraham C.
Williams, Abijah
Williams, Christian
Williams, David K.
Williams, Francis
Williams, Hosea
Williams, Horace
Williams, Horace E.
Williams, James
Williams, James W.
Williams, John R.
Williams, Laban
Williams, Robert A.
Williams, Sampson H.
Williams, Samuel C.
Williams, Samuel G.
Williams, Samuel J.
Williams, Samuel L.
Williams, Thomas
Williams, W. B.
Williamson, James
Williamson, Jesse
Williamson, Jesse H.
Williamson, Willis
Wills, David M.
Wills, Robert
Wilson, Amos L.
Wilson, S. Ambrose
Wilson, Benoni G.
Wilson, Edward
Wilson, Goldsberry
Wilson, John H.
Wilson, John S.
Wilson, John W.
Wilson, Lewis C.
Wilson, Luther B.
Wilson, Owen M.
Wilson, S. A.
Willson, Ambrose
Willson, Charles C.
Willson, George
Willson, James
Willson, Lewis T.
Willson, Merit D.
Windsor, John W.
Windsor, Simon
Windson, William
Windsor, W. H.
Windsor, Zachariah
Wingate, Cole
Wingate, Isaac
Wingate, Philip A.
Winget, Caleb
Winset, Francis M.
Winset, John W.
Winset, Thomas
Winsett, James M.
Winters, Edward
Winslow, William
Winslow, William M.
Wirt, Noah
Wise, Nicholas
Wittemeyer, Isaac W.
Wolf, Henry
Wood, Isaac B.
Wood, John L.
Woodring, Ezra
Woodward, Philip
Woodring, Philip D.
Wool, Henry C.
Wool, Joseph
Worl, Henry C.
Worley, Anthony
Worrell, Henry
Worrel, George W.
Worrel, Joseph
Wooster, John W.
Worth, Dennis W.
Wright, Aaron V.
Wright, Albert
Wright, Albert L.
Wright, Elisha
Wright, George W.
Wright, Isaac
Wright, James
Wright, John F.
Wright, Thomas
Wright. William
Wright, William B.
Wysor, Jacob H.

Y

Yingling, Hamilton
Yingling, John
Yingling, Nathaniel

Yost, John
Youky, John
Younce, Abijah A.
Younce, Eli
Younce, Joseph
Younce, Philip
Younce, Philip T.
Younce, Samuel
Young, Albert
Young, Eli
Young, Michael
Young, Simon

Z

Zeph, Casper
Zimmerman, Albert L.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

In the spring of 1898 came on the war with Spain, that brief but eventful war which aroused in the American mind a new conception of world obligation and placed this nation in a new position in the forefront of world affairs. When the call to arms came Delaware county had no organized company of the National Guard to go forward into action, but a company was quickly formed under the captaincy of John K. Ritter and for nearly three months drilled in hopes of getting into service. Captain Ritter and his friends visited Indianapolis many times to try to get the company into service, but the best that could be secured was the promise that if another call was issued the company would be accepted. The war came to an end before this was done. Realizing the probability that their local unit never would be called as a body, quite a number of the members of the company joined the Newcastle company of the National Guard and thus got into service. In September, 1899, the war then being over, Captain Ritter's company was mustered into state service and was assigned to the 2d regiment as Company B. The first company of the Indiana National Guard which Muncie supported was organized in 1891 and was known as the Fencibles, Arthur F. Rowley captain and Thomas K. Heinsohn first lieutenant. On November 6, 1891, it was assigned to the 4th regiment as Company G, but after serving one term was disbanded. A camp of the United Spanish War Veterans is maintained in Delaware county, with headquarters at Muncie.

THE WAR OF 1917 OR WORLD WAR

And then in the spring of 1917, nearly twenty years after the Spanish-American war, came America's participation in the World War, or as the historical branch of the United States War Department calls it, the War of 1917, and in this war Delaware county did its part, even as it had rendered full service in the preceding wars in which the nation had become engaged. The story of that war is too recent a thing to require extended review here. Many histories of the war have been and are being written and the story is still unfolding.

It will require the perspective of another generation to set the tale out aright.

Since the summer of 1914 the chief nations of Europe had been in armed conflict, beginning with the declaration of war by the Central powers (Germany and Austria-Hungary) against Serbia on July 28 of that year. This was the flame that ignited the powder magazine. In the first week of August the Central powers declared war also against Russia, France and Belgium, and with the invasion of the latter country by Germany, Britain on August 4 declared war against the Central powers and entered the conflict. In that same month Montenegro and Japan took a hand in what by that time was coming to be a world war; in the next spring (1915) Italy entered the conflict against the Central powers, San Marino followed a month later and then Portugal, Roumania and Greece, the latter coming in in November, 1916. Meanwhile American interests were becoming involved in the general world conflagration and on April 6, 1917, the United States declared war against Germany and entered the conflict in association with the other powers that were in opposition to Germany and Austria-Hungary. Before the end of 1917 Panama, Cuba, Siam, Liberia, China and Brazil also had declared war against the Central powers and in 1918 Guatemala, Nicarauga, Hayti and Honduras had taken similar action, so that by the time the war came to an end with the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918, no fewer than twenty-three nations were associated or allied in the war against the Central powers, twenty-five nations thus having been involved in dreadful conflict, the duration of which from the beginning of active hostilities in August, 1914, to Armistice day in 1918, was four years, three months and seven days. The duration of the American participation in the war was one year, seven months and five days, during which time no fewer than forty-two divisions of troops had been sent abroad and the country's fighting force had been raised to 4,764,071, of which number Indiana furnished 130,670. American army casualties in the war totaled 302,612, with deaths numbering 77,118. Indiana's share in these casualties amounted to 5,766, with deaths numbering 1,510, to which latter number Delaware county contributed fifty-three to the "gold star" roster, as follows: this list being based on the report in Indiana's official "Gold Star" book:

ANTHONY ALBINO, born at Brooklyn, N. Y., September 22, 1890; enlisted at Muncie November 7, 1917; overseas with 7th U. S. Infantry; served as dispatch bearer; killed in action July 15, 1918, Chateau Thierry.

FRED BAKER, Jr., born at Findlay, Ohio, June 24, 1895; enlisted at Muncie, April 7, 1917, Company G, Indiana National Guard, federalized at Camp Shelby; died of influenza at Camp Taylor, October 8, 1918.

CLARENCE BACH BARKDULL, born at Daleville, this county, November 25, 1896; enlisted May 1, 1917; assigned to 64th Coast Artillery; overseas in July, 1918; died of pneumonia in France, September 30, 1918.

FRED EDWARD BICKNELL, born at Newcastle, Ind., October 6, 1892; entered service at Muncie September 21, 1917; overseas in May, 1918, Company K, 130th Infantry; killed in action at Consenvoye, France, October 11, 1918.

JOHN P. BOBO, born at Hartford City, Ind., November 24, 1872; entered service at Muncie September 17, 1917; died from operation at Camp Oglethorpe, Ga., March 3, 1918.

FREDERICK CHARLES BREEN, born at Muncie, December 18, 1898; enlisted in aviation section March 13, 1918; died of pneumonia at Arcadia Aviation School, Cal., October 30, 1918.

HOMER BROCK, born in Wells county, Indiana, October 8, 1892; enlisted United States army, at Muncie, January 27, 1917; overseas in June, 1918, 18th Machine Gun Battalion; accidental death, September 30, 1918.

GEORGE LEWIS CARMICHAEL, born in Delaware county August 29, 1893; enlisted early in 1917, served a short term and discharged on account of physical disability; called in selective service April 26, 1918; assigned to 134th Training Battalion; overseas in June, 1918; killed in accident December 30, 1918.

OREN CLARK, born in the Eaton neighborhood in this county, December 20, 1894; enlisted in regular army September 15, 1917; overseas in April, 1918, 60th Infantry, 5th Division; killed in action at Cunel, France, October 14, 1918.

CLARENCE RAYMOND CLOUSE, born near Eaton, December 12, 1894; enlisted in regular army July 14, 1917; 307th Field Signal Battalion; overseas in May, 1918; killed in action, Meuse-Argonne, October 8, 1918.

ERNEST CONNER, born in Jefferson county, Indiana, February 10, 1897; entered service at Muncie, December 10, 1917; 623d Aero Squadron; overseas in July, 1918; died of influenza at Amesbury, England, October 10, 1918.

SHARON McKINLEY DANFORD, born in Shelby county, Ohio, July 28, 1894; moved with parents to Muncie in 1900; entered service

December 3, 1917; overseas in April, 1918, Company D, 1st Army Supply Train; accidentally killed at Toul, France, November 6, 1918.

IVAN C. DAVIS, born in Delaware county September 21, 1888; entered service June 7, 1918; died from effects of operation at Camp Custer, June 14, 1918.

HARRY DEEMS, born at Kendallville, Ind., May 7, 1894; family moved to Muncie in 1897; entered service June 15, 1918; motor mechanic 1st Casual Detachment, Camp Sheridan, Ala.; drowned at Montgomery, Ala., September 24, 1918.

MELVIN THOMAS DEWITT, born at Chicago, December 18, 1895; became advertising manager Muncie *Star;* entered service November 14, 1917; assigned to duty as radio operator; drowned December 6, 1918, off Tangier, Morocco.

FRANK DILLON, born in Lawrence county, Ohio, July 6, 1889; Delaware county (Albany), 1916; entered service September 20, 1917; overseas in May, 1918; Company K, 130th Infantry; died of pneumonia at Commercy, France, December 8, 1918.

EDWARD WILLIAM ELLIOTT, born at Wapakoneta, Ohio, September 9, 1895; enlisted May 15, 1917, O. T. C., Ft. Benjamin Harrison; commissioned first lieutenant and assigned to 27th Aero Squadron; overseas in March, 1918; killed in air battle, Chateau-Thierry, July 2, 1918.

JOSEPH REILLY FEELY, born at Daleville, this county, May 28, 1882; enlisted in Canadian army December 12, 1917; Company C, 20th Canadian Expeditionary Forces; overseas in March, 1918; killed in action on the Scheldt, October 10, 1918.

HERBERT DAVID FORTNER, born near Lexington, Ky., July 27, 1891; reared at Muncie; entered service July 23, 1918; assigned to 299th Aero Squadron; died of influenza at Pittsburg, Pa., October 18, 1918.

MANSON HARRINGTON, born in Delaware county March 20, 1896; entered service December 7, 1917; mechanic aviation section; died at Camp Hancock, Ga., April 26, 1918.

KENNETH CLIFFORD HAWK, born at Muncie, December 31, 1891; enlisted in regular army, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, July 31, 1917; transferred to C. O. T. S., Camp Gordon, Ga., where he died on August 5, 1918, from injuries received in bayonet practice.

OVA D. A. HAZELBAKER, born in Delaware county July 7, 1889; entered service September 21, 1917; overseas in May, 1918, Company L, 130th Infantry, 33d Division; killed in action, Dannevoux Wood, Cote d'Mais, France, October 1, 1918.

CARL CONRAD HERDERING, born at Celina, Ohio, January 9, 1888; Muncie, 1900; entered service August 30, 1918; overseas in December, 1918, Company K, 316th Infantry; died in France of pneumonia, February 9, 1919.

CLEO CLIFFORD HEUCHAN, born at Muncie, August 27, 1888; entered service March 29, 1918; overseas in May, 1918; Company F, 47th Infantry, 83d Division, later with Army of Occupation and died from effects of being gassed in action, April 14, 1919; buried in American cemetery, Coblenz.

RALPH HIATT, born at Gaston, this county, January 20, 1895; enlisted in regular army May 11, 1917; assigned to Company A, 5th Machine Gun Battalion and went overseas; killed in action November 5, 1918.

FRANK B. HUKILL, born at St. Louis, Mo., June 2, 1894; Muncie in 1895; entered service December 10, 1917; assigned to 219th Aero Squadron; died of pneumonia at San Antonio, Tex., October 23, 1918.

OMER ALBERT HUNTZINGER, born at Anderson, Ind., September 7, 1894; Delaware county in 1917; entered service December 7, 1917; assigned to 15th Company, 2d regiment, Signal Corps; overseas in March, 1918; died from tumor on brain in U. S. Hospital No. 4, in France, July 17, 1918.

WILLIAM B. KENT, born at Eaton, this county, January 13, 1897; enlisted in regular army in June, 1916; overseas in April, 1918, with 5th Division; killed in the battle of St. Mihiel, September 16, 1918.

VERNON MONROE KIDD, born at Waco, Mo., December 6, 1896; moved with parents to Yorktown, this county, in 1902; following rejection by U. S. recruiting officers he enlisted in Canadian Flying Corps in September, 1917; overseas early in 1918 and promoted to first lieutenant; killed in airplane accident August 30, 1918.

PAUL THOMAS LEATHERMAN, born at Muncie, November 26, 1893; entered service February 8, 1918; assigned to the depot brigade at Camp Taylor, Ky., and died there on August 23, 1918.

WILLIAM PAUL LEWIS, born in Madison county, Indiana, February 2, 1895, but moved with parents to Delaware county; entered service December 6, 1917, and assigned to 611th Aero Squadron; died of pneumonia at Kelly Field, Tex., January 20, 1918.

MARCUS WARD MINOR, born at Muncie, February 2, 1900; enlisted in Indiana National Guard, April 26, 1917; federalized at Camp Shelby, Miss., and sent overseas with Company H, 104th Infan-

try; died in Mobile Hospital 1, in France, from wounds received in battle, October 21, 1918.

NEWTON MOPPIN, born in Owen county, Kentucky, November 17, 1881; Muncie in 1903; entered service March 4, 1918, and attached to Coast Artillery Corps; died of pneumonia at Ft. Moultrie, S. C., March 19, 1918.

HARRY H. MUTCH, born at Muncie, September 28, 1896; enlisted in Indiana National Guard, March 31, 1917; federalized at Ft. Benjamin Harrison; overseas in November, 1917, Battery E, 150th Field Artillery, 42d Division; killed in action near Fleville, France, October 28, 1918.

JOHN PATTERSON NEWELL, Jr., born at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 15, 1893; family moved to Muncie in 1900; entered service September 5, 1917, sent to C. O. T. S., Camp Lee, Va.; died of influenza, October 11, 1918.

FRANCIS IRL O'CONNELL, born at Wheeling, this county, February 15, 1897; entered service November 7, 1917; 251st Aero Squadron, Ft. Sill, Ark.; died from accidental causes April 5, 1918.

HORACE MANN PICKERILL, born in Brown county, Ohio, January 22, 1888; Muncie, 1915; enlisted in Medical Reserve Corps, September, 1917; assigned to service in S. A. T. S., Indiana University School of Medicine; died of pneumonia at Indianapolis, December 17, 1918.

BEARL V. PITTENGER, born at Muncie, February 13, 1894; enlisted in regular army May 1, 1917; overseas with 119th Field Artillery; killed in action at Fismes, France, August 4, 1918.

WILLIAM OLEARA QUIRK, born at Milton, Ind., December 3, 1892; Delaware county, 1894; entered service September 21, 1917; overseas in May, 1918, Company M, 130th Infantry, 33d Division; died from wounds received in battle, October 6, 1918. The American Legion post at Eaton is named in his honor.

CHARLES FREDERICK RANDALL, born in Huntington county, Indiana, January 24, 1900; Muncie, 1911; entered service December 14, 1917; assigned to Aviation Patrol duty, Garden City, N. Y.; died of influenza March 14, 1919.

GEORGE FRANKLIN REED, born at Summitville, Ind., June 5, 1891; Delaware county in boyhood; entered service February 14, 1918; assigned to the 28th Company, 7th Training Battalion, Camp Taylor, Ky.; died of tuberculosis while enroute home, June 5, 1918.

EARL FRANKLIN RETHERFORD, born at Muncie, December 10, 1895; enlisted in U. S. Navy, November 20, 1917; assigned to

radio service; died of pneumonia at Great Lakes Training Station, March 21, 1918.

JOHN ERSKINE REYNOLDS, born near Dayton, Ohio, January 29, 1889; Muncie, 1903; entered service April 3, 1918; overseas in July, 1918, Battery E, 70th Field Artillery; died of pneumonia in France, March 1, 1919.

GLEN SHIPLEY, born in Fayette county, Indiana, June 13, 1888; Muncie in 1915; entered service March 4, 1918; overseas in May, 1918; killed in action in the second battle of the Marne, July 18, 1918.

HOWARD IVAL SMITH, born at Redkey, Ind., May 8, 1900; Muncie in 1907; enlisted in regular army April 25, 1917; assigned to 1st Company, Coast Artillery; died of pneumonia at Ft. Monroe, Va., March 13, 1918.

EARL CRANSTON SPENCER, born at Shideler, this county, July 28, 1892; enlisted in regular army February 4, 1915; served three years in Philippines; returned to America in June, 1918, and transferred to Battery B, 67th Company, Coast Artillery; died of pneumonia at Camp Mills, N. Y., October 16, 1918.

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, born at Muncie, February 8, 1894; enlisted in regular army June 14, 1917; overseas from Camp Mills in May, 1918, and assigned to Headquarters Company, 307th Field Signal Battalion; died on August 11, 1918, from wounds received in action.

ALONZO TERRY (colored), born at Gladys, Va., June 25, 1895; Muncie, 1914; enlisted in regular army August 25, 1917; assigned to Company H, 809th Pioneers; embarked for France on September 23, 1918, and died aboard transport, October 4, 1918, of influenza.

WILLIAM ROBERT THOMAS, born in Springfield, Ohio, March 29, 1890; Muncie in 1907; entered service in September, 1917; overseas with Company B of the 334th Infantry in April, 1918; died at Brest, France, from ulcer of stomach, April 24, 1918.

AUSTIN CLYDE WILSON, born at Muncie, June 22, 1896; enlisted in U. S. Navy in 1914; served three years and honorably discharged; re-enlisted on September 6, 1917; first class gunner on the "Westover," on which he lost his life when the vessel was torpedoed, July 11, 1918.

FRANK E. WORREL, born in Madison county, Indiana, January 1, 1886; Muncie, 1904; enlisted in regular army in 1906 and was in continuous service until his death on June 26, 1918, from injuries received by horse falling on him at Ft. Riley.

JOHN H. WORREL, brother of above, born on September 25, 1897; entered service September 5, 1917; overseas in September, 1918, Company C. 11th Infantry, 2d Division; killed in action at Montfaucon, France, October 14, 1918.

ISAAC CLYDE WYCKOFF, born at Chillicothe, Ohio, May 20, 1888; Muncie, 1915; entered service June 26, 1918; overseas in September, 1918, Company C. 334th Infantry; died of pneumonia in camp hospital No. 26, Noyers, France, October 28, 1918.

HOW NEWS OF WAR WAS RECEIVED AT MUNCIE

Following the declaration of war on Friday, April 6, the men of affairs of Muncie, acting through the Commercial Club, called for a mass meeting, a "Patriots' Rally Day," for April 17, and the following heads of committees were named to lay the plans for the formulation of a systematic effort to impress upon the community something of the solemn obligations of the hour: Chairman, A. Earl Boyce; secretary, Frank J. Claypool; committeemen—factories, Harry L. Kitselman; fraternal, Charles Bowden; schools, Milton Retherford; business men, Earl Fouts; women, Mrs. M. A. Doran; rural, Dr. O. L. Boor; publicity, Herbert S. Maddy; veterans, Commander Hannan; decorations, Charles Galliher; music, Leonard E. Paris; speakers, Fred McClellan; military, Sergeant Finney of the United States army, and Lieutenant Hagerty of the 2d regiment, Indiana National Guard; public officials, Frank D. Haimbaugh; parade, Charles O. Preutzman; permanent organization, George Koons, and churches, Doctor Mason.

The next step was the organization, under the direction of Frank J. Claypool, president of the Delaware County Farmers Institute, of the farmers of the county in a band for the promotion of more effective measures for the production of a better food supply under the operation of plans to be worked out by representatives of each township in the county. A prior organization in Muncie, the Municipal Garden Association, formed for the purpose of cultivating back yards and vacant lots, also pledged support to the movement looking to the planting of a greater acreage and a more intensive cultivation of the farms.

In the meantime a recruiting station had been opened at Muncie and before the 10th of April nearly one hundred men had enlisted for service. On the 11th the first detachment of thirty recruits were sent to Ft. Thomas. These were Archie F. Fudge, Neely Holt, George Bradbury, Estel Hopper, Leo Wise, Clinton Swingler, Joseph Douglas,

Edward McCoy, Francis Mahoney, Aaron Barker, Thomas Fontaine, Dewey Merrill, Charles F. Reel, Charles L. Hoyt, Howard Bell, Archie Clements, Clarence Clements, Ray Moore, Orin Franklin, Ethan Mumaw, Robert McAdams, Edward Schwer, George Buedefelt, John T. Covert, Robert Murray, Harry Hoot, John Brown, Carl D. Lucas, James R. Coovert and George Murray. "There were many pathetic scenes at the interurban station when the young man, bound for army service, left," said the *Star*. "Mothers clung to their departing sons to the very last moment and sisters and sweethearts were on hand to say a last farewell." And there were many such scenes enacted before the last detachment left, as the days of the war unfolded.

The people of the city and county promptly responded to the call for renewed expressions of patriotism and formal flag raisings were "held" at all schools, important factories and leading commercial houses, this form of patriotic expression culminating in a general public or municipal flag raising at the Broadway entrance to McCulloch park on the afternoon of the 15th, with Frank D. Haimbaugh presiding, an address by Dr. E. G. Mason and the raising of the flag by veterans of the Civil war. For the general "patriotic day" celebration on the 17th, Mayor Rollin H. Bunch declared a holiday for the afternoon and the whole community joined in a demonstration which was convincing, as the *Star* put it, that "Muncie, at the very least, offers as much as any city on the map of these United States when it comes to displaying the devotion and loyalty of a freedom-loving people to the call of a nation that has stood for humanity and justice since its birth." Delaware county was at war and this general outpouring of the people gathered in the county seat on that afternoon left no doubt of the feeling with which all its obligations toward the common cause were carried out in full to the end.

When the operations of the draft board came on, under the effective provisions of the selective-service law, whereby successive detachments of men were sent into service, the county was divided into two districts, Center township and the city of Muncie as district No. 1 and the remainder of the county as No. 2. And the continuing calls were responded to and the boys continued to go until with the announcement of the signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918, conscription ceased. And all Delaware county celebrated on that Monday, November 11, the scenes at the county seat being such as to lead the *Star* to remark that "the city reached its apogee of enthusiasm, and never in its history before, and probably never in history to come, will such a demonstration of enthusiasm again be duplicated." And

all of Delaware county's towns and villages responded in likewise in proportion to population and quantity of noise-making devices. "The day will be recorded on history's pages centuries and centuries to come," said the *Star*. "It is a stupendous thing to conceive, and we of Delaware county took part in the making of this history."

ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL FORCES FOR WAR

In the nature of Indiana's plan of organization for effective and systematic war work, the local headquarters of the numerous activities set on foot in this county for the furtherance of the nation's aims in war was the office of the County Council of Defense. Governor James P. Goodrich had appointed a State Council of Defense and the plan adopted provided for the appointment of county councils of defense in each county of the state. William A. Thompson, then judge of the Delaware circuit court, appointed as members of this body in this county the following representative citizens: George B. Lockwood, Mrs. Gladys Rose, Howard A. Brown, Michael T. Hanley and Will F. White, of Muncie; Samuel D. Morris, of Eaton, and Lee N. Way, of Albany. In the following October Mrs. Rose, who had been serving as secretary of the council, resigned her post and was succeeded by Genevieve H. Hanna. In December George B. Lockwood, chairman of the council, resigned; Will F. White became chairman, and Judge Thompson appointed Harry L. Kitselman to fill the vacancy in the council. Kitselman presently entered service and J. Lloyd Kimbrough was appointed to succeed him. As the labors of the council grew the county was divided into three sections for local work and Clarence Retherford was appointed leader in the eastern tier of townships, Jesse White in the center and Harrold Hobbs in the west. In each township local committees also rendered assistance in this behalf, all sections of the county thus being kept in constant and responsive contact with the central council, which assumed a certain supervisional charge over all subsidiary activities that gradually developed out of the needs of the situation as the months of stress passed. That Delaware county was thoroughly organized for war will be realized when it is recalled that in the various campaigns for raising money for war purposes more than $11,500,000 was subscribed by the people of this county and that, on the average, the county's quota in these various campaigns was oversubscribed by as much as 100 per cent.

As is pointed out in Lannes McPhetridge's admirable blue book, "Delaware County in the World War" (1919), "it was the fixed war policy of the defense organization to obtain and maintain active and

definite working relations with all sorts of organizations, patriotic, civic, religious, fraternal, military, social, commercial, educational and business. Political party organizations were merged and energized by a common loyalty for a common purpose. Leaders were enlisted and new leaders were developed from all walks of life. Workers were drafted and enthused and set at all manner of unwonted tasks—all for the Flag and for the cause of righteousness. This was done through the defense council."

One of the active agencies directed by this council was a speakers' bureau, under the supervision of State Senator Arthur D. McKinley, which rendered effective service in stimulating local enthusiasm. "Four minute" speakers for local incidental meetings were organized under the direction of the Muncie Advertising Club, led by D. O. Skillen, and this club also rendered valuable service in directing the essential publicity movements, in co-operation with the newspapers. The labor section which had in hand the consideration of the local labor supply and labor distribution problem, and to help enforce the famous "work or fight" order, also was effectively organized and did its part toward helping Delaware county supply its quota and more to meet any labor emergency arising out of the country's war needs. Other sections—educational, the enlistment of the schools in a broad Americanism program; medical, which stimulated the enlistment of physicians and nurses for war service and furthered public health movements; public welfare, organized to preserve a high local morale and to avert such demoralizing influences as might ordinarily be expected to grow out of a state of war; protection, organized to discomfit "slackers" and to nullify seditious propaganda; conservation, movements set on foot to insure the economic distribution and use of food and fuel supplies; the boys' working reserve, an organization which did much to stimulate the enthusiastic patriotism of the youth—all these, and others of the activities of the County Council of Defense, kept the county thoroughly "keyed up" to the needs of the time.

WOMAN'S PART IN LOCAL WAR ACTIVITIES

No less active was the Woman's County Council of Defense, which was organized in September, 1917, it early having become apparent that in the progress of this war women were taking a part never before contemplated of the "female of the species" in the prosecution of war. Not only did the women from the start take a hand in all sorts of war activities, but in many of these they took the lead; and it was through the efficient agency of this local woman's council, oper-

ating in conjunction with similar state and Federal councils, that the women of Delaware county literally were organized down to the very household unit in the work of pushing the war to an early and successful conclusion. The central committee of this effective woman's organization was composed as follows: Chairman, Genevieve H. Hanna, of Muncie; vice-chairman, Mrs. Harry E. Snyder; secretary, Mrs. C. G. Williams; treasurer, Mrs. J. Carl O'Harra, and Mrs. A. T. Applegate, Mrs. M. T. Hanley and Mrs. E. W. Barrett. The thoroughness of this organization of women may be realized when it is recalled that as "block workers" they made a house-to-house canvass of the county, reaching every home, business house, office and industry. There were more than 1,100 of these active "block workers," including women from the churches and clubs of the county and they organized the county compactly, by precincts, there being no fewer than fifty of these units of immediate local service, responsive to and acting under the direction of the woman's council. It was really a very wonderful service thus rendered, these devoted women doing more than they realized at the time toward quickening the patriotic impulses of the entire community.

Acting through subcommittees, this local council of women took a part in practically all local war activities. One of their most effective bits of service was in the enrollment of all the women in the county for possible war service and in making out a card index of each individual and classifying these for special emergency work as the need might arise, should it be found that the war was long to continue. The women of the county were thus classified for possible service under the various heads of agriculture, clerical, domestic, industrial, professional, public service, social service, relief work and the like, and more than 16,000 women were thus enrolled and classified, a task of no small magnitude. When as the months passed it became apparent that a rigid conservation of the food and fuel supplies of the country would have to be maintained, another house-to-house canvass was made with a view to distributing food cards, pledging householders to a conscientious observance of the restrictions which necessarily were placed upon the use of the vital necessities of life. Canning and preserving demonstrations also were carried on and a thorough survey of economic conditions throughout the county was made, all with a view to simplifying methods of living and conserving basic necessities. The continuing effects of this admirable practical home economics survey, it is needless to say, are still felt and will long be felt as fixed benefits to the community.

In each of the precincts under the direction of the woman's council there were food clubs organized, in these organizations being enrolled hundreds of women who were pledged to the production of food stuffs in home gardens and to further efforts in preserving foods for winter use. Gardening was stimulated as never before and many useful lessons along this line were taught. In the health and recreation section and along the lines of child welfare much good work also was accomplished and the baby clinics held in various parts of the county did much to stimulate the "better babies" movement. Children in need were located and taken care of by the local associated charities. The Americanization section of this work among the women rendered service in giving special attention to the women of foreign birth in the factory districts. Social service agencies received much attention on the part of these women workers, who also carried on an extensive educational campaign, one angle of which was the aid they rendered in bringing about the suspension of the teaching of German in the public schools. The publicity section of this council, under the direction of Mrs. Mary Carmichael, who carried on a department "Women in War" in the local newspapers, was aided by the formation of a squad of "fourteen minute" women, under the leadership of Mrs. Frank J. Claypool, and of "four minute" women, under the direction of Mrs. Harriet Johnston, who went about making speeches where and when they would be appropriate, these being aided by volunteer singers on occasion. In the money raising campaigns, Liberty Loan "drives," thrift stamp sales and the like, these "block workers" also rendered effective service in encouraging subscriptions.

Among the most effective amelioration agencies growing out of the war was the society of War Mothers, organized by the women who had sons in service and who banded themselves together for mutual comfort and encouragement in this time of stress and to be helpful among the families of soldiers. In February, 1918, Mrs. Frank D. Haimbaugh was appointed by the Indiana division of the War Mothers to be the official "war mother" of Delaware county and commissioned to effect an organization in this county. In response to her call a meeting was held in the Red Cross rooms at Muncie, a goodly representation of women who had sons in the service responding. At this meeting organization was effected by electing Mrs. C. G. Williams as vice-chairman, Mrs. William Overmire as secretary and Mrs. George Hammond as treasurer, Mrs. Daniel Davis later being elected corresponding secretary. The Commercial Club tendered the use of the club rooms as a meeting place for the War Mothers and effective

monthly meetings were held. The Delaware county chapter of the American War Mothers became one of the most active and efficient in the state, and many agencies were brought into being to contribute to the comfort and morale of the soldiers in camp and in field, all feeling it a privilege to contribute to the financing of this beautifully worthy movement. The deep expression of the mother heart was an appeal that all could understand and all felt honored in responding to it. In the Delaware county war blue book above referred to there is a full page picture, reproduction of a photograph, of a band of Delaware county war mothers carrying through the streets a great flag on Labor Day, 1918, this flag being so held as conveniently to catch the money contributions cast into it along the line of parade. Coin and currency to the amount of more than $300 was cast into this flag. Money also was raised in other ways and hundreds of comfort kits and Christmas boxes were sent overseas by the War Mothers. This society was helpful in all the war "campaigns" and when the United War Work campaign came on headed the list of givers with a contribution of $500. After the war the War Mothers became a continuing organization and is a growing agency for good along the lines to which it is devoted.

Other agencies through which the women worked during the time of the war were the Federated Club of Clubs, the Young Woman's Christian Association and the Patriotic League, the latter of which was an organization of about fifty young women employed in Muncie stores and offices, who banded themselves together in February, 1918, and under the direction of Mrs. Finney, wife of Sergeant Joseph Finney, local recruiting officer for the United States army, became established on a military basis and were drilled by Sergeant Finney. The first captain of this Patriotic League was Mrs. R. T. Bundy, who in the second year was succeeded by Anna Connell. Coats and skirts of khaki, with leggins, constituted the uniform of the league, which rendered aid in various kinds of war work and whose natty uniform always was conspicuous in public celebrations. The Young Woman's Christian Association served as a real social service station all through the period of the war, with special reference to the service it rendered in behalf of the young women and girls who came to town to take employment in the local munition factories and other war work plants in Muncie. The association took an active part in all the money raising campaigns and never failed in making up its quota when called on.

Naturally, the women workers in war service looked to the Federated Club of Clubs of Muncie and Delaware County for leadership

when the time for service arrived, for here were to be found the women who had had training in social expression, and the influence of this federated club was exerted in all good ways throughout the period of stress. Early in 1918 Mrs. M. A. Doran, then the president of the federated club, became engaged in special Red Cross Work in Washington and local direction of the club's activities thereafter devolved upon Mrs. E. W. Barrett, first vice-president. Almost without exception the leaders in the various woman's service activities in this county during the war were members of this local federation of clubs and its record of service is one of which it well may be proud. No less effective was the work done by the local chapter (Paul Revere) of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which even before this country had taken a hand in the war, had been gathering clothing and money to be sent to the war sufferers in Belgium and France. In later and local service its activities were well directed and its energies usefully employed. Even before the Red Cross had begun local work the Daughters of the American Revolution had opened a workshop in a down town office building and its members were devoting two days a week there to sewing for overseas war victims.

CONSERVATION MOVEMENTS AND FOOD PRODUCTION

Food and fuel conservation and other economic measures which were developed as the war progressed found Delaware county compactly organized and cheerfully responsive to whatever exactions alone this line might be demanded. Upon the recommendations of the County Council of Defense and of the Muncie Commercial Club, Frank D. Haimbaugh, Muncie postmaster, was appointed fuel administrator for Delaware county by the state fuel administrator and served in that capacity until the service was discontinued in February, 1919. Subject to his call there was a general local committee consisting of Court L. VanArsdol, Harold Hobbs and Alvin D. Lowery and the following local administrators: George M. Hiatt, of Albany; Earl S. Goodin, of Yorktown, and D. S. Fisher, of Eaton, the latter of whom presently resigned and was succeeded by Clyde Emdee. It has been written that this local fuel administration "proved of great value in meeting the many emergencies that arose during the tragic winter of 1917-18, when fuel was at a premium and the weather was several points below zero." It will be recalled that one of the conservation measures adopted by the national fuel administration was the appointment of certain times to be observed in the nonessential industries as "heatless" days and "lightless" nights throughout the country, and it

was the duty of the local fuel administration to see that these regulations were observed in this county, and it is of record that "with very rare exceptions there was a ready and hearty compliance on the part of the public with the requirements of the administration." The equitable apportionment of coal to cover local demands was one of the tasks which fell to this administration. Another was the promotion and encouragement of the movement to utilize the otherwise waste timber in the county as fuel, a movement which resulted in the saving of much coal. The manufacturers co-operated heartily in the fuel conservation campaign and effected the organization of a Fuel Savers League at Muncie, employed expert combustion engineers to make a proper survey of the local situation and in this way effected a permanent saving in coal consumption. As was pointed out at the time, "the general public discovered that it was burning more fuel than conditions at any time warranted and that there was such a thing as practical conservation that would prevent future lean years for the coal bin."

A similar stimulus was given the subject of food production and conservation in this county. The day after war was declared hundreds of representative Delaware county farmers gathered at the court house to discuss the most practical plan for the increase of the food products of the county and there and then was initiated a movement which before the war was ended placed Delaware county in the front rank in this country as among those counties which displayed particular activity in the development of "war gardens" and in the preservation of fruits and vegetables to be used as substitutes for the staples that were demanded for army use. At this initial meeting of the farmers a temporary organization was effected and at a meeting held in the following week and which was attended by more than five hundred farmers, the emergency work of the food production organization was placed under the direction of a committee of five, consisting of Frank J. Claypool, Edward Tuhey, Enoch Drumm, Clarence Retherford and J. F. Treasure, county agent. Through the farm bureau townships were organized and the task of increasing the acreage of staple crops and the general increase and conservation of food stuffs was entered upon systematically and effectively. By co-operative methods hardly dreamed of before agriculture in this county was speeded up along all lines and very definite results were accomplished under the common stimulus of patriotic endeavor, all working together under the general direction of the Federal Food Administration, the National War Garden Commission and similar agencies.

In this connection a review of some official figures for that period may be interesting for future comparative purposes. In 1917 Indiana farmers planted 5,600,000 acres in corn, or 600,000 acres in excess of the 1916 crop. The total yield in 1917 exceeded the yield of any pre-war year by 28,000,000 bushels. In 1917 the wheat crop in Indiana amounted to 33,392,000 bushels and in 1918 it amounted to 54,999,000, representing an increase of 65 per cent. Indiana farmers were requested by the Federal government to increase the wheat acreage 17 per cent in 1918, but the records show that they responded with an increase of 630,000 acres, which represented a 23 per cent increase. The United States Food Administration requested Indiana to increase its pork production 20 per cent in 1918. Reports submitted for that year show that the request was complied with and that the increase amounted to slightly more than 20 per cent.

None who passed through that period will forget the discouragements which faced the farmers due to adverse weather conditions. The 1916 crop of wheat in this county had been practically destroyed by winter freezing, and in the fall of that year instead of the 14,000 acres planted to wheat the year before there were but 8,000 acres planted. Under the stimulus of war needs the acreage in the fall of 1917 was 16,000, which yielded a good crop. In the spring of 1917 no less than 70,000 acres were planted to corn, but due to faulty maturity 50 per cent of this crop was a loss. Due to frost in June, 1918, 63 per cent of the corn crop of that year was a loss. But despite these losses of the crop needed to fatten hogs in response to the food administration's appeals the county's pork production for 1918 actually was increased 10 per cent. Under the direction of the county agent and his associates pig and calf clubs, corn clubs, canning clubs and garden clubs proved stimulating factors in this movement for increased production on the farm and a definite impulse was given to these activities which has had a permanent effect on general agricultural operations in this county. The value of "get-together" and co-operative movements among the farmers was demonstrated and the present Farmers Association and the Delaware County Farm Bureau may be regarded as continuing organizations growing out of the activities originally based upon war needs. The same may be said of the permanent effect of the garden club movement inaugurated during that time for the encouragement of "war gardens." Nearly every local community had its garden club and war gardens flourished everywhere. So effective was the work along this line that the National War Garden Commission at Washington paid special tribute to the workers

here. Canning clubs also took an active part in the preservation and conservation movement and township trustees provided central canning outfits for the people of their townships, these generally being operated under the direction of the domestic economics department of the central schools in the several townships, Edna M. Treasure, county supervisor of domestic science, taking the lead in special canning demonstrations. The Ball Bros. Glass Manufacturing Company of Muncie, manufacturers of glass fruit jars, contributed largely to the encouragement and promotion of this phase of food conservation.

When it became necessary in furtherance of the government's general food conservation plans to appoint food administrators in each community to see that essential food stuffs were neither wasted nor hoarded and that profiteering in food stuffs was not being engaged in, David T. Haines was appointed food administrator for Delaware county with Carl Robe White as assistant, and under this direction and supervison a strict check was kept on essential local food supplies. With a few exceptions the regulations of this administration were well observed. Another factor operating along this line was the Merchants Economy Committee, which included practically all merchants in Delaware county, co-operating with the national, state and county councils of defense to minimize useless labor in merchandising. J. C. O'Harra, of Muncie, was appointed deputy for this county in this behalf and later became state chairman of this particular department of economic conservation, in which, as has been written, "every store became a center for the distribution of information and patriotic inspiration—a food administration school for practical patriots."

As an industrial center for war work Muncie occupied a conspicuous position by reason of the location here of certain industrial plants specially adapted for the manufacture of supplies required in war work. The glass factories turned their facilities over to the manufacture of glass containers for food and insulators for war telegraph and telephone lines. The wire mills turned out vast quantities of wire for military purposes, telephone wires and entanglement wires; the gear factories were engaged in the manufacture of gears and transmissions for war automotive machines, foundries were turned over to the production of castings for motors and other engines of war, the crucible plant was kept busy supplying crucibles and fire clay for use in war material plants, the structural steel plant was devoted to the manufacture of fabrications for the ship yards, the table cutlery works was given over to the manufacture of knives, forks and spoons for army use; wheel works turned their attention to the manufacture

of artillery wheels and other factories rendered such service as they could in helping to expedite the manufacture of war supplies for a nation that was forced to go to war without adequate prior preparation. A fair estimate has it that during the year 1918 no less than 90 per cent of the output of the Muncie factories was in some form of war supplies. With the gradual departure of the young men from the farms and factories to go to war, women and girls took their places in industry and thus was developed another and interesting phase of "the new freedom" of women. Many industrial lessons were learned during that period of deeply concentrated effort that have had an enduring influence upon the later development of certain industries, the factory as well as the farm having profited by the lessons forced by necessity.

THE COMMON INTEREST IN THE RED CROSS WORK

"As his part is that goeth down to battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff: they shall take part alike." Here is an axiom of war as true today as in the age in which it was promulgated. In the story of home service in Delaware county during the stressful days of this country's participation in the World war no chapter is more illuminating than that relating to the participation of the people of this county in the activities of the American Red Cross. It is gratifying to record that this county's participation in these Red Cross activities attained the highest per capita percentage, based on population, of any county in Indiana. The impulse toward generous giving seems strongly developed here. In the recent (1923) state wide campaign for subscriptions to the fund for the erection of a hospital for crippled children at the state capital in memory of James Whitcomb Riley, the response of the people of this county totaled $111,580, which established a new record both as to per capita subscription and county total, with the exception of Marion county, the "campaign" here having been declared to have been "the most intensive drive in the hospital movement in the state." To the high honor of the legionaries, this "drive" was carried on here under the direction of the local posts of the American Legion, the beautiful spirit of the Red Cross thus being expressed in a new form. In the summer of 1923 when the call came for help from far away Japan for relief for earthquake sufferers the continuing chapter of the Red Cross in this county promptly responded, out of hand, to the quota call made upon it with a check for $5,500. The continuing considerable membership of active workers in the Red Cross in this county made this possible. The lessons of

prompt and generous giving learned during the days of war have not been forgotten.

The ready response this community ever has made to calls for relief was demonstrated when the neighboring county town of Newcastle was hard hit by a cyclone in 1916. The people of Muncie and of Delaware county at large were large contributors both of money and material to aid those who suffered in that memorable catastrophe. Though Muncie itself was pretty hard hit during the time of the memorable flood in the spring of 1913, as is set out elsewhere, it promptly responded to the call of distress from neighboring communities that were suffering far greater losses. The needs of the people of Peru were particularly appealing during that time of flood stress. The late Frank D. Haimbaugh at that time was president of the Muncie Commercial Club. When Peru's need became urgent he called a meeting of the Commercial Club for 10 o'clock one morning, at which meeting relief plans were worked out. At 2 o'clock of the same day a special relief train was on the way from Muncie to Peru laden with provisions and other supplies needful for relief, as well as volunteers ready to render such personal service as might be helpful to their stricken neighbors at the mouth of the Mississinewa.

Delaware county had no fewer than 20,525 members of the American Red Cross during the time of war. That 4,890 of these were enrolled in the ranks of the Junior Red Cross is deeply significant of the spirit of helpfulness thus promoted in the breasts of the youth, a spirit which now finds reflection in the continuing activities of the local chapter. The first quota laid upon the people of Delaware county for Red Cross work following this country's entrance into war in the spring of 1917 was $26,000. The response to this call was a prompt subscription of $40,097. In the summer of 1918 another call came. Delaware county's quota this time was $75,000. The subscriptions in this behalf totaled $88,289.80, a most gratifying oversubscription, even as the calls in behalf of the several government loans were oversubscribed, as told below; with the difference that in the response to the Red Cross calls the money was freely and generously given with no thought of returns, while subscription to the government loans was a very sound financial investment. There were more than 20,000 subscribers to this second Red Cross call. Contributions to the Red Cross through other mediums, social entertainments and the like, during this time totaled almost $10,000, so that in the aggregate Delaware county gave to the Red Cross movement during the period of the war more than $137,500 in cash.

But that is only part of the story. Delaware county is a very rich and prosperous community. The giving of money in such a community is easy. The giving of personal service not always is quite so easy. And it was in this element of unselfish, oftentimes self-sacrificing personal service that the people, particularly the women, of this county distinguished themselves. The full story of that service never can be written. The newspaper files of the period carry many of the details of this form of service; the blue book, "Delaware County in the World War," carries a compact story of the outward details of this service, but the story of the heart service underlying it all ever must remain unwritten. Statistics usually are poor things, without a heart throb in them. At best few persons read them, and fewer analyze them; but there are some statistics relating to the personal service of the women in the work of the Red Cross in this county during that period that do have in them the rare heart throb. As one has written: "Stripped of all pretense, the souls of these women who were 'standing by' stood revealed in all the glory of patriotic fervor. As hard and as loyally as the boys who had gone, they were fighting to help win the war—but with different tools." They were enrolled in the ranks of that great "army behind the army," and how valiantly, how determinedly did they do their bit—the women who stayed at home and sewed!

As a mere matter of statistical information, the records of the local chapter of the American Red Cross reveal that besides the more than 170,000 surgical dressings made here there were more than 50,000 articles of comfort supplied, hospital supplies and garments, knitted stuffs, refugee garments and the like. Thousands of articles also were sent to war sufferers in France and Belgium, and thousands of pounds of clothing. Besides this service rendered in behalf of the boys in arms and the sufferers abroad, hundreds of families here at home found prompt relief through this beneficent agency in times of temporary need. The local unit of the Red Cross Canteen Service also proved a helpful agent, a gentle ministrant of cheer to soldiers enroute through the city on troop trains or motor convoys. When the influenza epidemic broke out in the fall of 1918 the local chapter of the Red Cross was an established amelioration agency of great benefit. Local nursing service also was stimulated and encouraged. No fewer than twenty nurses from this county were enlisted in service, two of these, Bertha Hayes and Mary Morrison, wearing the insignia of the Red Cross in France. Others in service were Reba Pittinger, Fannie Cunningham, Corrine Caldwell, Margaret Conkwright, Naomi Knapp,

Carolyne Showalter, Elizabeth Battenburg, Mattie Blades, Benvenneda Heath, Marie Wurtzler, Miss Yates, Mrs. Nell Thomas, Bessie Davis, Ruth Johnson, Irma Bennett, Zelma Gilles, Emma Bennett and Reba Price.

The people of Delaware county lost little time after the declaration of war in April, 1917, in perfecting an effective local organization to co-operate with the work of the American Red Cross. At a meeting held at the Commercial Club on April 25 a tentative organization was effected and at another meeting held two days later this organization was made permanent by the election of the following officers: Chairman, Theodore F. Rose; vice-chairman, Mrs. Frank C. Ball; secretary, Frank J. Claypool, and treasurer, Karl A. Oesterle. On May 1 following this chapter was strengthened by the election of thirty-six directors representative of all townships in the county and the selection of a compact executive committee made up of the above officers and Emma Goodin, Mrs. William H. Tobin, the Rev. Edward G. Mason, Dr. O. L. Boor, and A. E. Boyce. Supplemental chairmen of departments were named as follows: First aid to men, Dr. W. J. Molloy; first aid to women, Vera Chalfant; purchase of supplies, Mrs. Martha W. Marsh. In the following October Mrs. Harriet M. Johnston succeeded Miss Goodin as a member of the executive committee. In January, 1918, the work of the chapter had grown to such proportions that it became necessary to apportion responsibility to further department heads and the executive committee divided this work into five departments with the following heads: Finance, Karl A. Oesterle; military and civilian relief, the Rev. E. G. Mason, assisted by Mrs. Charles VanMatre; membership, Frank J. Claypool; general propaganda, Theodore F. Rose; women's work, Mrs. Harriet M. Johnston. Since the conclusion of war work in February, 1919, this local chapter of the American Red Cross has been carried on as a continuing organization as it noted above.

LIBERTY LOAN AND OTHER MONEY RAISING CAMPAIGNS

Special mention is due the service of the Muncie Advertising Club in the several "campaigns" or "drives" attending the attainment of Delaware county's quotas in the allocation of the Government's loans for war purposes. Publicity was an essential to the prompt and successful prosecution of these "drives" and the Advertising Club was the agency through which this publicity was given proper direction. Harry H. Wolf was president of the Advertising Club when war came on. Under his direction a war activities committee of the club, with

Frank McNaughton as chairman of the same, got into action and from then until the final or Victory loan was oversubscribed, even as had been the four previous loans, this club was "on the job," utilizing all the forces, material and psychological, at the command of modern advertising specialists. The "Four-minute" men, a flying squadron of trained speech makers, were organized and put to work under the direction of this club, Walter McConnell and Charles F. Prutzman, being in charge of that detail. Newspaper space was systematically utilized, poster displays were intelligently used, nothing proper was left undone to keep the people fully informed upon the needs of the hour; and when the war was over and the people were eagerly seeking the most expedient course back to normal conditions of living, the efforts of this club were directed with similar intelligence in a campaign of publicity designed to point the best ways back to the old peace basis. Never had the selling power of properly conducted advertising been so convincingly demonstrated.

The Government created five bond issues to secure the "sinews of war," four during the war's progress and one following the signing of the armistice. Delaware county's apportionment or quota in the making of these loans was $6,583,000. It subscribed $10,454,500. By the time the fourth loan came on the people had become so familiar with the procedure that there were 15,541 subscribers to that loan in this county. As the advertising men would say, they had become thoroughly "sold" on the subject of Liberty bonds. According to the census of 1920 there are 14,694 families in Delaware county. A bond for each family, and more than a thousand to spare.

The first Liberty loan, authorized by the Congress in May, 1917, laid upon Delaware county an obligation to subscribe to $723,000 of the issue of bonds. This quota was absorbed through the banks, the ordinary channels of investment being sufficient to take care of the matter, but so attractive did the loan appear that subscriptions were received aggregating $1,474,300, an oversubscription which gave this county an honor place in the list of Indiana counties. The late Theodore F. Rose, veteran banker, was the chairman of this first loan "drive" in Delaware county. In the following October the second loan came on and Harry L. Kitselman was made chairman of the committee having Delaware county's quota in charge. This quota was $940,000. By this time the people had begun to realize that it required money to carry on a war and all wanted a hand in it. A vigorous and interesting publicity campaign was carried on and when the loan was closed it was found that Delaware county people had subscribed the

enormous sum of $3,055,950, or more than one-third of the entire banking resources of the county at that time. This large oversubscription placed Delaware county among the banner counties in the country.

The third Liberty loan came on in April, 1918, and Mr. Kitselman was continued as chairman of the Delaware county committee to raise this county's quota of $1,000,000. It was thought that in view of the large subscriptions to the previous loan some difficulty might be encountered in taking up this quota and a somewhat more strenuous campaign was put on. But public enthusiasm easily carried the project and this loan also was oversubscribed, $1,515,000 being taken in the county. When the fourth Liberty loan came on in the following October, J. Lloyd Kimbrough was made chairman of the county organization to carry it through and the county's quota of $2,270,000 was again oversubscribed, the total amount subscribed in the county being $2,438,800. And then in April, 1919, came the Government's call for the people to take up another bond issue. This was the fifth and last, or Victory, loan and Delaware county's quota was $1,650,000. Charles A. Wood was made chairman of the committee having this loan in charge in this county and the county's quota again was oversubscribed, the total subscriptions being $1,970,450.

In the periods between the various Liberty bond issues the sale of United States treasury certificates of indebtedness to banks throughout the country provided current funds for the Government. These were commonly called "shock absorbers" for the bond campaigns. It is proper to say that Indiana banks absorbed this state's quota in that behalf. In this connection it is interesting to know that the state manager of this distribution of certificates of indebtedness in Indiana reported that the first county to go on record as underwriting or agreeing to take its full quota of all subsequent issues was Delaware county, and, wrote he, "it may be further stated that no county was more diligent or punctual in the performance of the task assigned to it than Delaware county. Perhaps a large amount of the credit for this record is due to the director of sales, Karl Oesterle, of the Delaware County National Bank, and the vice-director of sales, Mr. Fred Rose, of the Union National Bank, both of whom were intensely interested in the program and active at all times." The banks of Delaware county subscribed for these treasury certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $1,615,500. Another interesting money-raising campaign was that undertaken in the matter of the sales of the Government's War Savings stamps, or "thrift" stamps, as they came to be

known. The "drive" in this behalf was carried on largely through the schools and small investors were urged to subscribe for these stamps with a view to encouraging habits of thrift. Benjamin F. Moore, superintendent of the Muncie city schools, was made chairman of the committee having the campaign in charge and a strenuous effort was made to secure Delaware county's quota of $1,054,360, but at the end of the campaign which ran all through 1918 the aggregate sales were reported something under this amount, the total being $1,018,740.50.

In May, 1917, a "drive" was made in behalf of funds for the welfare work of the Young Men's Christian Association in the army, a nation-wide movement to raise $3,000,000 for the "Y". Delaware county's quota was $3,000, but so generous were the responses in this behalf that more than $10,000 was subscribed. A second campaign in this same behalf was carried on in 1918 and Delaware county was called on to provide $35,000 of the sum required. This quota also was oversubscribed, the total subscriptions in the county amounting to $62,341. In May, 1918, a similar call was made in behalf of the welfare work of the Knights of Columbus in the army. Delaware county was called on for $4,000 of the sum required, but responded with subscriptions aggregating $6,783. Then in November, 1918, came the call for a general united war work fund, the country being asked to give no less than $170,000,000 to finance the various welfare organizations rendering service in camp and field. Delaware county's quota on this call was $95,000. Karl A. Oesterle was made chairman of the general committee having this "drive" in hand and a total of $124,687.44 was raised, another very generous oversubscription. When the Rotary Club "Smileage" book movement came on in February, 1918, Muncie Rotary was called on to raise $1,200 in this behalf. The amount subscribed aggregated $1,500, another generous oversubscription.

OPERATIONS OF THE DRAFT BOARD

The necessity in this war of raising a great national army without delay, systematically and with an orderly regard for absolute fairness to all in the selective operation, brought into being the national selective service law by which every eligible person in the country would be brought under the direction of county draft boards created for that purpose and selections there made by equitable processes for army service. There were two draft boards in this county, Board 1 being made up of William A. O'Harra, former sheriff, chairman; Dr. William Burton, examining surgeon, and Charles F. Bowden,

clerk. Samuel Smith was chairman of Board 2, Dr. S. G. Jump examining physician and clerk and William L. Lindsey. When Doctor Jump presently entered the service of the army he was succeeded by Dr. W. P. Mitchell. Board 1 had in charge the registrants from Muncie and Center township and Board 2 had in charge the registrants from the other townships of the county. No fewer than 10,450 men were registered for service in this county during the period of the war, 7,000 being registered by Board 1 and 3,450 by Board 2. These registrants were subject to the call of the draft boards in numerical order, this numerical order having been based upon an ingenious "lot" system operated in Washington and automatically and systematically covering the entire country. In the first registration, June 5, 1917, no fewer than 5,000 names were taken. The second registration day, a call for all who had reached the age of twenty-one within the year, was on June 5, 1918; a month later there was another day of registration and the final registration day was on September 12, following, this latter taking in all men from eighteen to forty-five years of age.

Many of those registering and answering the prescribed questionnaires did not wait for the expected call in the sequence of their respective numerical order, but enlisted and got into the service without further ado in the matter. Quite a number of Delaware county men already were in fighting forces before the conscription plan had been worked out. Company G, the local unit of the Indiana National Guard, which the year before had seen service on the Mexican border, automatically went forward into service and was federalized for duty in the national army. Before the year was out and when the state organized a militia force to take the place of the National Guard troops, a local company of militia was organized and was attached, as Company L, to the 3d regiment (infantry) of the Indiana State Militia. The local camp of the United Spanish War Veterans formed the nucleus for this company and Wilbur Ryman was captain. In the summer of 1918 Captain Ryman resigned to become a major in the judge advocate general's department and was succeeded by Frank E. Arnold. In 1919 the Indiana State Militia was mustered out of service and the National Guard was reorganized on a Federal basis. There are now three units of the National Guard at Muncie.

ROSTER OF SERVICE MEN IN THE WORLD WAR

In the very nature of things it will perhaps be impossible ever to work out a complete and authentic roster of the men from this county who rendered service in the World war. Quite a number it is known enlisted for service upon the first call to arms and got into the army before the selective service law became operative, but this is an indefinite number and may never be definitely checked up. It would be a hopeless task to attempt to check up War Department records on a county basis, nor can the state adjutant general's office at present offer any assistance along this line, no county classification of service men having been attempted there. The American Legion posts in the county are seeking to make up a definite list of all former service men accredited to Delaware county and in time may accomplish this. From the list already in hand in this connection, from the records of the draft boards and from such other lists as are available, the following names are presented as an incomplete roster of the men from this county who rendered service in that great war:

A

Abbett, Ray
Abey, Blain
Abrill, Lassie R.
Abshire, H.
Acker, Bennie R.
Acker, Edward R.
Adams, Carson C.
Adams, Eugene F.
Adams, J. H.
Adams, Leland H.
Adams, Ralph F.
Addison, Castle K.
Addison, Homer
Addison, Richard A.
Adkins, Dillard
Ahrens, Julius, Jr.
Airhart, Elmer T.
Aker, Sam V.
Akers, Lawrence E.
Alber, Philip R.
Alderman, Lewis
Alexander, Albert
Alexander, Arthur A.
Alexander, Guy W.
Alexander, James H.
Alexander, Jesse
Alexander, Jesse C.
Alexander, John J.
Alexander, John P.
Alexander, Odie W.
Alexander, Samuel
Alexander, Samuel W.
Alexander, Willard E.
Alfant, Charles R.
Alfont, Robert
Allen, Ernest V.
Alles, Frank
Allison, Charles
Allison, Frank E.
Alvey, Herman R.
Ammon, Alfred E.
Ammon, Benjamin H.
Ammon, Harry
Ammon, Wm. Henry
Amsden, Frank M.
Anderson, Cecil T.
Anderson, Frank A.
Anderson, John L.
Andrews, Edwin H.
Ansom, William H.
Anthony, Harvey M.
Antrim, Ralph
Applegate, Audrey B.
Applegate, Arthur
Applegate, George V.
Applegate, Joseph C.
Applegate, Thomas H.
Applegate, Wesley
Archey, James F.
Arment, Lawrence
Armintrout, Virgil
Armour, Robert E.
Armstrong, Max R.
Armstrong, Paul
Arnett, Lawrence
Arnold, Frank J.
Arrasmith, Glen M.
Ashcraft, Bert
Ashcraft, Arthur D.
Ashcraft, Myron L.
Asher, Courtland
Attetla, James
Atwood, Duke V.
Ault, Ross E.
Aurand, Willard F.
Austin, Guy M.

Austin, Ralph V.
Austin, Will
Ayers, Ivan
Acker, Claud
Adams, Keene
Adams, Paul
Albino, Anthony
Alexander, Ray
Allen, L. C.
Allis, Lewellen T.
Allween, H. H.
Alwood, Clarence
Alvey, Harry R.
Anderson, George M.
Anderson, Orville
Anderson, Paul
Andrews, Hugh
Applegate, Charles
Applegate, Chester
Applegate, Vernon
Ashbaugh, John
Atherton, Lewis
Atkinson, James
Ayers, Cecil

B

Babb, Chester R.
Babb, Earl W.
Babb, Watt A.
Babbit, Ray V.
Babcock, Levi
Badders, Thomas
Bailey, Everett E.
Bailey, Herbert
Bailey, Hubert A.
Bailey, John Manson
Bailey, Ralph V.
Bainter, Rolland
Baker, Aaron
Baker, Alex
Baker, Charles
Baker, Dwight
Baker, Edward P.
Baker, Floyd
Baker, Frank Leon
Baker, Fred
Baker, Harry
Baker, Leonard G.
Baker, Reason A.
Baker, Roscoe D.
Baker, Roy Alton
Baldridge, Walter
Baldwin, Clarence W.
Baldwin, Earl
Baldwin, Ellis
Baldwin, Ernest
Baldwin, Stanley
Bales, Paul H.
Ball, Earl R.
Ball, E. Arthur
Ball, Garrold H.
Ball, Ralph Edward
Ball, Wiley
Ball, W. H.
Ballard, Roy E.
Bantz, John W.
Barber, Fred H.
Barefoot, Carl D.
Barkdull, Alonzo L.
Barkdull, Clarence B.
Barker, Sylvian R.
Barkman, Paul L.
Barlow, Charles
Barlow, Leo Ernest
Barlow, O. F.
Barnard, Guy
Barnes, J. C.
Barnes, Richard
Barnett, Nelson M.
Baron, Frank
Barr, Charles
Barrett, Benjamin
Barrett, Clarence
Barrett, F. P.
Barrett, Percy
Barry, Matthew
Bartlett, James
Barton, Albert
Barton, Joseph O.
Bass, Harry D.
Bates, Arnett
Batey, Ray William
Baugh, Elmer
Baughn, Frank S.
Baumgartner, John M.
Bayless, Frederick L.
Bayless, Horace
Beall, Mark
Beasley, Wm. James, Jr.
Beatty, Carl
Bebout, Earl
Beck, Chester
Beck, William J.
Beckelheimer, Clarence
Bedwell, Clyde C.
Beebe, Waldo E.
Beedy, Tennis Mc.
Bell, Charles
Bell, Howard
Bell, William Leo
Beller, Allen E.
Benadum, Clarence E.
Benbow, Amo E.
Benbow, Carye
Benbow, Ford C.
Bender, Charles V.
Benham, Charles G.
Benham, John A.
Bennett, Charles E.
Bennett, Roy L.
Beoddy, Fred C.
Beoddy, Otis G.
Berg, Monnie M.
Bergdoll, Frank L.
Bergdoll, Raymond H.
Bernstein, Leo C.
Berry, Charles A.
Berry, Charles L.
Berry, Hugh
Berry, Jack D.
Berry, John M.
Berry, Quinn A.
Berry, Richard O.
Bertiaux, Sylvester
Best, Charles R.
Betterton, Alva A.
Betts, Robert
Bexy, John Victor
Bezy, Leon A.
Bicknell, Fred
Bicknell, Fred Edward
Bicknell, Wm. Henry
Biendorff, A. B.
Binot, John
Black, G. Frank
Black, Hobart E.

Black, Kenneth E.
Black, Ralph R.
Black, Robert F.
Black, S. Urbine
Black, Thomas
Black, Thomas J.
Blackburn, Francis P.
Blair, Gordon P.
Blair, Louis
Blacke, Alonzo E.
Blakeley, Vernon E.
Blamey, William E.
Bland, Raymond Wm.
Blazer, David B.
Bloom, Landess
Bly, Kirk Longfellow
Bly, Neil J.
Bobo, John P.
Bobo, Roy
Bock, Clarence L.
Bockoven, Frank
Bockover, William E.
Boger, William
Bullock, Marion B.
Bonshire, Jacob H.
Bonstra, Henry G.
Booher, Charles
Booher, Elbert K.
Boone, Melvin
Boone, Merrill K.
Boots, Russell
Boright, Charles
Boright, Clarence
Bowers, Charles A.
Bowers, Harley A.
Bowers, James E.
Bowdell, Roscoe D.
Bowles, Dr. H. S.
Bowlin, Clarence
Bowman, Eugene B.
Bowman, John Mark
Boyle, Wendel L.
Bradbury, George
Brady, Paul S.
Brammer, Danile M.
Brammer, Edmond H.
Brandenburg, Hobart
Brammer, Harry
Brammer, James H.
Brannon, Gilbert L.
Branson, Clarence
Breen, John W.
Breese, Lewis M.
Bricker, Wilbur W.
Briggs, Earl Robert
Briggs, Fred L.
Bright, Charles D.
Bright, Richard
Brindle, Clyde F.
Brinkley, Jesse R.
Brinkman, George F.
Brinson, C. M.
Broadwater, Lloyd L.
Broadway, George E.
Brock, Homer
Braddy, Free
Braddy, Otis G.
Broderick, J. H.
Brookens, Sherman
Brooks, Hova N.
Brophy, William
Brown, Abner
Brown, Charles H.
Brown, Elmer L.
Brown, Floyd
Brown, Frank
Brown, Garfield T.
Brown, Harold E.
Brown, Howard H.
Brown, John E.
Brown, Karl T.
Brown, Lawrence C.
Brown, Oscar H.
Brown, Paul E.
Brown, Paul W.
Brown, Ralph M.
Brown, Roy Lee
Brown, Warren N.
Brown, William
Brown, William E.
Brown, William G.
Brumback, John C.
Brumback, Michael
Brumback, Hampton
Brumback, Utley
Brumback, William M.
Brumfield, William W.
Brumm, Lester E.
Brush, P. P.
Bryan, Fred E.
Bryan, George
Bryan, Ralph
Bryan, Victor H.
Bryer, John L.
Bryer, Paul G.
Buchanan, Frank
Buckley, Edward
Budd, Samuel D.
Buettner, Lewis H.
Buffington, Robert S.
Bullock, Robert O.
Bunch, Frederick L.
Buch, Morrell M.
Buley, Roscoe C.
Bundy, J. Charles
Bunner, William C.
Burbidge, Clarence
Burcaw, James C.
Burchnell, James O.
Burden, James F.
Buress, Roy J.
Burgess, Harold P.
Burgess, Odis
Burgess, William O.
Burkey, Frank
Burling, Samuel E.
Burnett, Jesse
Burns, Hugh
Burrell, Fred
Burtner, Otto S.
Burton, Holman H.
Burton, John
Burton, Robert
Buschor, George P.
Buschor, Harry
Bushey, Albert
Butcher, Lee Charles
Butler, Edward
Butler, Goldie
Butler, Lawrence
Butler, Virgil E.
Butt, James
Butler, Edward
Butterfield, Carl S.
Butterfield, Maurice L.
Butts, Fallis
Butts, George W.

Butts, Perry
Butyon, Robert
Buzard, Jess
Byerly, Rue Robert
Byrd, Boyden
Babcock, Marvin
Bailey, W. H.
Baker, George C.
Bantz, Henry R.
Barber, Chester
Barlow, Trueman
Barnett, Charles
Barrett, Orla
Barwick, Wesley
Batt, Albert
Bayman, Hugh H.
Bectel, R. D.
Beeson, R. H.
Bender, S. M.
Bevilhymer, Ray E.
Bernard, D. D.
Bertschi, Leon
Berry, Matthew
Bird, Fred
Bishop, Paul
Bishop, Fred L.
Black, Michael J.
Black, George
Blud, F. L.
Bonner, Henry
Bonshire, Harrold
Bookout, Lester
Bowman, C. E.
Bowman, Maurice
Bowman, Ralph
Boxell, George W.
Bradley, William O.
Bracken, Charles
Breen, Frederick C.
Brunton, Perry M.
Bryan, Robert
Bruchen, Fred
Brownsburg, George
Brown, Clifford T.
Brown, William B.
Brown, Montrose
Brown, Herbert E.
Brown, Eugene M.

Brock, Clinton
Burnside, Lawrence

C

Campbell, Arthur
Campbell, Herman C.
Campbell, William G.
Cannaday, John F.
Canning, Leo F.
Cappel, Elmer H.
Carey, Mark
Carline, Lionel A.
Carmichael, Corwin
Carmichael, George L.
Carmichael, Loren D.
Carmichael, Ray M.
Carmichael, Raymond
Carmichael, William E.
Carmichael, Paul
Carmichael, Herbert B.
Cananall, Otto E.
Carpenter, Edward F.
Carr, Clarence F.
Carson, Clifford
Carter, Willard E.
Catron, Harry
Caudill, Henry C.
Carnes, Theo. L.
Carpenter, Charles B.
Carpenter, George
Carr, Harry
Carrick, Robert
Carrier, Bryan N.
Carter, Carl G.
Carter, Okal
Carter, Willard G.
Carver, Allie
Carver, Frank
Case, Omer
Case, Orville D.
Casey, Charles W.
Cashdollar, John H.
Castor, Alexander O.
Castor, Everett
Castor, Hansen R.
Cavanall, Otto E.
Cavanaugh, Tiffany

Cecil, Clifford B.
Cecil, Alva
Costerison, H. R.
Chadwick, Lewis
Chalfant, Blanch
Chalfant, Dewey F.
Chalfant, Ernest L.
Chalfant, Herschel H.
Chalfant, Von
Chalk, Leonard M.
Chambers, Dallas
Chambers, Guy Noble
Chambers, William D.
Chamness, William O.
Champ, Oney M.
Chanos, James
Chapman, William N.
Charles, John
Checkeye, Lawrence F.
Cheesman, Buren A.
Chesterman, Burton
Chilton, Chester H.
Chipman, Ray C.
Chappell, Elmer H.
Checkeye, Joseph
Christie, Benton
Christie, Lloyd T.
Christman, Fred
Church, Claude
Clark, Alfred J.
Clark, Charles
Clark, Charles V.
Clark, Frank
Clark, Frederick A.
Clark, H. A.
Clark, John
Clark, Lloyd H.
Clark, Oren
Clark, Ray W.
Clark, Talbert
Clark, Thonie H.
Clark, Wm. James
Clark, Edward M.
Clayton, S.
Clabby, Fred
Clifford, Russell R.
Cline, Joseph
Clauser, Eldo H.

Clem, Pha
Clemens, Harrison
Clements, Chester D.
Clements, Clarence
Cleveland, R. L.
Clevenger, A. W.
Clevenger, Boon
Clevenger, Elzo G.
Clevenger, Everett
Clevenger, Fred H.
Clevenger, Haskel J.
Clevenger, Wayne J.
Clifford, Park Mc.
Clifton, W. Jones
Clouse, Clarence R.
Clouse, Fred
Clyne, Arthur C.
Coatley, Clarence M.
Coatley, Thomas
Cochran, John C.
Coffin, George M.
Coffman, Fred H.
Cole, Everett
Cole, Russell E.
Coleman, George E.
Coles, Russell A.
Collier, Harry G.
Collis, Kenneth C.
Collier, Louis H.
Collin, Earl F.
Collingsworth, James A.
Collins, Charles L.
Collins, James
Collins, Markley
Collins, Oliver H.
Collins, Alonzo P.
Collins, Orville
Colstein, Charles H.
Colstein, Samuel
Colway, Fred
Colyer, William R.
Comer, Ralph M.
Comer, Terrell T.
Coates, A. E.
Coates, Elmer E.
Coates, Fred S.
Coffman, Carl
Coffman, Merle
Coleman, James P.
Collier, William R.
Colsten, William
Compton, Homer
Compton, D. H.
Condon, Dennis F.
Conway, Ray
Cook, Orville
Cooper, Woodford
Cord, Noah
Cordle, B.
Corn, Leslie
Cosgrove, George
Cougill, V. D.
Cox, Lindsey
Cox, Claude
Commons, Robert T.
Comp, Roy
Compton, Arthur R.
Condon, Ernest A.
Conklin, Oran A.
Conn, Ernest
Conn, Leo B.
Conner, Ernest
Conner, Joseph L.
Conner, Melvin M.
Conner, Virgil M.
Canning Vincent
Connolly, Anthony E.
Conroy, Harry E.
Cook, Earl E.
Cook, Jesse
Cook, Lewis C.
Cook, Percey
Cooley, Robert L.
Coons, Marvin
Cooper, Carl
Cooper, Denver
Cooper, Henry O.
Cooper, George
Cooper, Julius
Cooper, Lemuel L.
Coovert, John T.
Copeland, Adrian
Copeland, Harry E.
Corkins, Fred L.
Corkins, William P.
Cortwright, Nile E.
Costin, Ernest L.
Cougell, Earl A.
Cox, Alfred H.
Cox, Arthur M.
Cox, Edward Reed
Cox, James W.
Cox, Kyle M.
Cox, Raymond A.
Coy, William W.
Crabbs, Robert B.
Craig, William
Crane, Earl F.
Crossfield, Harry
Crump, Raymond
Crump, Clifford
Crump, Charles E.
Crabbo, Robert
Craig, James W.
Craig, Ronald A.
Craigmile, Wallace
Cramer, Paul
Cramer, Talbot
Crane, Otis O.
Craven, Harold A.
Crawford, George W.
Crawley, Samuel
Cregor, Harold
Crilly, Fred C.
Cring, Howard D.
Cronin, Harry W.
Cross, Hobart E.
Crosson, William B.
Crouch, Ben
Crouse, Wilburn R.
Crow, George
Crow, William H.
Crozier, Leo
Cruse, Archie T.
Cruse, Arthur
Crusius, George H.
Cunningham, E. E.
Cunningham, Ross
Cunningham, Vaughn L.
Cunningham, Fred
Cunningham, Joseph L.
Cunningham, Samuel A.
Cunningham, William W.
Cunnington, David
Curry, Roy
Curtis, Frank
Curtis, Walter

Culberson, David R.
Culbertson, Johnson W.
Cummings, Bernard
Cummings, Robert B.
Curdsey, Ermel E.
Curtis, Fay Grant
Curtis, Roy Edward
Curtiss, Ralph M.

D

Dages, D. W.
Dages, John S.
Dailey, James R.
Dailey, Wilber P.
Dailey, William
Dalby, William Ralph, Jr.
Dalton, Chester
Dance, Verdie E.
Danford, Sharon Mc.
Danley, Rae C.
Danner, Franklin C.
Dannettell, Charles L.
Danner, Charles
Darter, Hiram
Daugherty, Roy
Darnell, John
Dary, Ernest
Daugherty, Harry L.
Davis, Coleman
Davis, David
Davis, David L.
Davis, Elmer
Davis, Elmer E.
Davis, Elmer R.
Davis, Ernest
Davis, Eugene K.
Davis, Evison
Davis, E. Warren
Davis, Grover C.
Davis, Havard S.
Davis, Hobart
Davis, Joseph H.
Davis, Kirby E.
Davis, Martin D.
Davis, Jesse
Davis, Ivan
Davis, Orville G.
Davis, Paul B.
Davis, Paul H.
Davis, Robert M.
Davis, Roy W.
Davis, Vernon
Dawson, Asa Lee
Dawson, John A.
Dawson, Ralph
Day, Oscar W.
Dean, John R.
Deems, Harry
Delaney, Charles B.
Deming, Erval
Deardorf, Hugh
DeWitt, Fred D.
Demler, Roy W.
Demming, Everett
Denlinger, John L.
Depoy, Jesse
Derbyshire, Princeton
Detrick, John E.
DeVore, Percy
Dewees, Raymond E.
DeWitt, Fred S.
DeWitt, Thomas M.
Dews, Kelly
Dick, Carl
Dick, Eugene
Dick, Gus
Dickinson, Sidney
Dickerson, John W.
Dillon, W. F.
Dier, E. L.
Dildine, Audly
Dillard, Norval
Dillman, Kenneth W.
Dillon, Charles J.
Dillon, Frank
Dilts, Edgar F.
Disney, Oscar
Dittemore, Gaylord
Ditton, Benjamin H.
Ditton, George Jr.
Ditton, James
Dodd, John J.
Dodd, Matthew
Dobbins, Jacob
Dobbins, Fred
Donovan, James
Dorland, Herbert O.
Dorris, John
Douglas, Joseph L.
Doems, Harry
Dollar, Charles R.
Donati, Albert
Donovan, Clarence B.
Donovan, Jesse G.
Doody, Earl E.
Doody, John M.
Doolittle, Earl
Doolittle, Sylvester
Dorter, J. Lester
Dowling, Edward A.
Downing, J. Frank
Doyle, Ralph O.
Dragoo, Fred D.
Dragoo, Marion G.
Dragoo, Noah J.
Dragoo, Ralph D.
Dragoo, Robert W.
Dragoo, Roy A.
Dragoo, Thomas E.
Dragoo, Vaughn
Draper, Joshua
Driscoll, Ray
Duke, Harmone
Duke, Karl
Dunagen, Henry
Duncan, R. R.
Dungan, Ralph A.
Dunavent, B. V.
Dunavent, Earl B.
Dunkin, John
Dwiggins, William O.
Dyer, George W.
Driscoll, James E.
Driscoll, James O.
Driscoll, James R.
Driscoll, Ralph
Drumm, Hansway L.
Drumm, Roscoe
Drye, Earl
Duddy, Frank
Dudley, Raymond
Duer, Elra L.
Duffy, Lawrence
Duke, Orlie
Dull, Harry
Dullivan, Orville

Dumpert, Lawrence
Dumpert, Louis
Dunn, Ferrell W.
Dunn, Robert W.
Durham, Fred E.
Dwiggins, Everett

E

Earley, Cletus
Earley, Harry J.
Easter, Benjamin F.
Easter, Elvin J.
Easter, Lloyd
Edmonds, Horace
Edgington, Eugene
Eber, Ralph
Edgington, Glen
Edwards, Fred
Edwards, Charles B.
Edwards, Mansfield
Edwards, Merle D.
Eiler, Earl
Eley, Byrnie
Ellabarger, Lowell S.
Ellinger, Edward
Elliott, Edward
Elliott, Fred T.
Elliott, Harry J.
Elliott, James
Ellis, Alva R.
Ellis, Benjamin Lee
Ellis, Hugh M.
Ellis, Louis
Ellis, Otto
Ellis, Ralph
Ellison, Dale C.
Ellison, Ermie Noel
Elstro, Fred
Ely, Gover
Emerson, Ralph W.
Emsweiller, Frank
Emsweiller, Ralph
Evans, Lester
Emenhiser, Joseph
Ennis, Carl D.
Ennis, Edward J.
Engle, Burl B.
Engle, Dudley C.
Engle, Henry W.
Ennis, Ray
Eppards, Charles E.
Erlenbach, Martin
Eross, Hobart E.
Ertels, Wayne
Espich, Robert L.
Estep, Harry J.
Estes, Paul D.
Evans, Andrew
Evans, Joseph P.
Evans, Resse
Evans, William C.
Everett, Charles R.
Everett, Morton B.
Everett Ralph F.
Ewing, Charles W.

F

Fabry, Leo
Fadeley, Ray
Fadeley, William K.
Fahner, Charles
Farling, Arthur W.
Falkner, Roy A.
Fallon, William
Feely, Joseph
Ferguson, E.
Ferguson, William
Fetters, Everett
Feirrell, Clem R.
Fenney, Thomas S.
Fenwick, Herold
Ferguson, Ralph R.
Feuston, Samuel E.
Fidler, Gerald A.
Fields, D. P.
Fields, Frank
Fields, William E.
Fields, William J.
Figart, Frank
Figel, Charles E.
Finan, Francis W.
Findley, William D.
Finney, Joseph F.
Fish, Clark W.
Fish, Elias P.
Fish, William A. E.
Fink, Ivan J.
Fink, Marion S.
Finnerty, Michael
Fish, Albert
Fisher, George
Fishback, William A.
Fisher, Elmer J.
Fisher, Frank D.
Fitch, David G.
Fitch, Joseph F.
Fittro, Russell O.
Fitzgibbon, Paul V.
Flatter, Russell S.
Fleming, Frank C.
Fletcher, George T.
Fletcher, James E.
Flora, Paul N.
Floyd, Clarence L.
Floyd, Earl C.
Forest, Frederick
Foster, Merritt
Fowler, Louis
Fox, Clarence
Fontaine, Samuel
Foorman, Earnest A.
Ford, Lewis G.
Ford, Ray
Foreman, Carl
Foreman, Wilbur
Fortney, Harry D.
Fortner, Herbert D.
Foss, Earl D.
Foster, Claud A.
Foster, Floyd Y.
Foster, J. Kenneth
Foster, Kenneth
Foster, Maurice V.
Foster, Merritt H.
Fox, George E. Jr.
Fox, James W.
Frazer, Eugene H.
Freestone, Cecil
French, Thomas M.
Frick, A. C.
Friddle, James S.
Frame, Elmer L.
Frank, Joseph H.
Franklin, John P.
Franklin, Ora

Fraser, J. Russell
Fraser, Nick
Frederick, Chester L.
Frederick, Forrest E.
Freel, Ralph A.
Freestone, Grover C.
Freeze, Robert
Frame, Leroy E.
French, Frank
Friddle, Clarence G.
Friddle, Frank K.
Friddle, Lacel F.
Friddle, Russell F.
Fuller, Eugene W.
Fuller, George C.
Fuller, Scott
Fullhart, Charles W.
Fullhart, Clifford
Funkhouser, Garner
Funkhouser, Joseph
Fuson, Claude
Funkhouser, Alva K.
Furr, Ray L.
Furrow, John E.
Furst, Russell L.
Furstman, Carl J.

G

Gabel, Walter E.
Gaines, Earl
Galbraith, James L.
Gammon, Otto
Ganaway, William
Gainer, Jerry
Gallup, C. L.
Gamble, Elwood
Gaumer, C. C.
Garner, Carl H.
Garner, Lyle C.
Garrett, Clinton
Garrett, J. C.
Gates, Floyd A.
Gavin, John M.
Gancho, Frank
Gant, Harry W.
Ganter, Leo S. Jr.
Gardner, Mont
Garges, Spiras K.
Garland, Fabian M.
Garrard, Carl W.
Garrison, Charles E.
Garrison, Homer F.
Gates, Virgil
Gaumer, George R.
Gehres, Paul E.
Gehres, Robert W.
Geiger, Julius
Gentry, Elmer C.
Gentry, Jesse
George, Charles E.
George, Clarence
Gepford, Leslie M.
Gessel, Ray
Gest, Earl R.
Getts, Benjamin J.
Gibbs, Albert R.
Gibbs, Claude
Gibbs, James
Gibson, Calvin J.
Gibson, Gola A.
Gibson, Orland R.
Gibson, Robert M.
Giebel, Louis A.
Gilbert, Clifford E.
Gildea, Charles W.
Gilland, Edward
Gilland, Frank
Gilland, Fred
Gillespie, G. L.
Glascock, Dr. Fred L.
Glaser, Albert J.
Glaser, Alfred F.
Glaser, Elmer J.
Glassford, Olney E.
Glenn, Joseph P.
Goatley, Thomas
Goddard, Joseph, Jr.
Godwin, Everett
Gaebel, Edward P.
Gibson, Earl
Gildea, Charles W.
Gilland, Ira
Gott, Arthur G.
Glascock, Hardin R.
Glascock, Fred L.
Goens, Everett L.
Goens, V. D.
Goin, John M.
Goins, Elihu
Goodnight, Lawrence
Goodpasture, Raymond
Goontz, Lewis A.
Goin, Orel
Golliver, Clarence
Golliver, John L.
Golliver, Willie A.
Goodman, Fred W.
Goodman, Ray
Goodman, Raymond A.
Goodnight, George P.
Goodwin, Lowell R.
Gorin, Fred
Gorman, Delbert
Gottlieb, Frederick Z.
Gough, Albert V.
Grabowski, Leopold
Grady, James P.
Grafton, Clealon V.
Grant, Edgar R.
Grass, Claude A.
Gratner, William J.
Graves, Harry C.
Graves, Robert W.
Gray, Albert O.
Gray, Clarence P.
Gray, Charles B.
Gray, Frank W.
Gray, Harold C.
Graham, Paul
Graves, George F.
Graves, Fred
Graves, Ralph P.
Gray, L. E.
Graybill, Paul
Green, Earle S.
Green, Dwight
Green, Eldern
Green, L. General
Green, James B.
Green, John J.
Green, Ray
Greene, Merrill L.
Greene, Thomas A.
Greenup, Alexander
Greger, Harold
Gregory, Frank W.

Grice, William C.
Grider, Clifford
Grider, James E.
Grider, Thomas C.
Griffee, Troy
Griffith, George L.
Griffith, James
Grinnell, William H.
Grim, Earl O.
Grunden, Rupert
Guild, Newman C.
Groman, Joseph H.
Grooms, Edward
Grundy, Irvin
Grundy, James M.
Grundy, Osborne J.
Guffigan, Charles J.
Gullett, Eugene E.
Gump, Fred E.
Gump, Walter L.
Guston, Louis L.
Guthrie, Elmer R.
Guy, Marion
Guy, Tom

H

Hagerty, Guy I.
Hagerty, Roy
Haggard, Jasper
Haggard, John B.
Hahn, Earl R.
Hahn, George
Hahn, Valentine F.
Haifley, Ripley
Haigh, Vaughn P.
Haimbaugh, Paul A.
Hall, Clarence L.
Hall, John
Hall, Martin
Hall, Ralph B.
Hall, William
Haller, A. Hick
Haller, Oren M.
Halliday, Everett C.
Hamiel, Glen
Hamilton, Charles
Hamilton, Cleveland
Hamilton, Doane S.
Hamilton, Harry
Hamilton, H. Meade
Hamilton, Guy
Hamilton, Jack
Hamilton, Thomas
Hamilton, Vere C.
Hamilton, Vernie
Hamilton, Wendell
Hammond, Sidney
Hammons, Marshall
Hammons, William O.
Hampton, John C.
Hancock, Victor
Hannaberry, Herbert
Hance, Hobart D.
Hancock, Floyd
Hancock, Otis M.
Haney, Frederick P.
Haney, Harvey
Hanger, Robey
Hankes, Ezra S.
Hankins, George D.
Hanley, Frank A.
Hanley, Leo J.
Hannaberry, Chester A.
Hannan, Fred C.
Hannan, Paul M.
Hannon, Edward J.
Hannon, Harry
Hardesty, Frances W.
Harding, William C.
Hardsog, Harley L.
Harlan, Ralph J.
Harman, Clarence
Harmison, Lionel L.
Harmon, Bruce
Harmon, Cary
Harmon, Charles
Harrington, Manson
Harrington, Roy
Harrington, Thomas R.
Hastings, Frank L.
Harter, B.
Hartley, Howard W.
Hartley, John K.
Harvey, Everett R.
Harrington, Oscar
Harris, Arthur
Harris, Everett
Harris, Henry H.
Harris, Orla
Harris, Robert W.
Harrison, Benjamin
Harrod, John
Harshman, Addie
Hart, Kenneth V.
Hartley, John V.
Hartley, Paul E.
Hartley, Roy H.
Hartzell, Ottis
Harvey, Elza M.
Harvey, F. Carleton
Harvice, Owen W.
Harwick, Pearl
Hastings, Franklin L.
Hatcher, Harry H.
Hatcher, William B.
Hathcock, Clarence H.
Hatfield, Raymond D.
Hastings, Carl F.
Hawk, George
Hawk, Kenneth
Hawkins, Ernest L.
Hawkins, Virgil
Hawkins, Wilbur C.
Hawley, Theron H.
Hawthorne, Leonard
Hayden, Clarence
Hayden, Clifford
Hayden, Glenn E.
Hayden, Leslie C.
Hayden, Samuel L.
Hayden, Walter G.
Hayes, Allen
Hayes, George H.
Hayes, Vernon R.
Hayes, Curtis O.
Haymond, F. Clay
Hayler, Robert W.
Haylor, Rodney G.
Haymond, Edgar L.
Haymond, John H.
Haynes, Roy
Hays, Bertha A.
Hazelbaker, Forest
Hazelbaker, Ova D. A.
Hazelmyer, George G.
Hazelmyer, David E.

Hazelmyer, John
Hazelmyer, Silence C.
Heath, Bennett
Heath, Irven
Heaton, Sanford W.
Heckenhauer, Karl H.
Hedgeland, B.
Hefferline, Grover C.
Henniger, Edward
Hensley, Chester
Hessler, Albert
Hessler, Clarence
Hewitt, Clarence
Hewitt, Francis
Hewitt, John M.
Heeler, A. Keith
Hefferline, Ewell A.
Hefferman, Clarence
Heffner, George P.
Heffner, H. M.
Heffner, Robert
Heflin, Wallace
Heichman, Raymond
Heiney, A. D.
Heinstand, Finley W.
Heller, George F.
Hellis, Stanley J.
Hellis, Toney C.
Helm, Elbert R.
Helm, Gifford
Helmick, George
Hemplin, V.
Henkle, Charles
Hennegar, Floyd J.
Henry, Leroy
Hensley, Horatio T.
Hensley, Walter E.
Herding, Carl C.
Hershey, Frank R.
Hesson, Ivan
Hettel, Charles L.
Heuchen, Cleo C.
Henchen, Ray
Hewitt, Everett
Hewitt, Richard T.
Hiatt, Dick
Hiatt, Solomon K.
Hibbs, Omer
Hickman, Edwin R.
Hicks, Sanford S.
Hier, Donald E.
Hier, Lester W.
Higman, Clarence
Hile, Albert
Hile, Ernest
Hill, Everett R.
Hill, Howard E.
Hill, Mitchell
Hiatt, Roy F.
Hiatt, Ralph
Hickey, L. P.
Hickman, Philip
Higgins, B. V.
Hines, John W.
Hire, Clyde
Hindman, Gola
Hines, Hugh
Hodson, Clyde A.
Hoecht, Earl D.
Hoechst, Ernest
Hoeschst, Ernest A.
Hoffer, Charles E.
Hoffman, Ralph
Hogue, Samuel I.
Holaday, Demis E.
Holdren, Brandt D.
Hole, Christopher
Hole, Lew
Holland, Oliver A.
Holland, Roy
Hollis, Stanley J.
Holloway, Everett
Holly, T. H.
Holm, Louis R.
Holman, William
Holsclaw, Elmer C.
Holsinger, George M.
Holsinger, Norman
Holt, Edgar
Holt, Erskine
Holter, Hubert L.
Hook, Virgil D.
Hoot, Harry M.
Hoover, Dane H.
Hoover, Fred E.
Hopper, Estel
Hopping, Loren R.
Hornaday, Edwin
Hottinger, Harvey
Hobbs, C.
Hodson, James
Hodson, J.
Holdren, Henry R.
Holdren, Hubert
Hole, Charles H.
Holliday, E. T.
Hollis, Clyde
Hollmyer, Raymond
Holloway, Albert
Hoon, Ronald
Hoover, Asa
Hopkins, Mark B.
Hopper, Clarence
Horn, Adelma R.
Horn, Edward L.
Hornbaker, George
Horton, Kenneth W.
Hosler, Merrill
House, A. E.
House, Chester
Howell, Floyd
Howell, L.
Howell, L. R.
Hudson, Adlie
Huff, George B.
Huff, O. E.
Huffman, Perry
Huffman, Ralph R.
Hughes, Walter
Hughes, William C.
Humfield, Olin
Hurst, Fred
Huston, Elmer
Hutsinger, Omer A.
Hutzel, Victor C.
Huxhold, Homer
Houck, Charles H.
Houck, Glen U.
Howard, Robert M.
Howard, Roy
Howard, Walter S.
Howell, Gerald
Howell, Harry H.
Howell, Leander F.
Howell, Samuel
Hubbard, Ben
Huber, Edward W.

Huckelberry, Law
Hudson, Kenneth K.
Hudson, Vance R.
Huff, Robert
Huffer, Claude
Huffer, Walter
Huffman, Merrill J.
Huffman, Shuler I.
Huggins, Fred
Huggins, Harry
Hughes, Albert O.
Hughes, Alex
Hughes, Claude E.
Hughes, Ellis
Hughes, George W.
Hughes, Harry
Hughes, Samuel
Hughes, Walter H.
Hukill, Frank B.
Humbert, Ivan O.
Humbert, Omer L.
Humes, Ben
Humes, Delmar A.
Hummell, Marvin J.
Humphreville, Frank
Humphries, Lewis
Hunsucker, Carson
Hunt, Charles R.
Hunt, Clifford R.
Hunt, Irwin
Hunt, Van D.
Hunter, Roy
Hunter, Sylvester D.
Hurst, Ora S.
Hutchens, Charles R.
Hutchens, Clifford
Hutchens, Albertus
Hutchinson, John
Huxhold, Orville M.
Hyer, Harvey B.

I

Ice, Howard
Ice, William
Ice, Benjamin
Imes, George H.
Ingersoll, Robert R.
Inlow, Walter T.
Ireland, Albert
Ireland, Charles
Ireland, G. C.
Irelan, Homer B.
Iorns, Clifford
Irving, Donald F.
Irwin, Clarence L.
Irwin, Eldren
Iseley, Arthur S.
Iseley, Homer N.
Isom, James

J

Jack, Daniel
Jack, Roy
Jackson, Albert
Jackson, Frank
Jackson, Henry
Jackson, Melvin W.
Jackson, Ralph A.
Jackson, Thurl
Jackson, William P.
James, Attilla
James, Horace
Jamison, Walter L.
Janney, Floyd
Janney, George
Jarrett, Ernest E.
Jasser, Philip
Jefferson, Treaton
Jenkerson, Estel
Jenkins, Charles R.
Jetmore, Montrose
Jester, Ernest
Jester, Conley
Jetmore, John A.
Jester, Floyd
Jellison, Charles L.
Jenkins, Forest
Jenkins, Harry M.
Jenkins, Walter J.
Jenkinson, Henry W.
Jerome, Glen
Jerome, Harry E.
Jerome, Neal F.
Jinkins, Forest
Jinkinson, Harry E.
John, Paul
Johnson, A. H.
Johnson, A. J.
Johnson, Abbott L.
Johnson, Amiel A.
Johnson, Arthur
Johnson, C. B.
Johnson, C. H.
Johnson, Charles L.
Johnson, Clarence
Johnson Corbett
Johnson, Delma N.
Johnson, Edgar C.
Johnson, Edward
Johnson, Fred V.
Johnson, George
Johnson, Harry
Johnson, Harry V.
Johnson, Herbert
Johnson, James F.
Johnson, Jesse E.
Johnson, Lyman M.
Johnson, Raymond L.
Johnson, Roland L.
Johnson, Thew D.
Johnson, William B.
Johnson, Wishart B.
Johnson, Melvin
Johnson, Vernon
Johnston, Herbert
Jordan, Ray
Jolliffe, Francis E.
Jones, Arthur
Jones, Ben H.
Jones, Claud G.
Jones, Charles
Jones, Clarence
Jones, Charles E.
Jones, Claude
Jones, Clifford
Jones, Delma A.
Jones, Donovan E.
Jones, Elmer
Jones, Fred W.
Jones, George
Jones, Harry L.
Jones, Harry W.
Jones, Herbert C.
Jones, James B.
Jones, Paul H.

Jones, Perry
Jones, Ray Lee
Jones, Rex
Jones, Sylvia H.
Jones, Thomas E.
Jones, William
Jordan, Charles W.
Jordan, Earl R.
Jordan, John W.
Jordan, Lewis A.
Jordan, Owanno C.
Joslin, Charles T. Jr.
Joslin, Harry
Julian, Verl
Jump, S. G.
Jump, Samuel G.

K

Kahn, Sylvan L.
Kaleher, Francis E.
Kaiser, Fred
Kappas, Pete
Kawalski, Joseph P.
Kantz, Wilbur C.
Kearns, Everett L.
Keating, John J.
Kearney, Harmon
Kern, Edward
Kern, Louis F.
Keen, D. W.
Keesaer, Clarence E.
Kettlewood, Charles
Keever, Donald L.
Kehlenbach, Ralph A.
Kellens, Harold H.
Keller, Edwin L.
Keller, John R.
Keller, Paul G.
Kelley, Eugene S.
Kelley, Paul
Kemper, Donald B.
Kennett, Claud
Kent, Robert
Keppler, Ray C.
Kergerries, Jack D.
Kerhoff, Edward
Kern, Walter W.
Kersey, Robert S.
Kerwood, Virgil
Kesot, Benjamin K.
Keys, Edward
Kidd, Vernon
Kidwell, George M.
Kidwell, Paul
Kiefer, Arthur
Kiefer, W. R.
Kiger, Edward E.
Kiger, Theodore
Kilgore, Dr. Franklin
Kimmel, Irl J.
King, Alvy L.
King, Frank
King, Peter C.
King, William F.
King, Zachariah
Kingery, Roy E.
Kinser, Sherman
Kirby, Arthur
Kirklin, Curtis D.
Kirkpatrick, I. W.
Kirkpatrick, Park E.
Kirkpatrick, William
Kizer, Clark
Kizer, Theodore
Klefeker, Paul W.
Klepfer, Raymond C.
Klepfer, Paul W.
Klugh, Ephus R.
Knapp, Erville V.
Knight, Eugene
Keplinger, C.
Kirklin, Byrl
Kirkley, Arthur H.
Kirkwood, Walter
Kitchen, Albert
Klinch, Walter E.
Knife, Henry E.
Knight, Clarence H.
Knight, Ernest
Knight, Fred
Koons, Harry B.
Knott, Garland
Knott, Melvin G.
Knotts, Jesse A.
Knox, Alfred H.
Knuckles, John B.
Knuckles, Solomon
Koons, Ben D.
Koontz, Frank T.
Kowalski, Joe Peter
Kowalski, Frank
Kowalski, John F.
Kramer, Harry A.
Krull, Oliver A.
Krull, Raymond J.
Krull, Omer
Krysinski, Vincent
Kuhns, Edward
Kuhns, Howard A.

L

LaBay, John W.
LaDuron, Jules
LaFollette, Elmer H.
Lamb, Carl A.
Lamb, Everett O.
Lamb, Harry
Lamb, Harvey
Lambert, Clarence O.
Lambert, Amos
Lambert, Glenn E.
Lambiotte, Oscar R.
Lambert, Jean A.
Lamm, Troy M.
Lanning, Homer C.
Landers, Earl H.
Landi, January
Landis, Dewey
Landon, Norman O.
Lane, Byron W.
Lang, Robert A.
Langsdon, Earl
Larkin, William C.
Larne, Amos
LaShure, Charles I.
Lathrem, James D.
Laughlin, George L.
Laven, Charles L.
Lowell, John H.
Lawrence, Jesse E.
Lawrence, Charles W.
Lawson, Russell
Leach, Cleo
Leach, Glenn
LeFavor, James

Leaka, Dale
Leake, Ira D.
Leatherman, Cameron
Leatherman, Paul T.
Leavitt, John
Lee, Chester O.
Lee, Clifford
Lee, Elmer
Lee, Joe
Lee, Marshall
Lee, Otis Don
Leeka, Grevass
Leeper, Harold
Leffler, Paul E.
Legg, Lester R.
Leffingwell, Theodore
Leonard, Edward
Leonard, William
Lee, Clifford R.
Lee, William A.
Lee, Charles S.
Leeper, N. R.
Letts, Carl W.
Lewellen, Harry
Lewellen, Ira B.
Lewellen, Joseph
Leyland, James
Lenig, Ralph A.
Lennington, John
Lennington, John R.
Leonard, Lewis
Leonard, Torrence
Lewellen, Arthur
Lewellen, Earl J.
Lewellen, Merrill E.
Lewellen, Wendell G.
Lewis, Chester B.
Lewis, George W.
Lewis, James H.
Lewis, Leonard G.
Lewis, William P.
Leyland, Alfred J.
Leyland, John
Leyland, William D.
Limbert, Earl F.
Limburner, Charles T.
Limpert, Theodore
Lindsey, Ermel
Lindsey, Lee V.
Lines, Guy H.
Linn, George F.
Linville, Carl
Linzey, Kenneth
Lipscomb, Daniel M.
Litteral, Edward S.
Little, Chris
Livengood, Melvin
Lindsey, Joseph 1.
Liston, Leroy
Linville, Lee V.
Live, Charles
Lloyd, Joseph
Logan, Frank N.
Long, Charles R.
Long, Emory H.
Long, Frank, Jr.
Long, Glenn I.
Long, Glenn
Long, L. D.
Long, Raymond
Long, Robert A.
Longfellow, Lot
Longnecker, Robert
Loomis, Herbert L.
Lopshire, Howard D.
Louck, John L.
Lounsbury, Clifford
Lovett, Clay
Lowell, Mikodyn
Lock, Edward
Locke, Henry
Lockhart, Byron
Long, C. R.
Lorand, Clarence
Love, John
Lowry, Philip
Lucas, Carl D.
Lucas, Edward L.
Lucky, Daniel
Luce, Ernest
Luce, Lawson
Lucia, Floyd B.
Ludwig, Erville
Lundberg, John F.
Lunsford, Doc
Lunsford, Max.
Lutton, William
Lyon, Clarence L.
Lykens, Charles H.
Lykins, Charles E.
Lynch, Joseph B.
Lynn, Clarence L.

Mc

McAbee, P. W.
McAllister, Raymond
McCabe, Lawrence, Jr.
McCaffrey, Charles S.
McCandless, William R.
McCandlish, Rudolph W.
McCandless, Robert
McCarty, Russell J.
McClelland, Clyde W.
McClintock, George W.
McClintock, William
McCollum, Raymond
McColm, Harry
McColm, Ralph W.
McCone, John A.
McCone, William F.
McConnaughey, Walter
McConnell, James O.
McConnell, Jesse
McCormick, Clifford
McCormick, William E.
McCormick, Thomas K.
McCord, Lewis
McCatee, Ralph
McCoy, Dallas A.
McCoy, George K.
McCoy, James T.
McCoy, Theodore J.
McCray, Clifford
McCreery, Arthur
McCreery, Clarence
McCreery, Earl
McCreery, Herman
McCurdy, Don V.
McCurdy, Ralph L.
McDonald, Carl
McDonald, James
McDonald, Walter J.
McDowell, Harry
McFadden, Paul
McGill, William
McGuigan, Frank

McGuigan, John T.
McGuire, Wolford E.
McGunegill, John W.
McGargue, Hallet S.
McIntosh, Albert
McIntosh, Robert
McIntosh, William R.
McIntyre, Jerry R.
McKee, Clyde R.
McKenna, James F.
McKew, George B.
McKibben, Ernest
McKibben, Victor
McKibben, Raymond
McKim, Oscar
McKim, Wilbur H.
McKinley, Hugh A.
McKinley, Kemper R.
McKinley, Forest R.
McKinley, Raymond
McKinley, William P.
McKenzie, William
McKim, Wilbur
McLain, Herbert E.
McGuigan, M.
McShirley, Raymond
McLain, Herbert E.
McLaughlin, Charles H.
McLaughlin, Chester, A.
McLead, Bernace N.
McLead, Leo A.
McLeland, Clyde L.
McMorries, John H.
McNaughton, Hugh C.
McNaughton, Lee
McNett, Guy F.
McNickle, Ray D.
McNeil, William
McPherson, Charles E.
McShirley, Frank
McShirley, Guy
McVicker, Paul

M

Mace, Harold E.
Mackintosh, Albert
Maddux, Horace C.
Mahoney, Francis P.
Mahoney, Hugh A.
Mahoney, John
Mahoney, Thomas J.
Maick, Adolph A.
Maier, John V.
Main, Murray
Main, William D.
Maitlen, Edward
Majors, Anderson
Mandel, Owen K.
Mann, David
Mann, Walter F.
Mann, Isaac R.
Mann, Paul
Mann, Roy W.
Manring, Eric H.
Mansfield, Fred
Mansfield, John M.
Mansfield, Oran
Mansfield, Virgil L.
Manvell, Harry R.
Maranda, Bunnah O.
Maranda, William J.
Margrave, Frank
Marker, Esta H.
Markins, Chester A.
Markle, Loren B.
Markle, Thurman B.
Markwell, Robert O.
Marlow, Clarence E.
Morrow, Ervin L.
Marsh, Carlton J.
Marsh, Leon
Marsh, Rodney
Marks, Forest
Marks, Roy
Marquell, Leroy
Marquell, Arthur
Martin, Harry M.
Marshall, Fred
Marshall, George W.
Marshall, Willie B.
Martin, Edward
Martin, Jacob R.
Martin, Ralph E.
Martin, Thomas W.
Martz, Ervin H.
Martz, Orville
Mason, Fenner W.
Mason, Lester
Massey, Farwell F.
Massey, Harry A.
Massie, Harry
Massie, William
Masters, Clinton B.
Masters, Emmet R.
Masters, Warner
Masters, Hayward
Masterson, E. D.
Mathewson, Will J.
Matlock, Clifford B.
Matthews, Raymond
Mattingly, Charles H.
Mattingly, Gurney
Mauck, Hayden B.
Max, Clarence
Maxwell, Russell
May, Ernest
Mays, Guy H.
Maynard, U. V.
Maze, Arthur S.
Maze, Clarence G.
Maylan, James H.
Maze, John E.
Mead, Francis
Mead, I. R.
Meckel, C. B.
Mendal, Lee H.
Meranda, Kenneth
Meranda, Vern
Meranda, C.
Meservy, Willard
Metts, Charles H.
Metzger, John
Medsker, Chauncey L. Jr.
Meek, Ellis B.
Meek, Wesley
Meeker, Glenn F.
Meeks, Ernest S.
Meeks, Harold K.
Meikinous, Charles H.
Menard, Ernest M.
Mendel, Owen W.
Mendenhall, Joe
Mendenhall, Omer H.
Meranda, Neil W.
Meranda, Orin K.
Meranda, William O.

Merchant, Alvert B.
Meredith, Paul O.
Meredith, Joseph T.
Merrill, David N.
Mettler, Donald R.
Metzker, Ralph G.
Metzner, Jay E.
Meyers, Bill
Meyers, Everett
Michael, Arnet
Miller, Dale
Miller, Max
Miller, Jesse C.
Miller, Earl A.
Miller, William
Mills, Charles F.
Minor, Mark
Minton, Russell
Mitchell, Ralph
Michener, Roy O.
Middleton, Glenn L.
Milburn, Joseph E.
Miller, Archie R.
Miller, Blen C.
Miller, Clarence
Miller, Clarence J.
Miller, David
Miller, David L.
Miller, Ervin E.
Miller, Harold T.
Miller, Harry M.
Miller, Herman
Miller, Horace T.
Miller, John
Miller, Leonard H.
Miller, Leslie
Miller, Ottie O.
Miller, Paul
Miller, Paul F.
Miller, Robert E.
Milligan, Harold H.
Milligan, Lester M.
Milligan, William G.
Milliken, Lester
Mills, Chester O.
Miltenberger, Mark D.
Mingle, Charles R.
Minnich, Walter B.
Minton, Hal W.
Minton, Stanley L.
Mitchell, Carl M.
Mitchell, Ernest R.
Mitchell, Homer L.
Mitchell, Howard W.
Mack, George A.
Mack, Eugene
Mock, Hayden
Mock, J. Homer
Mode, George
Moller, Anthony B.
Moore, Clifford
Moore, Roy
Moore, Charles H.
Moore, Claud E.
Moore, Ellis I.
Moore, Harry
Moore, Harry E.
Moore, Laban
Moore, Thomas B.
Moore, William E.
Morgan, Norman C.
Moller, Stephen W.
Monroe, Bruce
Montgomery, Robert T.
Moody, Clay
Moore, Ernest
Morricle, Leonard R.
Morricle, J. O.
Morris, Ed
Mowery, Earl
Molloy, William J.
Mongrain, Marion
Monhill, Lehigh W.
Montrass, Glenn
Montross, Ralph L.
Moody, Dwight C.
Moomaw, E. J.
Moorehead, Charles
Moppin, Newt
Moreland, Glenn M.
Moreland, William D.
Morrett, Herbert W.
Morgan, Durward B.
Morgan, Sam
Mornette, Frank J.
Morrical, Rex
Morris, Lee
Morris, Leslie E.
Morrison, Ercell L.
Morrison, Oscar G.
Morrison, Sam
Morrow, Harry L.
Morrow, Irvin L.
Morvilius, William M.
Mossy, Homy I.
Moylan, James H.
Murdick, Walter C.
Murray, Charles W.
Myers, Humphrey D.
Myers, Ralph R.
Muhlbach, Alfred
Muhlemen, Arthur
Mullen, Claude
Mullin, Claude
Mullen, Garrett
Mullen, Leroy
Mullen, Perry W.
Munson, Gilbert M.
Munson, Orlie F.
Murdick, Robert
Murphy, Clifford W.
Murphey, Harry
Murphy, Harry F.
Murphy, James
Murphy, James A.
Murphy, James E.
Murphy, William M.
Murray, Don P.
Murray, Herbert F.
Murray, Robert B.
Murray, Robert O.
Musice, Alex L.
Mutch, Harry
Muterspaugh, Keith
Myers, Ed
Myers, Edward R.
Myers, Herbert L.
Myers, Howard J.
Myers, Ira S.
Myers, Isaac
Myers, Ivan
Myers, O. R.
Myers, Robert H.
Myers, William G.
Myers, William R.

N

Nation, Eno
Nation, John F.
Nation, Robert
Neal, Charles H.
Neal, Vance D.
Needler, Raymond D.
Needler, Roy M.
Neely, Harold V.
Neff, Byron
Neff, Guy
Neighbors, James
Neighbors, Chris
Neiswander, Bob Mc.
Nelson, Earl H.
Nelson, Edward P.
Nelson, George
Nelson, Marion L.
Nelson, William H.
Nenstiel, Robie
Newell, John P., Jr.
Newell, William F.
Newhouse, Ralph
Newman, Harley L.
Newton, O. Ernest
Newton, Rollis R.
Niccum, Gilbert
Nicholson, Lawrence
Nichols, G. D.
Nicholas, Diamond D.
Nichols, Leonard E.
Nichols, March
Nichols, Marvin
Nichols, Yacht
Nickelson, Edward E.
Nickey, John F.
Nicklin, Lawrence E.
Nicoll, Simeon Y.
Niday, Arthur
Nillis, B. D.
Nigh, Clyde C.
Nixon, Fred
Nixon, Homer H.
Noel, Leonard D.
Noland, Leon
Norrick, Alfred G.
Norrick, Hugh R.
Norflitt, Carl
Norris, Carroll M.
Norris, Glenn
Norris, Jasper B.
Norris, Paul E.
Norris, Richard H.
Norsworthy, Douglas K.
Norsworthy, P. King
Null, Lawrence K.
Nyce, Norman S.

O

O'Connell, Chester
O'Connell, Francis
O'Connell, John L.
Odell, Norvin M.
Oderkirk, Kenneth
O'Donnell, Leroy
Ogle, William G.
Ogle, Glenn
Oland, Robert E.
Oliver, Fred
Oliver, Grover
Oliver, R. H.
Oliver, Ralph
Oliver, William
O'Meara, William F.
O'Neil, John J.
O'Neil, Michael
O'Neil, Thomas P.
O'Neill, Jerry
O'Neill, Joseph D.
Orr, C. H.
Orr, Henry S.
Orr, Oliver T.
Orr, Walter
Orr, Walter A.
Osborne, George F.
Osborne, James W.
Osborne, John C.
Osburn, Clifford L.
Osenbaugh, Orval L.
Oswald, Roderick
Overmire, Donald E.
Overmire, Wilfred J.
Owens, Hiram

P

Palmer, Earl S.
Palmer, George S.
Palubesky, Anton
Pancoast, Donald
Pancoast, William W.
Paris, Lawrence E.
Paris, Wilbur F.
Parish, John D.
Parker, Albert S.
Parker, Clarence
Parker, Ernest E.
Parker, George R.
Parker, Ralph H.
Parker, Herman L.
Parker, Herrick
Parker, Wesley
Parker, William J.
Parker, Leroy
Parker, Arthur
Parr, Clyde H.
Paris, Roy
Park, Earl D.
Parks, Everett R.
Parkinson, Brady
Parkinson, Leon
Pate, Ernest
Patty, Harley
Patterson, Bower
Patterson, Ernest
Paul, Claude M.
Paul, Willard
Payne, Edward
Payne, Elza C.
Pearson, Luther A.
Pearson, Roy
Pearson, Thomas S.
Pease, Oliver
Peck, Arthur
Peck, L.
Peck, Robert
Peck, Jesse T.
Peckinpaugh, David V.
Peele, George Ray
Peele, John H.
Pelfrey, Jacob
Pennington, Guy
Pennington, C. A.
Pence, George S.
Perry, F. O.
Perry, M. F.
Perry, Ward

Percy, Herschel P.
Perdue, Frank M.
Perdue, Howard L.
Peterman, Orville R.
Peterson, Murray D.
Pettiford, Ralph E.
Petty, Fred J.
Petty, W. J.
Pfleeger, Frank A.
Pharris, David
Phelps, Howard R.
Phillips, Jesse R.
Phipps, Charles E.
Pickard, John
Pickerill, Horace M.
Pickle, Isaac
Pickle, Roy
Pierce, Carl
Pierce, Homer H.
Pierce, Ralph V.
Pingry, Hobert L.
Pingry, Raymond
Piner, Virgil
Pittenger, Clayton
Pittenger, B. V.
Pittenger, Hubert W.
Pittenger, J. Kenneth
Pittenger, Earl C.
Pittenger, Ernest
Pittenger, Fred
Pittenger, Lewis
Pittenger, Ralph W.
Pittenger, Walter L.
Pittman, Raymond
Pogue, Daniel O.
Polling, Ira
Polson, Herman B.
Pomery, B. A.
Poorman, Chelcie D.
Pixley, Bud
Plate, William R.
Poland, Harry
Powell, Ray C.
Powers, Milo
Pope, Erville B.
Porch, Ferdinand L.
Porter, Ralph
Porter, Roy
Porter, Russell
Potter, Clyde H.
Potter, Walter L.
Potter, William S.
Potterf, Nelson C.
Potters, William
Powell, Ernest M.
Prather, Elijah
Presnal, Bernard L.
Preston, Fred
Prewitt, Charles
Privett, Floyd H.
Procter, Carl
Prouette, Jesse
Price, Jesse L.
Price, William
Prillman, Edward W.
Proctor, Charles J.
Proctor, Kenneth
Prutzman, Fred K.
Pucciarilli, Mike
Pugh, Roy
Pullen, Charles F.
Purdum, Benjamin H.
Pursel, Hoyt
Purvis, Cecil
Pyle, Lloyd L.
Pyles, Pleasant A.

Q

Qualkinbush, Oliver
Quick, Charles B.
Quick, Dr. James M.
Quire, Forest H.
Quire, Henry
Quirk, Charles B.
Quirk, John L.
Quirk, Leonard V.
Quirk, Patrick
Quirk, Robert G.
Quirk, William O.

R

Rabold, Louis H.
Racer, David C.
Radabaugh, Charles R.
Rader, Chauncey
Raisor, Bernard G.
Rafier, Everett
Rahe, Arthur
Ramsey, Carl A.
Ramsey, Charles H.
Ramsey, H. B.
Randall, Alonzo
Randall, Charles F.
Randall, E. L. Jr.
Randall, Lyn
Rappaport, Louis H.
Rarick, Carl
Rarick, John E.
Rarick, Luke
Ratcliff, Leo D.
Ratliff, James A.
Rathbun, Albert R.
Rathbun, Milo D.
Rathel, Fred
Ratican, Daniel
Ratican, Henry
Rau, Carl
Ray, Charles A.
Raymond, Harold
Raymond, Joseph A.
Raymonds, Glenn
Rea, Clarence G.
Readle, John A.
Reason, Earl F.
Reason, Ursie
Reason, William H.
Reade, David
Reamer, Claude E.
Reamer, Harry E.
Reamer, Walter E.
Rector, Samuel I.
Redding, Arthur C.
Redding, Carl D.
Redding, Clark S.
Redding, Herman C.
Redding, L.
Redding, Noel
Reddington, T. J.
Reece, Archie
Reece, Clarence
Reece, Talmage
Reed, Claude C.
Reed, Ernest H.
Reed, Frank
Reed, Fred D.

Reed, George F.
Reed, Herman E.
Reed, Hubert N.
Reed, James
Reed, John Arthur
Reed, John W.
Reed, Lewis H.
Reed, Oscar
Reed, Oscar R.
Reed, Owen
Reed, Theo. R.
Reed, Virgil D.
Reed, Wilbur
Reed, Windsor C.
Reed, Charles F.
Reed, Martin
Rees, Paul T.
Rees, Claude
Reese, Elwood
Rees, Clarence
Rees, Homer
Rees, Robert D.
Rees, William
Reese, Earle D.
Reese, Willis
Reeves, Wilbur
Reeves, Virgil D.
Rederick, Walter G.
Reikeberg, J. M.
Reno, Harry E.
Rench, O.
Rench, Ralph
Retherford, Earl F.
Retherford, Garland
Reynolds, Carl
Reynolds, Gola
Reynolds, John E.
Reynolds, Paul
Reynolds, Raymond J.
Reynolds, Mart E.
Richards, E. A.
Richardson, Paul
Rickard, Herbert
Rickert, Harley E.
Ricks, John T.
Risher, Warren C.
Rhoades, Lancelot
Rhoades, Lee H.
Rich, Joseph F.
Richard, Dooley
Richards, Earl G.
Richards, Ralph R.
Richards, Royal H.
Richardson, Frank
Richardson, George
Richardson, Ralph W.
Richey, Howard S.
Richey, Max
Richmond, Dooley
Richmond, William
Rickard, Herbert E.
Ricks, Alonzo
Ricks, Raymond E.
Rierdan, David T.
Riff, Horace
Riggin, Clarence S.
Riggin, Claude F.
Riley, Edward R.
Riley, Walter J.
Rinker, Walter L.
Rinker, Alva L.
Risher, Clifford
Rittenhouse, Earl W.
Rittenhouse, O. T.
Robbins, Emory Leo
Robbins, Harry
Robertson, Romell E.
Robey, Bradley
Robinson, Dr. Mitchell
Robinson, Robert
Rogers, Andy A.
Romers, Henry J.
Rommeiths, Gustave
Root, Claude P.
Rose, Frederick D.
Rose, Robert E.
Roseberry, Orville
Rosenbaum, Lewis G.
Rosenthal, Albert R.
Ross, Ralph Mc.
Ross, Raymond
Ross, Russell C.
Rossin, Jack I.
Rowlett, Charles E.
Roberts, Ralph W.
Robertson, L.
Robinson, Don M.
Robinson, John L.
Robinson, Michael
Roby, William O.
Roderick, Harry
Rodgers, Chester A.
Rodgers, Hollis D.
Ross, Charles H.
Ross, Henry O.
Roth, Seth L.
Rozelle, Zachariah A.
Rozelle, William M.
Russell, Ben H.
Ruble, Fred G.
Ruble, John R.
Ruede, Clarence
Ruede, Irvin T.
Runyon, Catheanas
Rush, William
Russell, Carl
Russell, George
Russell, Timothy L.
Rutledge, Oscar C.
Ryan, Don W.
Ryan, John W.
Rydenbark, James A.
Ryman, Wilbur

S

Saffell, Thomas
Saffer, Lloyd G.
Sailers, Luther
Sampson, Archer M.
Sampson, Frederick W.
Sampson, George W.
Samuels, Charles G.
Sanders, Frank
Sanders, Ora H.
Sanders, Thomas K.
Sanders, Earl
Sanders, Francis H.
Sandoe, Otis L.
Sargent, Jesse
Saunders, Albert A.
Sargent, William S.
Satterfield, Walter
Saunders, Frank
Saunders, Leon
Sayer, Hobart W.
Sayer, Homer

Sayford, March
Schafer, Max Reed
Schenck, Ebert R.
Schesky, Casimir F.
Schlenker, Everett A.
Schneider, Leslie A.
Schneider, Robert A.
Schnitt, William J.
Schock, Alvan R.
Schoonover, Howard R.
Schottkowski, Tony
Schrader, Stanley
Schram, Frank E.
Schuchter, Albert G.
Scudder, Harry Carl
Schuler, David M.
Schull, Hubert E.
Schultz, J. W.
Schwartzkopf, Martin
Schwer, Edward
Schaeffer, Edward F.
Shockley, William
Schlenker, Vesper
Scull, John
Scott, Charles E.
Scott, Everett M.
Scott, Loring
Scott, Clyde
Scott, James S.
Scott, Walter B.
Scudder, Harry C.
Search, Clarence H.
Searle, Clifton A.
Searle, Marshall H.
Sears, Charles W.
Sears, Hersie
Sears, Paul E.
Sears, Robert B.
Sebrell, Clayton
Secrest, George D.
Secrest, Walter
Secrest, Walter C.
Seeds, Rollin
Seeds, Ronald V.
Sellers, Harry E.
Sellers, Reginald G.
Seiloff, Julius R.
Selsor, Guy B.
Senter, Jesse L.
Setter, George C.
Settle, Clarence L.
Shoe, Frank E.
Shafer, Amos
Shafer, George M.
Shafer, Homer
Shafer, Emil
Shafer, Marion A.
Shafer, Max R.
Shaffer, Cecil B.
Shaffer, Everett R.
Shaffer, Orville R.
Shanahan, Thomas E.
Shanks, Cassius
Sharp, Herbert
Shaughnessey, John P.
Shaver, Harold H.
Shanan, Edward
Shaw, Ernest
Shaw, Fred
Shaw, John
Shaw, James
Shaw, Patrick
Shea, Frank E
Shea, John H.
Sherwood, Raymond
Sheets, David
Sheller, Howard C.
Sheller, R.
Shelton, Gus M.
Shelton, Guy M.
Shepherd, J. Russell
Sheridan, Charles J.
Sheridan, Hugh F.
Sheridan, Philip
Sherwood, Ralph D.
Sheward, Aubrey C.
Sheward, Don U.
Shewmaker, Joseph H.
Shewmaker, Robert F.
Shields, Bruce
Shields, Lewis F.
Shields, John W.
Shields, Tipton
Shimer, Fred O.
Shimer, Forrest
Shimer, Paul
Shimer, Samuel
Shimer, Wilbur
Shipley, Glenn N.
Shires, Brink B.
Shirey, James W.
Shirk, Franklin E.
Shively, Ernest
Shirey, James N.
Shock, Frank
Shockley, Marion I.
Shoemaker, Harold H.
Shoemaker, Kirby C.
Shoemaker, Ray E.
Shonfield, Rudolph R.
Shook, Perry
Short, Berchall M.
Short, Russell R.
Shover, Maurice W.
Shrack, Rufus O.
Shreves, Benjamin F.
Shroyer, Charles
Shroyer, Maurice W.
Shroyer, Raymond
Shroyer, Russell H.
Shroyer, Montgomery
Shull, Oliver
Schultz, Fred
Shull, Homer
Silverberg, Shelton
Silvers, Honor R.
Simason, Alva
Simason, Bert A.
Simmons, Floyd
Simms, Jesse M.
Simos, Nick
Sims, Jesse
Simeon, Virgil
Sipe, Dean F.
Sipe, Ralph L.
Sipe, Raymond C.
Sites, Albert E.
Skeen, David W.
Skeen, Otho F.
Skeeters, John V.
Skefalides, Nick C.
Skinner, Edward L.
Slaid, Michael F.
Slane, John J.
Slane, Michael F.
Slane, Peter J.
Slate, Curtis

Slatery, Walter B.
Slicho Vladimir J.
Slider, Walter A.
Slinger, Harry A.
Sloniker, Cecil
Sloniker, Emerson
Sloniker, Lawrence E.
Slone, Harry
Small, Russell
Smenners, Herbert
Smith, Alfred
Smith, Alvin J.
Smith, Archie
Smith, Burnice R.
Smith, Calvin
Smith, Charles
Smith, C. K.
Smith, Clarence E.
Smith, Clifford W.
Smith, D. B.
Smith, E. F.
Smith, Earl F.
Smith, Earl P.
Smith, Ernest
Smith, Ersil E.
Smith, Farrell
Smith, Firman R.
Smith, Fred
Smith, Freeman E.
Smith, Gregg
Smith, Harold
Smith, Henry C.
Smith, Homer J.
Smith, Howard
Smith, Howard D.
Smith, Howard I.
Smith, James L.
Smith, Jesse
Smith, John C.
Smith, John W.
Smith Joseph
Smith, Joseph L.
Smith, Karrol F.
Smith, Lester J.
Smith, Luther C.
Smith, Mark
Smith, Merrill M.
Smith, O.
Smith, Oscar
Smith, Paul
Smith, Robert
Smith, Spurgeon H.
Smith, Virgil
Smith, Walter
Smith, William
Smith, Willis A.
Smothers, Eugene
Snider, Glen D.
Snider, Leo D.
Snively, Ernest
Snodgrass, Hainsel F.
Snodgrass, Joseph H.
Snodgrass, Lawrence
Snodgrass, Virgil
Snyder, Don E.
Snyder, Irvin E.
Snyder, Ralph O.
Socin, Roy C.
Sommers, Kenneth E.
Sommerfield, Russell
Sowar, Francis L.
Sowar, Leonard S.
Sowars, Claude C.
Sowers, Ray V.
Sowers, James L.
Spaulding, Albert D.
Spaulding, Arthur
Spealman, Thomas I.
Spencer, Earl G.
Spencer, Ralph S.
Spencer, Everett T.
Spornhauer, Ferdinand
Spornhauer, George A.
Springer, John P.
Spuller, Lawrence W.
Spurgeon, Wiley W.
Springer, Harry
Stader, M. R.
Stader, Orville
Stafford, Paul
Staggs, Clifford
Stanley, Estin
Stanton, C. E.
Stafford, Elbert L.
Stafford, John H.
Stafford, Ray
Stafford, Virgil C.
Staggs, Charles E.
Staggs, Clifton J.
Staggs, Ralph L.
Stahan, Ralph P.
Stanley, Homer T.
Stanley, Joseph C.
Stanley, Lewis G.
Stanley, Maurice R.
Stanton, Homer L.
Stanton, Melvin
Starbuck, Ora M.
Starr, John B.
Stauf, Fred L.
Stautamoyer, Eber
Steck, James L.
Steed, Jesse
Steed, Russell
Steiner, Francis W.
Steiner, Michael
Steiner, Thomas D.
Stephens, Edward R.
Stephenson, Avon V.
Stephenson, Edward A.
Stephenson, Francis M.
Stetham, Homer
Stetter, G. C.
Stevens, Edward A.
Steward, Jack S.
Stewart, A.
Stewart, Albert L.
Stewart, Gilbert E.
Stewart, James N.
Stewart, Lester
Stewart, Louis
Stewart, Marion
Stewart, Marion G.
Stiffler, Claude
Stiles, Edward M.
Stillwagon, Marshall E.
Stillwell, Al
Stillwell, Charles
Stingley, Harry
Stipp, Hershel V.
St. John, Paul M.
Stoker, Harry
Stone, Harry B.
Stoneburner, William
Stoner, Robert W.
Storey, Charles A.
Storms, William

Stout, Bruce Leon
Stout, Charles D.
Stout, Edgar
Stout, Ethel
Stout, Gray
Stout, Guy Otis
Stout, John
Stout, Lloyd L.
Stout, William C.
Stowell, Roland L.
Stradling, Allen V.
Stradling, Robert G.
Strahan, Ralph P.
Stringer, Rudie S.
Strohm, Fred Mc.
Strohm, Harry W.
Strohm,Herbert H.
Stroud, Hugh
Stubbs, Paule B.
Studebaker, Samuel
Studebaker, William H.
Stump, Harold
Sturgeon, Lea A.
Sullivan, John
Sullivan, Orville
Sulteen, Ira
Summerfield, Russell
Summers, George
Summers, James
Summers, Lloyd
Summers, Roland S.
Sunlin, Joseph J.
Supinger, Curney
Supinger, John A.
Sutton, Conner
Sutton, Robert W.
Sutton, William A.
Swanger, Merl
Swank, Fred
Swank, Roy M.
Swartz, Ray I.
Swartzy, Harry
Sweany, Ernest
Sweany, Paul
Swearingen, Benjamin
Swearingen, Herbert R.
Swearingen, Glen L.
Sweet, Charles W.
Sweet, Marcia
Swhier, Russell
Swigert, Burton
Swigert, Cecil
Swingley, Homer R.
Swingley, Walter
Sylvester, Fred
Sylvester, Leon B.
Swoverland, Clinton R.

T

Tartar, Tobie
Tate, Brack F.
Tate, Earl H.
Tate, Ed
Taylor, Charlie
Taylor, Earl E.
Taylor, Edward
Taylor, Glen
Taylor, Guy W.
Taylor, Harold V.
Taylor, Harley E.
Taylor, Harry
Taylor, Harry Lee
Taylor, Henry
Taylor, Henry L.
Taylor, John G.
Taylor, Oscar Z.
Taylor, Roll G.
Taylor, Ureng
Taylor, Vernon L.
Taylor, William C.
Taylor, William M.
Taylor, William A.
Teach, Elmer L.
Teal, William
Teal, August, Jr.
Theodore, Timothy
Terrell, Lenon
Terrell, William
Terry, Alonzo
Terry, Jesse E.
Tharp, William
Thomas, C. R.
Thomas, Clinton
Thomas, Ed
Thomas, Grant
Thomas, Harry W.
Thomas, Herschel L.
Thomas, Max B.
Thomas, Oliver
Thomas, Parker
Thomas, Ralph D.
Thomas, William M.
Thomas, William R.
Thomas, Willis
Thompson, Bennie
Thompson, Blaine E.
Thompson, Dallas
Thompson, Davis J.
Thompson, Francis E.
Thompson, Herbert
Thompson, Macy G.
Thompson, Milton W.
Thompson, Paul R.
Thompson, Robert A.
Thompson, William E.
Thornbro, Edward J.
Thornburg, Claude C.
Thornburg, Earl
Thornburg, Edward J.
Thornburg, Harry
Thornburg, Joseph
Thornburg, Joseph
Thornburg, Oliver F.
Thornburg, Roderick W.
Thornburg, Ruby
Thorpe, Rufus
Throckmorton, Clarence
Tittle, Charis
Toll, Arthur H.
Toll, El. Leon
Toll, Frank N.
Toll, John M.
Toll, Leon
Toll, Roy B.
Toomay, William L.
Tomlinson, Leonard D.
Torrence, Leonard
Totten, Calvin
Townsend, Jesse H.
Traub, Joseph H.
Traux, Henry L.
Traynor, Delbert
Treasure, Clyde A.
Trego, Earl M.
Trego, Ralph M.
Trout, Ralph D.

Troxler, Shad
Tucker, Charles W.
Tucker, George
Tucker, O. Arnold
Tucker, Thomas
Tucker, William
Tuhey, Earl
Tuhey, H. Arthur
Turner, Burchie M.
Turner, Byron D.
Turner, Charles
Turner, Charles E.
Turner, Clarence G.
Turner, George C.
Turner, Herbert L.
Turner, Herman L.
Turner, Homer D.
Turner, Isaac H.
Turner, Robert C.
Turner, William C.
Tuthill, George E.
Tuttle, Charles
Tuttill, Chase
Tuttle, Clifford
Tuttle, Gilbert
Tuttle, Harvey L.
Tuttle, Howard
Tuttle, Karl K.
Tuttle, Otto B.
Tuttle, Roy
Tuttle, Virgil
Tuttle, William R.
Tuhey, Raymond C.
Tyler, C. Melvin

U

Ullom, Gerald W.
Ulmer, Clarence
Ulmer, Harry
Ulmer, Ira
Ulrich, Raymond
Underwood, Charles
Urton, Arthur L.
Utsler, Paul L.

V

Vainos, Lam
Van Buskirk, Elmer
Van Buskirk, Gola E.
Van Camp, Edward N.
Vandagriff, Ray J.
Vanlandingham, Fredk.
Van Matre, Erville
Van Matre, Herbert A.
Van Natter, Francis M.
Van Natter, George M.
Vance, Jerry V.
Vance, Kenneth
Vandenlase, Albert
Vanlandingham, G. R.
Van Scoy, Clinton
Van Winkle, Edward M.
Vasbinder, Earl
Vaughn, Clyde E.
Vaughn, William H.
Vaughn, William
Vatet, Eugene R., Jr.
Venable, Hershel
Venable, Martin
Verable, C. D.
Vernon, Web O.
Vice, Harold
Vilis, John
Vineyard, James R.
Vineyard, L. H.
Vinning, William Mc
Vinson, James C.
Vlaskamp, Fred J.
Vlaskamp, Robert A.
Vinson, Carl
Vogt, E. C.
Voisard, Raymond
Vorhees, John W.
Vorhess, Rudelph E.
Voorhees, Ernest
Voyles, Cleveland S.

W

Wable, Dallas R.
Wade, Charles W.
Wagoner, Clarence A.
Wagoner, Fred R.
Wagoner, Sylvester F.
Wagoner, William M.
Waite, Richard M.
Walden, Edgar A.
Waldo, Lloyd G.
Waldo, Ralph E.
Waldron, George H.
Wake, John
Walburn, S. S.
Wallace, Dewey
Walk, William R.
Walker, Johnston B.
Walker, William W.
Wallace, Charles A.
Wallace, Edward R.
Wallace, Jasper D.
Waller, Ralph
Walling, James L.
Walmer, Victor G.
Walsh, James
Walsh, James F.
Walter, Vallie
Walters, Alfred J.
Walters, Byde R.
Walters, Raymond R.
Wampler, Ernest H.
Warner, Chester
Warner, Miles
Warner, R. Miles
Warpel, Herman
Warrell, A. Dewey
Warrell, Virgil Mc.
Warren, Archie F.
Warren, Forrest
Warren, Glenn F.
Washington, Frank S.
Washum, Perry
Wasson, Fred R.
Waters, Wilson
Waters, Benjamin
Waters, Lawrence
Watkins, Elwood
Watkins, James E.
Watson, Cassel D.
Watson, Ellis E.
Watson, Forrest
Watson, Homer
Watson, Luther
Way, Myron Lee
Waymire, Forrest M.
Wean, Chester A.
Weaver, Elbert K.
Weaver, Harry

Weaver, John G.
Weaver, Robie R.
Webb, Samuel
Wedmore, Dave
Wedmore, Horace
Weidman, George E.
Weir, Charles W.
Weirbach, Charles W.
Weisse, John
Welch, James
Welch, O.
Welch, Peter C.
Welch, William H.
Wellbrook, Fred
Wellinger, Clyde
Wertz, William F.
Wesley, Rod J.
West, Elmer
West, Elden
West, Merril L.
West, Ralph
West, William H.
Westervelt, Bruce
Westervelt, Orville
Westervelt, Perry O.
Wetmore, Horace M.
Wayland, Rudolph B.
Wheatley, Frederick
Wheeler, Austin R.
Wheeler, Samuel C.
White, Clarence
White, Emory, Jr.
White, Felix
Whitehead, Fred N.
Whitehead, Joseph
Whitehead, Max L.
Whitehead, Robert M.
White, Herschel
White, William Merl
White, Mollie
White, William
Whitehouse, John
Whitemack, Ray
Whiteman, Herbert M.
Whitenack, Ray
Whitney, Earl
Whitney, Otto E.
Whitt, Mason Conley
Wicks, Walter Ray
Wiesenauer, Leo
Wiggs, Ernest B.
Wiggs, Henry W.
Widley, Carl
Wild, Everett E.
Wiley, Harry C.
Wiley, Harvey
Wiley, Marion F.
Wilhelm, Roy
Wilhoit, Leland
Wilkins, Will H.
Willott, Rexford L.
William, Ray M.
Williams, Charles
Williams, Charles C.
Williams, Charles D.
Williams, Clayton
Williams, Elmer
Williams, Eugene F.
Williams, Francis H.
Williams, Frank
Williams, Fred
Williams, Harry H.
Williams, James F.
Williams, Lewis
Williams, Leon A.
Williams, Lyle H.
Williams, Mark O.
Williams, Marshall L.
Williams, Milton
Williams, Ralph
Williams, Ralph H.
Williams, Ray M.
Williams, Thomas J.
Williams, Valjean F.
Williams, Walter H.
Williams, Walter W.
Williamson, Brian
Williamson, Buford
Williamson, Emmet J.
Williamson, Ervil
Williamson, Frank U.
Williamson, Fred T.
Williamson Henry S.
Williamson, Leonard D.
Williamson, Ray M.
Williamson, S. Buford
Williamson, S. E.
Willis, Ralph S.
Willis, Randolph
Willis Vernon
Williston, Dudley
Wills, Dewey C.
Wills, Lewis E.
Wilmoth, Luke
Wilson, Austin
Wilson, Bert
Wilson, Clyde M.
Wilson, Fred
Wilson, Harley C.
Wilson, Harry E.
Wilson, Hobart L.
Wilson, James
Wilson, James M.
Wilson, James R.
Wilson, James W.
Wilson, Leonard D.
Wilson, Leroy
Wilson, Robert L.
Wilson, Robert R.
Wilson, Victor E.
Wilson, Walter
Wilson, William D.
Wilson, William H.
Wingate, Claude E.
Wingate, Glenwood
Wingate, Wilfred W.
Wingfield, Isaac
Winkle, Peter
Wise, Charles
Wise, James T.
Wise, John K.
Wissell, Fred N.
Witt, Homer
Witt, John H.
Witt, Thad
Wolf, Earl M.
Wolfe, H. E.
Wolfe, Hobart H.
Wolfe, Hugh
Wolff, Morris
Woldridge, Henry
Wolverton, Elverson
Wood, Clarence G.
Wood, Corbett C.
Wood, Hershel
Wood, Jess C.
Wood, Jesse P.

Woodley, Carl
Woolridge, Henry
Workman, Carl F.
Workman, George G.
Worl, Joseph T.
Worrals, John H.
Worrel, Frank E.
Worrel, Frank P.
Worrel, Homer
Worls, David W.
Wrade, Leon N.
Wray, Bertie A.
Wright, Clarence A.
Wright, Claude A.
Wright, Ernest M.
Wright, Harry Lee
Wright, John G.
Wright, Lester
Wright, Milton E.
Wright, Raymond
Wright, Stewart
Wright, William M.
Wright, William W.
Wrightsman, Wilbur
Wulff, Henry
Wyckoff, Clyde
Wyckoff, Isaac C.

Y

Yarbaugh, Elmer
Yates, John
Yingling, Charles R.
Yingling, Kirby
Yingst, Ivan L.
Yonts, Edgar
York, Milo C.
Yoss, Anatole F.
Yost, Roy
Younce, Harrison
Younce, Oscar
Younce, Stephen
Young, Floyd H.
Young, Frank
Young, Halleck F.
Young, Joseph
Young, Luther R.
Young, Ralph M.
Young, Steve
Young, Ward
Younger, Floyd
Youngkin, George J.
Yount, Charles H.
Yount, O.
Younts, Edgar

Z

Zehner, Palmer
Zimmerman, H. J.
Zoll, Frankie E.
Zoll, Glenn R.

CHAPTER XX

Sidelights On Local History

Local participation in the state-wide celebration of Indiana's centennial in 1916 was quite general and the spirit of regard for "the days of old" thus stimulated was productive of a demonstration at the county seat that attracted much attention. This local celebration of the centennial was carried on at Muncie during the week of June 4, 1916, and was attended by many attractive and impressive features, including an industrial exhibit of "made-and-sold-in-Muncie" products and a pageant illustrative of the historical, social and industrial progress and development of the community. This pageant was participated in by more than 3,000 persons and required more than an hour to pass a given point. Newspaper accounts of the event say that the pageant was witnessed by more than 50,000 persons, and was "the greatest demonstration of the kind ever attempted heretofore."

The days of Indian occupancy were portrayed in the pageant by representatives of the thirteen councils of the Improved Order of Red Men in Delaware county, and down from the Revolutionary period to the present typical incidents were portrayed in fitting and in some instances quite spectacular fashion. Ox teams, log cabins on floats, "prairie schooners" and other emblems of the pioneer period gave an interesting historical perspective to the pageantry quite informative to those of the younger generation who had not given much thought heretofore to such things. The collection and display of numerous relics of pioneer days formed one of the most interesting and informative features of the week. The *Star* printed a collection of portraits of persons prominent in the earlier life of the community, including those of Goldsmith Gilbert, the founder of the town of Muncie, and his daughter, Mrs. Mary Jane (Gilbert) Andrews-Edmunds, the first white person born on the site of old Muncietown, who spent all her life here, living to be near eighty years of age. Other portraits of pioneers of this group were those of Thomas S. Neely, Dr. Samuel P. Anthony, Jacob H. Wysor, Thomas Kirby, William N. Jackson,

Arthur Patterson, Adam Wolfe, C. M. Franklin, Minus Turner, Charles F. Willard, Oliver H. Smith, N. F. Ethell, John Jack, Samuel Cecil, Dr. S. O. Budd, Dr. General William Harrison Kemper, Susan Talbott Jack, Salome Langdon, Cynthia Turner, Mary E. Streeter and Juliet S. Riley, a most valuable contribution to the spirit of the occasion as well as to many a carefully kept scrap book in the community.

The newspapers also carried much interesting matter of a historical and reminiscent character during the week and there was a decided revival of historical interest throughout the county. One of the most engaging exhibits of all was the replica of a log-cabin, arranged and equipped by the Mary-Martha Club, with details of surroundings and interior faithfully worked out so as to portray for the information of the present generation something of the manner and style of living of the pioneers. The exhibition of relics of pioneer domestic equipment here was quit complete and provided a picture of great value to the school children of the community. The week was made the occasion of a general "home-coming," a sort of a "back-homers' week," and was beneficial in many ways.

A PAGEANT FOR DELAWARE COUNTY'S CENTENNIAL

The interest of those who are concerned in matters historical hereabout in relation to the coming celebration of Delaware county's centennial in 1927 was gently stimulated in the spring of 1923 by the contribution of the text of a pageant written by Francis Marion Van-Natter, formerly of this county, now a resident of Washington, D. C., dealing with events in this county from the days of Indian occupancy to the present, and which is regarded as appropriate for stage presentation in connection with the proposed centennial ceremonies.

Mr. Van Natter's pageant (copyrighted 1923) is addressed to Muncie and is dedicated to the children of Muncie, with the expression of a hope that "if this pageant succeeds in instilling a greater love for home, greater respect for community, and greater patriotism for country, the purpose I set out to attain will have been accomplished." Mr. Van Natter's initial direction in connection with his pageant has it that "this manuscript . . . is to remain forever the property of the Muncie Public Library and under no circumstances is it ever to be removed."

The Muncie pageant consists of thirteen episodes, beginning with the arrival of the Munsees at their new hunting grounds on White river following their dispersal from the Ohio country and closing with the armistice following the World war. Other episodes have to do

with incidents connected with the days of Indian occupancy, the old "torture post," the Moravian mission, the War of 1812, the coming of Goldsmith Gilbert and other pioneers, the Civil war, reconstruction days, the coming of the first automobile and the World war. It is understood that plans already are under way looking to the proper presentation of this pageant during the coming celebration of the county's centennial in 1927.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE CENSUS

In common with practically all sections of Indiana and of the Mid-west country generally, Delaware county has lost in population, so far as its rural townships are concerned, during the past twenty years, there being but one township (Center, in which the city of Muncie is located) that shows a gain according to the figures of the census of 1920. The peak of rural population was reached in this county in 1900 and since then has been gradually decreasing. Larger farms and the simplication of farm methods, with the resultant decline in the demand for manpower on the farm, are the chief factors in this decrease of rural population. The call of the cities has had its way. During the past twenty years Center township, including the city of Muncie, has gained more than 10,000 in population. All other townships show a decline. The growth of Muncie, however, has served to raise the county average, so that despite the considerable loss in the rural townships the county has made a gain of about 7,000 in population during that period. In 1900 the county's population was 49,624; in 1910, 51,414; 1920, 56,377. Here are the figures, itemized by townships:

Townships	1920	1910	1900
Center, including Muncie	39,069	32,195	28,537
Delaware, including Albany	2,321	2,354	3,203
Hamilton	1,144	1,263	1,307
Harrison	1,539	1,782	1,643
Liberty, including Selma	1,567	1,738	1,643
Monroe	1,358	1,419	1,596
Mt. Pleasant, including Yorktown	2,187	2,483	2,367
Niles	769	870	1,032
Perry	949	1,070	1,119
Salem	1,689	1,804	1,888
Union, including Eaton	2,177	2,505	2,822
Washington, including Gaston	1,608	1,931	2,005

DEVASTATING EFFECT OF CYCLONE THAT SWEPT OAKVILLE IN 1884.

IN THE CYCLONE AREA, OAKVILLE, 1884.

Out of this total population of the county in 1920, there were 28,695 males and 27,682 females. Foreign born whites, 956; negroes, 2,103. Dwellings, 13,749; families, 14,694. Muncie in 1910 had a population of 24,005; 1920, 36,524, of which 18,557 were males and 17,967 females. Foreign born whites, 820; negroes, 2,054. Dwellings, 8,645; families, 9,529.

The census of 1880, marking the beginning of the period of "modern" development hereabout, gave to Delaware county a population of 22,965, distributed as follows: Muncie, 5,208; Center township, outside Muncie, 1,454; Delaware township, 1,351; Hamilton, 1,257; Harrison, 1,787; Liberty, 1,649; Monroe, 1,435; Mt. Pleasant, 1,986; Niles, 1,155; Perry, 1,196; Salem, 1,592; Union, 1,408; Washington, 1,487.

In 1830, the first census date following the erection of Delaware county, the county had a population of 2,372. Ten years later (1840) this had risen to 8,840, a gain of 6,468. In 1850 the census gave the county a population of 10,833, a gain of 1,993; 1860, 15,753, a gain of 4,870; 1870, 19,030, a gain of 3,377. The gain during the next decade (1880) was 3,935. The census of 1890, following the opening of the natural gas field here, gave the county a population of 30,131, a gain during the decennial period of 7,166. During the next decennial period (1890-1900) there was a big leap, the census for the latter year revealing an increase of 19,493. Then came a period of pause, the next census (1910) showing an increase of but 1,790. The increase in the population during the past decennial period (1910-1920) was 4,963. The loss to the rural sections of the county during this period is revealed by the fact that though the gain to the county as a whole was but 4,963 the gain in population to the city of Muncie during that same period was no less than 12,519. The comparatively slight gain in population of some of the townships of the county since the time that may be regarded as the pioneer period, a point which is interesting for comparative purposes, is revealed in the following census table covering the county by townships up to the year 1880, the latter year's figures having been set out above:

Townships	1870	1860	1850
City of Muncie	2,992	1,782	666
Center township (outside Muncie)	1,383	1,077	531
Delaware township	1,210	1,071	934
Hamilton	1,129	851	462
Harrison	1,400	1,143	798
Liberty	1,639	1,525	1,171

Townships	1870	1860	1850
Monroe	1,247	1,189	720
Mt. Pleasant	1,880	1,375	924
Niles	1,140	1,170	924
Perry	1,163	1,144	1,091
Salem	1,413	1,286	843
Union	1,244	1,064	1,012
Washington	1,190	1,076	757

For comparative purposes it is interesting to recall that the census of 1850 gave Muncie a population of 666; Anderson, 383; Marion, 703; Newcastle, 666; Winchester, 532; Hartford City, 250. Portland, the other neighboring county town, then known as Jay Court House, is not found in the report covering that decade, it not yet having attained a place among the towns in the country that had risen to a population of 100 and over. Pennville, formerly known as Camden, was at that time the chief commercial center of Jay county and had a population of 300. Indianapolis at that time had a population of 8,091.

IN THE DAYS OF "BOUND" BOYS AND GIRLS

The custom which prevailed under legal sanction in Indiana in a generation now past of binding children out to service by formal indenture, a practice which perhaps sometimes resulted happily for the "bound" boy or girl, but which more often, no doubt, resulted quite to the contrary, is recalled by looking through the time-stained book of "Indentures" on file in the office of the recorder of Delaware county. The first entry in this book was made in 1838 and the last in 1892, the record carrying formal copies of numerous such indentures recorded to give them legal force and effect, these indentures binding the children thus involved to a form of servitude that happily was made so obnoxious by a recital of the evils of the system in Edward Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster" and other such tales of the period as to secure a repeal of the indenture law in this state. The first entry in this book of indentures in Delaware county is as follows:

"This indenture, made this 10th day of August, 1838, between George Turner and Samuel Heaton, overseers of the poor of Monroe township, in Delaware county, Indiana, of the first part, and John Gipson, of the county and state aforesaid, of the second part, witnesseth that the said overseers of the poor doth bind out William

Thornburgh, male minor of the age of five years old the 22d day of September next, until he is twenty-one years of age; the said William Thornburgh is to serve and obey the said John Gipson in all his lawful commands, and the said John Gipson on his part doth agree to furnish the said William Thornburgh on good holesome provision in helth and in sickness and good common clothing, and is to give the said William Thornburgh two years schooling, eighteen months between the ages of eight and eighteen, and the balance of the two years after that he is eighteen; moreover, the said John Gipson doth further agree to give the said William Thornburgh a good freedom suit and a mare or gelden between the age of two and five years old, when the said William Thornburgh is of lawful age, towit, twenty-one years of old; the hors or mare is to be worth $50. In witness whereof the said George Turner and Samuel Heaton, overseers of the poor, of the first part, and John Gipson, of the second part, have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written. Signed, sealed in the presents of Valentine Gipson, William (his mark) Gipson." John Gipson, whose signature follows that of Turner and Heaton, also signs by mark. Patrick Justice then was recorder of Delaware county and his notation has it, "fees paid."

On that same day indentures were recorded binding Charlotte Thornburgh to Henry Taylor (who also signs by mark) and Lot Thornburgh to William Brown. In the case of Charlotte, then aged thirteen years, Taylor binds himself to give her "six months schooling, also a good cow and calf and a common good bed and bedding at the time that she becomes of age, towit, eighteen years old." The boy Lot, then fifteen years of age, "is to faithfully serve and obey the said Brown in all his lawful commands." On his part Brown obligates himself to send the boy to school for nine months and "the said Brown doth bind himself to larn said Thornburgh to mold and lay up brick as far as the said Brown's own knowledge." The next indenture is dated December 11, 1838, apprenticing Charles Clemmons, "a poor boy aged six years and three months," to Abner Wolverton of Delaware township. There are two books of records of indentures, the second opening in February, 1866. Through the remainder of the '60s there are numerous indentures recorded, and quite a number during the '70s. During the '80s there are five. The last indenture bears date of February 6, 1892.

It is apparent that these "bound" boys did not always "stay put," as will be observed in the following advertisement found in the Muncie *Journal* of May 22, 1847: "One Cent Reward! Ran away from

the subscriber in February last, Aaron R. Davis, an indented apprentice to the Farming Business, aged 15 years. All persons are forewarned from trusting or harboring him on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of his contracting. The above reward, and no thanks, will be given to any person who will deliver said boy to me at my house. Henry Shafer." Those were "the good old days."

IN THE DAYS OF CALIFORNIA GOLD EXCITEMENT

In the review of the David Gharky diary presented elsewhere in this volume there is a terse entry as of October 1, 1849, simply stating that "Californians started." A prior entry, as of July 13 of that year, the same month in which a fresh outbreak of cholera was causing consternation in the community, points out that "California fever supersedes cholera." Evidently Delaware county was becoming greatly interested in the thrilling news of the discovery of gold in paying quantities in California and many were preparing to make the venture over the overland trail. In the Frederick E. Putnam diary, mentioned elsewhere, the entry as of that fateful October 1 has it that "J. H. Wysor, J. H. Jamison, Theophilus E. Burt, Stephen Hamilton, Sr., Arch Hamilton and company, including Thompson Walling, David B. Dowden, Samuel Martin and others, left for California." Names of other Delaware county men mentioned in other annals as having taken the California trip in quest of gold include those of Elisha Spear, Doctor Hathaway, James L. Russey, Charles McLaughlin, Samuel Martin, Crockett Ribble, Thomas R. Points, Charles Carter, William Adsit, Samuel Peck, Daniel Dilley, Doctor Davis, Reason Imes, James Hinton, John Sherry, George Carter, Thomas Beird, Peter Shideler, Benjamin Lewis, Wesley Carroll, Isaac Ferguson, William Green and another of the name of Woods who was known to have lost his life in the new Eldorado. There was another who never returned. This was James L. Russey, one of the best known men of the older Muncie. In his notable collection of reminiscences published in 1858, Oliver H. Smith pays the following tribute to Russey:

"The melancholy fate of my early friend, James L. Russey, of Muncie, prompts a word to his memory. Among the energetic, active and persevering men of the state he stood well with his neighbors and acquaintances. Soon after the fever for California gold broke out he became infected, like many others, left his young family and, taking his life in his hands, left for the gold region. He was a large, powerful man, in the morning of life, accustomed to out-door exer-

tions, prepared for fatigue, and as brave a man as ever lived. After the usual incidents, dangers and trials of a journey to California at that early day, he arrived with his companions in the gold regions and commenced the operation of mining at a rich placer, with every prospect of success before him. The country at that time, among the diggings, was infested with small bands of Indians who were strolling through the country in search of plunder. Mr. Russey, it seems, left one day on a gold-exploring expedition, intending to return in a few days. Time wore away; days, weeks, months, years passed, but James L. Russey never returned. His fate is yet uncertain, but still the better opinion is that he was killed and robbed by the Indians and his body concealed or destroyed. He added but another to the thousands who have fallen victims to a thirst for gold without realizing their anticipated treasure."

Confirmatory of the community "better opinion" regarding the fate of Mr. Russey expressed by the Smith reminiscence, a later narrative (the Helm chronicle, 1880), has it that Russey "was killed by the Indians in the winter of the same year (1849). Shortly after his arrival he left the camp in company with Captain Woods on a prospecting expedition and, as they did not return, a search was instituted and three weeks later their bodies were found washed up from the river. They appeared to have been killed by arrows and scalped. Mr. Woods was recognized by his long black beard, which had become fast to a rock by which the body was lying, while Mr. Russey was identified by his high cheek bones and other marks."

A LOCAL ENOCH ARDEN

This expedition of Delaware county Argonauts produced another story of deep human interest, though having a happier ending, which, under the head "A Modern Enoch Arden," was told by the Muncie *News* of date June 18, 1884, as follows: "Thomas Walling, one of the '49ers, married Susanna, daughter of George Shafer, in 1841, and lived for some time on a farm in this county. In the excitement of '49, with $500 loaned him by Volney Willson, he started in company with Henry Wysor, Stephen Hamilton, Jr., Theo. Burt, Elisha Spear, Doctor Hathaway, Charles Jemison, Charles McLaughlin, Samuel Martin and a number of people from along the Mississinewa, for California. The company met with varying success and some of them returned with the start that proved the foundation for later fortune, but young Walling remained, as did poor Russey, who fell a victim to the red man's malignant hatred.

"Walling's fortunes varied. Year after year passed, and he was heard of as having a 'stake,' and anon as having lost his all, and at last came rumors that he had forsaken the mines and was meeting with varying success at the gambling tables, also that misfortune had led him to dissipation which, together with the determination not to return empty handed, kept him until 1852, when he made a 'stake' of $3,000 by a good mining investment and sent $500 home to his wife. Only part of these rumors were true, and all were probably greatly exaggerated. Meantime, his wife had given him up as dead, obtained a divorce, married twice and was twice left a widow, and since 1882 had lived on her forty-acre farm near Muncie.

"Never in all this time had she any word from the absent wanderer, nor had any one any hope of his existence save Volney Willson, his old-time friend, who, broken down by the rheumatism by this time, amused himself by sending numberless letters throughout the West in quest of him long since lost to his friends. At Weatherby, a village postoffice in Oregon, at the beginning of the present year (1884), the postmaster, Mr. Weatherby, for whom the village evidently had been named and who was himself a 'forty-niner' and had not seen his family for twenty years, became homesick and while he was absent on his long postponed mission a deputy postmaster distributed the mail. One day a postmark—Muncie, Ind.—startled him. He looked at the superscription. It was directed to the postmaster. As deputy he had a perfect right to open it. It was from his home. A sudden thrill pervaded his frame and with trembling fingers he broke the seal and perused the missive. It was a letter of inquiry from Mr. Willson as to himself. Emotions which he had not experienced, perhaps, for years came over him in a torrent, and, hastening to answer it, he wrote to Mr. Willson a long letter detailing his trials, his hardships and his despair of ever returning to his old home until at last he gave up hope and supposing all who were once dear to him had long since died, gave up to remain in his new home.

"The letter was answered, telling the story of waiting and of fond hopes blasted, and also of the living wife, twice the wife of others but again alone, and in return came a letter saying that in all the years the wanderer had known none who could take the place of Susanna, his early love. Whether he had yielded again to the tender passion did not transpire, but no ties, apparently, bound him to the West and a series of letters resulted in the determination to come back home and throw himself upon the mercy of his wife and renew old ties, if such might be. In pursuance of this design Mr. Walling

arrived in the city Tuesday morning and visited Mr. Willson, his brother Marc and his old friends of the 'forty-niners' and before the day was half gone his son Joseph, now a man grown, arrived with a buggy to take him home.

"Who can imagine his feelings as he drew nigh the home of her whom he took for better, for worse, forty-three years since and whom he had not seen for thirty-five years? We draw a veil over the meeting. Suffice it to say that it was affecting in the extreme and that the wife of '49 welcomed her recreant husband and that a portion, at least, of the old love was awakened. When a *News* man casually dropped in upon them, at a late hour that night, he found them rehearsing the incidents of thirty-five years."

IN THE DAYS OF THE "GRANGERS"

It was during the early '70s that the notable "granger" movement inaugurated by the Patrons of Husbandry swept over the country, particularly in the Midwest and in the Western states. This movement, of a co-operative or mutually beneficial character, was primarily a movement of the farmers, but it gradually became dominated by other interests whose motives not always were unselfish and after a decade or more the strength of the grange began to diminish. Though in some communities local granges of the Patrons of Husbandry still are maintained, the old-time movement long ago lost its primary force.

The charter of Albany Grange, No. 193, Patrons of Husbandry, was the first to be filed for record in Delaware county. This charter was filed on April 22, 1874, and the charter members of the grange were Arch Bargdoll, Asbery Evans, Eli A. Hobbs, James Marquell, Noah Bantz, Elisha Bartlett, J. M. Bartlett, Henry C. Whitehair, William J. Johnson, John Strong, Albert Brenner, Benjamin Bargdoll, E. R. Hobbs, James C. Friddel, M. S. Whitehair, Margaret Bargdoll, William T. Bartlett, Samuel Marquell, William Campbell, William H. Hobbs, E. R. Hobbs, Lewis McProud, Mary M. Hobbs, Amanda Bantz, Dorothy Whitehair, Eliza E. Friddel, Mary Bartlett, Catherine Marquell, Mary Bartlette, Mary Stoner and Catherine Jones. The next grange to file articles of association was Washington Grange No. 273, by Nathan Isenhour and Joseph Brown, trustees. This grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was constituted on December 9, 1875, "for the purposes set forth in the following principles, as declared to be the object of the order, towit: The ultimate object of this organization is for mutual instruction and protection, to lighten

labor by diffusing a knowledge of its aims and purposes, expand the mind by tracing the beautiful laws the Great Creator has established in the universe, and to enlarge our views of creative wisdom and power."

On February 26, 1876, there was filed for record in the office of the county recorder the articles of association of "The Grangers Furnishing Co.," organized "for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a store in the city of Muncie for the purpose of supplying the farming community with the necessary implements and seeds to till the soil and seed the same, and all other articles that may be profitable, practicable and of utility for the necessary daily consumption." The capital stock of this company was $20,000, divided into 4,000 shares of $5 each. The articles of association were indorsed by J. H. Jones, J. A. Tomlinson, George Carter, Eli Ogle and John M. Graham, directors, and attested by J. H. Jones, president, and Eli Ogle, secretary. The Grange was on its way and "Granger" stores were springing up over the land. When the Farmers Alliance came along in the succeeding decade it also had its selected stores in many places.

It also was in the early '70s that the building-and-loan idea began to take hold, a movement that was some years in getting itself firmly and safely grounded but which has grown to enormous proportions. The first such organization in Delaware county to file for record its articles of association and agreement was the "Muncie Building, Loan Fund and Savings Association, No. 1," whose subscribers were organized on April 29, 1872. These articles, signed by Martin Shafer and seventy-four others, were filed for record on the following May 4. On the 20th of May of that same year a No. 2 association of the same name was organized, with A. J. Buckles and fifty-three other subscribers, and articles of association were filed for record on the 22d. The building and loan idea thus was getting a good start more than half a century ago.

IN THE DAYS OF "MARRIAGE AID" ASSOCIATIONS

Many have reason to recall the days, back in the '80s when "marriage aid" associations and similar organizations of insurance promise were attracting attention over the country. Delaware county did not escape. In October, 1881, there were filed for record in the office of the recorder of this county the articles of association of the "Marriage Aid Association of Muncie." The announced purpose of this association was "to charitably aid one another of those who hold

the certificates of this association issued by it to all unmarried persons of sound mind upon their lawful marriage or at the maturity of the certificates aforesaid." The incorporators of this enterprise were Robert C. Summers, Frederick G. McConnell, R. M. Semans, Benjamin F. Semans and John A. McConnell. In the following November there was filed for record a similar agreement of association of the "Home Mutual Marriage and Death Benefit Association of Albany," with R. A. Maxwell as president and James R. Stafford, secretary. The object of this association was "to establish and encourage honorable wedlock and assist the indigent in the dark and trying hours of death." In the same month (November, 1881) the Delaware County Marriage Benefit Association of Muncie, Samuel S. White and others, filed similar articles. The marriage benefit associations were on their way. Other similar organizations in this county were the Selma O. K. Marriage Aid Association, Josiah Meeks, president; the Mississinewa Valley Young Men's Perpetual Aid Association of Sharon, George W. Jones, president; the Farmers Marriage Benefit Association of Royerton, James V. Abbott and others; the Muncie Wedlock Benefit Association, A. M. Klein and others, and the Bankers Wedlock Benefit Association of Muncie, A. J. Claypool and others.

FIRST MARRIAGE LICENSE ISSUED IN COUNTY

Marriage Record 1 in the office of the county clerk opens with the notation of license issued on November 27, 1827, to "any person legally authorized to solemnize marriage in Delaware county," authorizing the solemnization of a marriage between John Marsh and Arey Windsor, of the county of Delaware, "who are hereby licensed to be joined together in the holy bonds of matrimony," and witnessing, by the hand of William VanMatre, clerk, the seal of the court. This was followed by the record of marriage, as follows: "And be it further remembered, that on the twenty-eighth day of November, 1827, solemnization of the above license returned as follows, towit: I, John E. Hodge, a justice of the peace in and for the county of Delaware, do hereby certify that John Marsh of the county of Delaware and Arey Windsor of the same county were legally joined in marriage by me on the 28th day of November in the year of our Lord 1827," with the signature of the officiating magistrate.

The next license issued was on February 7, 1828, to Daniel Cox and Pheba Scott, the ceremony being performed by John Scott, E. E., on the following February 10. Just a month later, March 7, 1828,

Charles A. Davis and Melinda Stewart were granted a license and were married on the following day by Harrod Newland, Esq. Another month passed without a marriage in the county, the next license issued being on April 8, to Jacob B. Coon and Juliann Vestal, who were married on May 3 by William Stanbury, J. P. The first book of marriage license records carries 352 pages and closes on October 26, 1841, with the license of James Johns and Sarah Richardson, Samuel W. Harlan then being clerk of the court. This marriage was solemnized by Rodham Graves, J. P., on October 28. The parties licensed just prior to this were William A. Long and Anna McLaughlin, licensed on October 23 and married five days later by John Battreall, a minister of the gospel. Since then many volumes of marriage license records have been filled, the current (1923) record book being No. 32.

WHEN MUNCIE WAS UNDER MARTIAL LAW

One of the most stirring incidents in the history of Muncie was the situation growing out of a strike of the street railway employes here fifteen years and more ago and which led to the city being placed under martial law for a period of two weeks. This strike was precipitated at 2:30 o'clock in the morning of January 1, 1908, when the Muncie local of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes ceased work in response to a vote of the union declaring against certain terms affecting conditions of their employment. George F. McCulloch then was chairman of the board of directors of the Union Traction Company, controlling the local street railway system, and he asked Sheriff Stafford B. Perdieu and Chief of Police Van Benbow to provide adequate measures for the protection of the street railway barns and other property of the company, although apparently on the face of the situation there had been no threats of violence. Preparatory to the strike, which had been brewing for some time, the traction company had brought in strike breakers and when these latter attempted to move the cars trouble broke out. The opening riot of a series of such disturbances occurred at Mulberry and Charles streets, in the vicinity of the traction station, on the morning of the first day of the strike, and nine persons were injured.

Mayor Guthrie took the matter up with Governor Hanly and on January 4, the local authorities in the meanwhile having come to the conclusion that the situation had grown out of their control, four companies of the Indiana National Guard were sent to Muncie and

the city was placed under martial law. Reinforcements of troops followed and by Sunday, the 5th, no fewer than 600 soldiers were on the ground. Mr. McCulloch, speaking for the traction company, took the position that "there is nothing to arbitrate" and laid the blame for the strike on the employes of the company. On their part, the chiefs of the latter insisted that the acceptance of their proffer to submit the questions under dispute, affecting wages and other conditions of employment, to the arbitration of a distinterested committee would have averted the trouble.

With troops on the scene, public assemblage forbidden and street crowds scattered, the situation gradually quieted down and on the 9th three of the guard companies were withdrawn. On the 17th the remaining troops were withdrawn and Muncie settled down to normal conditions of living, though feeling keenly the humiliation of having been subjected for a fortnight to the rule of martial law, the first city in the state thus to have been stripped of its right to self-government since the days of the Civil war. Newspaper blame generally was laid on the street car company for bringing in armed strike breakers and the *Star's* concluding editorial on the situation on the morning of the 18th declared that the incident which thus interrupted for a time the normal and orderly progress of the city "will cause those who interrupted and retarded this progress to hang their heads in shame."

WHEN MUNCIE WAS UNDER QUARANTINE LAW

Fifteen years before the time of trouble thus recorded Muncie had undergone another season of restrictive regulation in many respects more serious than that which it later suffered under martial law. This was in the summer of 1893, that memorable "hard times" year when local bank troubles and industrial and commercial uncertainty were giving grave concern to all. To add to these troubles an epidemic of small pox broke out in Muncie, the disease making its first appearance on the Southside. This was about the middle of August. Within two weeks it was apparent that a serious situation faced the city and the local health board warned all against public congregation and insisted on vaccination. Churches and schools were suspended, a pest house was built in Congerville and neighboring towns declared a quarantine against Muncie, while the people of the county refused to come to town to trade. On September 11 the city board of health, prompted by the state board, established a quarantine on the people of the town.

For eight weeks this quarantine was maintained so rigidly that persons desiring to leave town on business or pleasure were required to present to the railway ticket agents a certificate from the city health officer that they had been vaccinated and that their clothes and baggage had been fumigated before presenting themselves for tickets. The towns of Randolph county, the city of Anderson and some of the other neighboring towns enforced the quarantine against the people of Muncie and untold inconvenience resulted. This was the summer of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago and in many instances Muncietonians desiring to attend the exposition found it difficult to get out of town on their way to the big world's fair. Dr. F. G. Jackson then was city health officer, Arthur W. Brady was mayor and A. W. Chapman was president of the board of police commissioners. In publishing their quarantine proclamation they pointed out that "the welfare of the city demands that these rules be strictly observed. At this time we depend upon the good sense and public spirit of the citizens of Muncie to see that they are enforced. Compulsory measures of the most stringent nature will be taken by the state board of health and by the city and county boards of health unless the precautions advised are taken."

The small pox "scare" persisted until about the middle of October but the quarantine was not raised until November 4 and the schools were not opened until the 6th of that month. About 150 cases of small pox were reported during this period and there were twenty deaths from the disease. The lifting of the quarantine was the occasion for much local rejoicing, a general jollification being held in the streets that Saturday night, with the blowing of horns, the burning of red fire and the like. On Sunday the church bells called the faithful again to worship, the next day the schools opened, the farmers again began to come to town to do their trading and a trying time of real depression was over, the *News* glorifying in the fact that "the regular bustling, brisk business life of the peerless city of the gas belt will be resumed untrammeled and unrestrained . . . and Magic Muncie stands forth once more peerless among all the stars in the gas belt galaxy." Charles F. W. Neely then was editor of the *News*.

SPIRITED DEFENSE OF MUNCIE'S GOOD NAME

On November 25, 1919, Rollin H. Bunch, mayor of the city of Muncie, and Horace G. Murphy, prosecuting attorney for Delaware county, were sentenced in Federal court at Indianapolis to two years in the Federal prison on conviction of conspiracy to defraud by use

of the mails in promoting alleged fraudulent Western land deals. There were more than twenty others involved in the case. Several of these also were sent to the Federal prison and others were fined or given jail sentences or both.

The notoriety arising out of these trials and convictions and certain other unsavory local incidents that caused statewide comment about that time, prompted the Muncie *Star* (December 15, 1920) to print an editorial under the head "Making Muncie the Goat" in which it made a spirited defense of the city's good name, pointing out that "it is peculiar that every time some one in authority has something uncomplimentary to say about some city in the state Muncie always is the 'goat'. When Terre Haute lost its Donn Roberts (mayor sent to Federal prison) for a few years the eyes of the would-be reformers seemed to be focused squarely upon Muncie, so much so that things that transpired in other cities went by entirely unnoticed. It is true that for a time it seemed that the entire underworld was flocking to Muncie, but with the prosecution of a few prominent city and county officials the members of the fraternity of law breakers, or at least a majority of them, sought new fields, but the eyes of the state were still trained upon Muncie.

"With the passing of the saloon and the enactment of the Volstead act, prohibition agents by the dozen took up their headquarters in Muncie. Then other agents were reported to be in the city nearly every day. Every single violation of consequence was brought to their attention, while our neighboring cities went quietly their way and little was heard of the many things that no doubt transpired there. There have been instances of law violations in surrounding cities that had they occurred in Muncie a whole battalion of agents of one kind or another would have been here the very next day. Muncie was not permitted to settle down and conduct its business in an orderly fashion. The Magic City was to be in the limelight and in the limelight it is.

"But why all this notoriety about Muncie? Are the good, law-abiding forces of Muncie back of this great reform wave that has landed upon the Magic City? Are the people who have thousands of dollars invested in Muncie property calling upon the agents of the state to clean up their community?

"The *Star* is and always has been opposed to the liquor traffic. It is proud of the fact that it gave its assistance in driving the saloon out of Delaware county and the city of Muncie. It is opposed to violations of the law in any form and will gladly support any movement

that tends for the upliftment of Muncie morally or otherwise. But the *Star* does not believe that Muncie is entitled to the notoriety that is now being handed it. Muncie is no worse than a dozen other cities in the state. Every day we read of a crime wave settling down upon some Indiana town, but there are only one or two cities in the state that seem to be in the focus of the investigating lights turned upon the state by agents of the various kinds. If Muncie has a 'filthy mess' it should be cleaned up and the same 'filthy mess' in other cities should also be cleaned up. Muncie may have a bad element but Muncie also has a good element, and the good men and women of Muncie who have been striving for a Greater and Better Muncie are entitled to less notoriety than they have received of recent years."

The term "Magic City" here used by the *Star* dates from the days of the gas "boom" back in the late '80s, when Muncie boomers intent on attracting the attention of the world to the industrial possibilities here opening at that time created the catch word and used it very effectively, so that "The Magic City" or "Magic Muncie" came to be widely known. In the spring of 1916 the Muncie Ad Club opened a competition for a suggestion for a new city slogan and out of 1,165 such suggestions made in this competition the committee adopted the new and meaningful slogan, "Muncie Offers More".

But gambling and the like, at the time here referred to, were no new features of Muncie life. Fifty years ago, and no doubt long before that, the newspapers were calling for a "clean up," as witness the following from the Muncie *News* (N. F. Ethell, editor) of January 24, 1877: "For several years it has been known that Muncie was harboring and was infested by a squad of resident and a number of traveling gamblers, and one would infer from their bull-dog tenacity and the hang-to which they give the business that it was proving somewhat remunerative to them; that a fine-haired young fellow made Muncie his rendezvous who claimed to be the boss pasteboard slinger; that he and others were very bold in their operations, etc.

"It has also been the question in the minds of a great many honest-living people how so many young fellows in these parts live so well and not do a lick of manual labor, and yet are known to be as poor as a wind-fed turkey. But the answer to their mysteries was brought out unmistakably last week by the arrest of several of these fellows and the incarceration of a considerable number, though only one, we believe, was convicted, the witnesses in two or three cases being 'bulldozed.' . . . It is unnecessary to give any names of gamblers or the victims, as almost everyone knows the parties. And

some of the gamblers, we are sorry to say, all connected with respectable and well-to-do families of Muncie. Presto change! The police should keep the movement breezing."

LOCAL MAN FIGURES IN NATIONAL SCANDAL

In the spring of 1900 Muncie was given considerable newspaper notoriety throughout the country by reason of a scandal arising in connection with the discovery of frauds in the administration of Cuban affairs, the government of Cuba at that time, pending reconstruction following the Spanish-American war, being under an American directorate. Charles F. W. Neely, a former editor of the Muncie *News* and at the time head of a printing concern at Muncie, had received the appointment as chief of the finance department of the Cuban postoffice department. Perry S. Heath, also a native of Muncie and a former newspaper man there, was the first assistant postmaster general of the United States at the time but was said not to have been responsible for the Neely appointment, which it was said had come through the office of director of posts of Cuba. The coincidental connection of two Muncie men in the case served to give the Muncie newspapers something more than the traditional nine-days' sensation and the files of the papers for that period show that they made the most of the opportunity to stir up a local sensation.

Neely was arrested on a charge of wrongful conversion of something more than $45,000 and his case was taken to Cuba for trial. He was convicted, but on some technicality of law escaped imprisonment and located in New York, where he has since lived. Perry Heath has for many years been a resident of Washington, where he has newspaper interests.

THE BICYCLE, THE AUTOMOBILE AND THE AIRPLANE

Beginning in the '80s and continuing on through the '90s and into the early years of the present century, or until the coming of the automobile turned the attention of the world to a new and novel method of transportation, the bicycle claimed more attention than any other article of commerce, even as the automobile now claims like attention, and the files of the newspapers for that period and the ordinance books of the city council carry faithful reflections of the time when "the world was awheel." According to the files of the *News* there were fifteen bicycle owners in Muncie in the summer of 1882. The bicycle was a convenience which all recognized and its

general adoption as a mode of transportation filled the streets and highways with people awheel, so that special laws had to be enacted for the regulation of this new sort of traffic, even as new laws later were required to regulate the present amazing automobile traffic. Large local industries were built up around the bicycle and bicycle repair shops were the precursers of the present omnipresent automobile service stations and garages. The newspapers profited largely by the extensive advertising campaigns carried on by the bicycle dealers and special news features were provided for the information of the ardent wheelman, even as now the newspapers carry special features for the information of the automobile driver; an interesting development, or evolution, concerning which the advertising columns of the newspapers afford a faithful reflection.

And then, along in the middle '90s, came word of the invention of the "horseless carriage" and the successful test of these machines in various parts of the country, particularly a successful test in the Kokomo neighborhood on July 4, 1894, of a self-propelling vehicle designed by Elwood Haynes. The novelty of the thing was appealing and quickly led to newspaper prophecies based on the general development of the idea. On June 30, 1896, though the automobile had not yet made its appearance in Muncie, the Muncie *Herald* (Frank D. Haimbaugh then editor) said that "the past two or three years have seen some wonderful developments in the horseless carriage. Hundreds are already in use in various parts of the world and thousands are building. It is safe to predict that the next decade will see them in general use and that it will not be many years until the light traffic of cities will all be hauled by the horseless vehicle. Not only will traffic be carried on by this new means, but pleasure riding will be done without the use of horses." This prophecy certainly has been fulfilled to the letter. Will the prophecies concerning the coming equally common use of the airplane find equal fulfillment in their promised period of development?

THE IMMORTAL J. N.

To that generation of newspaper men in the Middle West now fast passing off the face of the earth mention of the name of the "Immortal J. N." will recall associations of other days in a very vivid fashion. The Immortal J. N., who died twenty years and more ago, was an Ohioan by birth and rearing but a sort of a citizen of the world by choice and inclination, whose wanderings began, like those of "Johnny Appleseed," in the days of his young manhood and

continued until the time of his death when an old, broken man about 1901. There are several traditions concerning the motive behind the wanderings of J. N., but whatever started him going his harmless and self-imposed mission in life after he got going was to "remove the pressure and lift the veil"—whatever that process might be, for in his rambling and most often incoherent utterances on the subject poor old J. N. never seemed able to bring his topic to a satisfactory conclusion and his audiences thus were left in doubt as to his mission in life. J. N. Free, for Free was his name, though to the world he preferred to be known as the Immortal J. N., was a man of somewhat imposing appearance, tall and straight, and in his old age his flowing white hair and mustache were sufficient to attract the attention of strangers passing him on the streets.

Though not in any sense a member of that tribe of itinerants contemporary with his wanderings known as pilgrim printers, J. N.'s first calling place upon reaching town would be the newspaper office, where he would scribble an "item" of news announcing his arrival and setting out that he would address the populace at a certain hour and place, the latter preferably being the steps of the court house, if in a county-seat town, upon the all-important subject of lifting the veil and removing the pressure. It is not now recalled that this mysterious pressure was bearing down more immediately upon the body politic than upon things in general, for J. N. never was able to make himself clear on his self-absorbing topic. Often his appearance in a town would be preceded by a postal card addressed simply to "The Intelligent ————," the dash standing for the name of the editor of the paper and the expressive "intelligent" designed to differentiate the addressee from all others, divers or singular, of such name in the town; and, interesting to record, the postoffice chaps invariably got the card delivered to the person for whom it was intended. On this card J. N. would make announcement of his pending arrival and presently would follow his card by dropping in as per announcement.

Unlike the ordinary vagrant or harmless itinerant, the Immortal J. N. always was supplied with money for his needs and he never was a "pan-handler." Through some mysterious influence, variously though never wholly satisfactorily explained, he also for many years was kept supplied with annual passes over most of the railways running through the Midwest country and thus he always rode in state instead of following the humble path of the ordinary wayfarer. He would stop at first-class hotels and in many of them would receive free accommodations. If pressed for pay for his lodging, he would

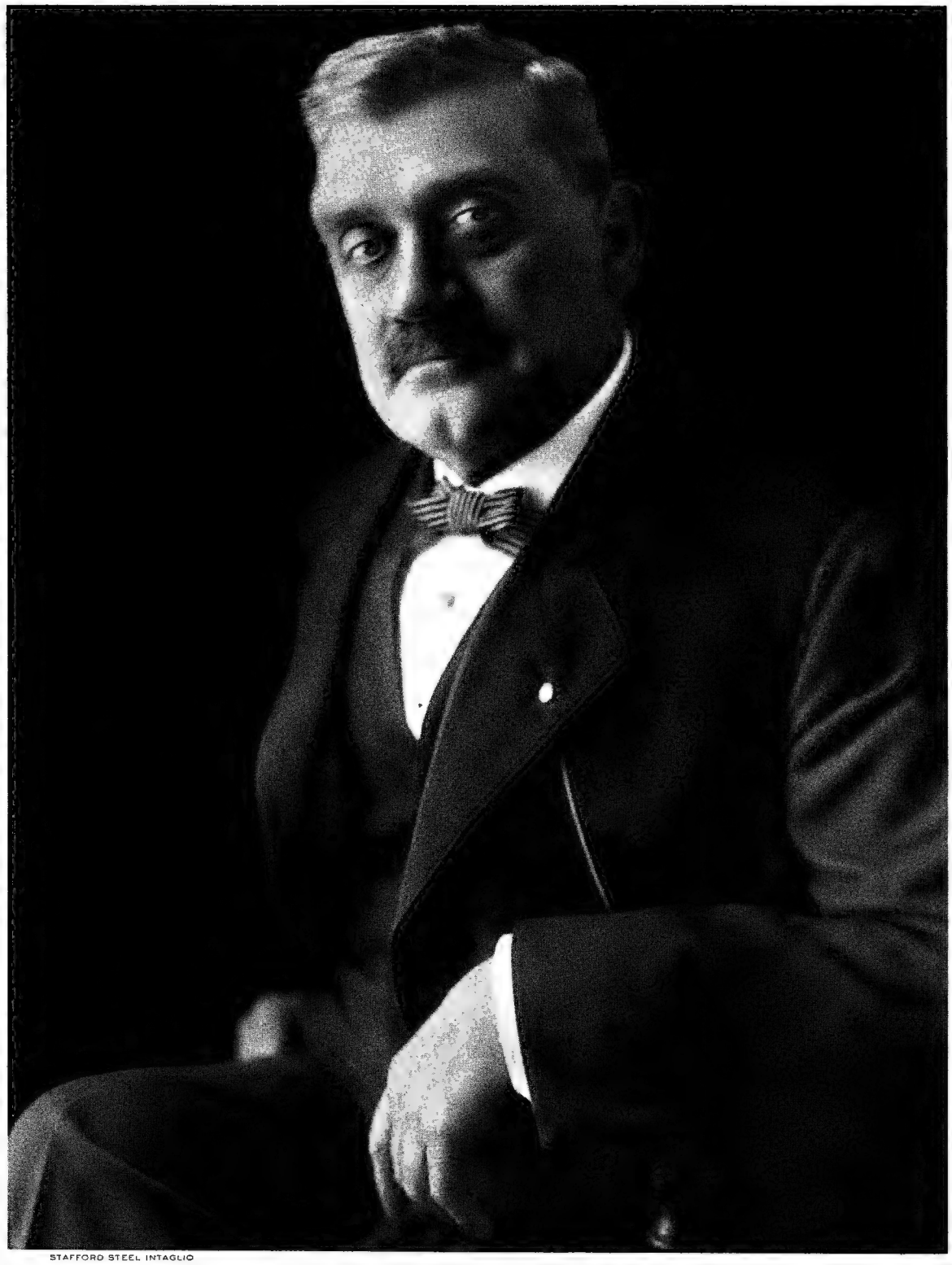
adroitly lead the proprietor to an admission that he would throw off half the charge in consideration of the guest's distinguished services and accomplishments, whereupon old J. N. would draw himself up proudly and with an air of great dignity exclaim: "Very well, sir; I will allow no one to exceed me in courtesy—I will throw off the other half," and with that would bow himself out, his bill, as usual, unpaid. J. N. was of good family and often would be importuned by his kinsfolk to cease his fruitless wanderings, but the wanderlust was on him and he kept going until within a few months of his death, his last days being spent in the pleasant home of a niece in Ohio—the "veil" still obscurant and the "pressure" still persisting, his mission unaccomplished.

J. N. was for many years well known in the newspaper offices of this section of Indiana and in the files of the local papers there are numerous references to his visits to Muncie, perhaps the earliest of these references being that carried in the *Free Press* (J. F. Duckwall then editor) for April 11, 1861, where, under the heading "J. N. Free," the paper announced the early coming of J. N. as a "lecturer," with the comment that "this immortal orator, philosopher, satirist and philanthropist recently paid us a visit. The moment that he entered our sanctum we were impressed with the presence of a towering genius, and no sooner had he commenced touching on the sublime truths which it is his mission alone to enunciate to a world steeped in folly and error, than we were overpowered with the grandeur and sublimity of his theme, as well as his matchless eloquence. J. N. has no equal. As a satirist he scathes error as with a stroke of lightning, and when he speaks of the immortal truths which he inculcates his tongue burns with an eloquence unknown to the orator of ancient or modern times. . . . J. N. is not only an orator, infinitely surpassing Cicero and Demosthenes in the beauty and brilliancy of his periods, but he is a philosopher whose truth at once penetrates the darkest problems that intersperse the vast range of nature's common. As a satirist he has not, nor never had, a counterpart. His rebukes are terrible, withering and exterminating. J. N. has a mission to perform—broad as the earth and eternal as the hills. But in the spirit of a true philosopher and 'martyr' he combats every form of error, with a resolute determination that causes the enemies of progress to stand amazed and exclaim—

" 'Wide as the earth, deep as the sea,
Is the thought and mission of J. N. Free.'

"Greece rejoiced in the renown of a Socrates and Leonidas. Rome in that of a Pliny and Romulus. But to the Western hemisphere it has been left to boast of the fame of one greater than either of them —one whose courage, more firm than the rock of Gibraltar, defies all opposition, and who spurns the hectic wisdom of the nineteenth century. J. N. is a host within himself. Like Venus among the myriads of gems that sparkle in the firmament, his brilliant light revels in unostentatious grandeur, whilst the sleepless sports of Pleiades and the evening zephyrs lull to rest the exuberance of his spirit."

In the above there is something so distinctly reminiscent of the style and character of the rambling and incoherent scribblings that J. N. was wont to contribute to the newspapers during the time of his wanderings, that it is not at all unlikely (indeed, the presumption is quite in favor of it) the story was written by J. N. himself and that the editor of the *Free Press* complaisantly "ran" it just as written. It at least is an interesting reminiscence of a quaint, somewhat mysterious and not altogether unlovable character that once was known wherever newspapers were printed throughout the Middle West. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that in this paper of 1861 the wanderer is not referred to as the "Immortal J. N.," the magnificent adjective prefix to the modest initials, which later became so familiar throughout this region, not having been assumed by the strange eccentric until some time after the close of the Civil war.



STAFFORD STEEL INTAGLIO

F. D. Hannbaugh

HISTORY OF

DELAWARE COUNTY

INDIANA

EDITED BY

FRANK D. HAIMBAUGH

IN TWO VOLUMES

Illustrated

VOLUME II

1924

HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

Indianapolis

"Biography is the only true history."
—EMERSON.

To the pioneers who laid the foundations of our city and county so broad and deep; to the old residents who builded so wisely and well thereon, and to their successors, who have enlarged, beautified and enjoyed the magnificent results, this volume of biography is dedicated, in the hope that it will assist in keeping green the memory of those whose names are enrolled herein in honor of their useful activities and worthy lives.

"People will not look forward to posterity who never look backward to their ancestors."—BURKE.

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BIOGRAPHICAL

FRANK D. HAIMBAUGH, whose name adorns the title page of this work, a work in which he took much interest and for which he acted as editorial sponsor, passed away suddenly at his home in Muncie on the evening of January 2, 1924, he then being in his sixty-seventh year, and the community mourned the passing of a good man. The local newspapers well expressed this sense of common loss. The *Evening Press* said: "The great, generous heart of Frank D. Haimbaugh is stilled, but the good works he has done will live after him. In this community he has builded a monument for himself, not only by the things he has done for the material benefit of the citizens, but he has builded it in their love and respect. For him did not exist the ambition to attract wealth to his pockets, but rather to attract to himself the affectionate regard of his fellows—and he died rich. . . . . In all the affairs of life he was a gentleman, because he was a gentle man—and that covers nearly all the virtues. No greater encomium need be rendered. His day-by-day life was its own eulogy. Today his helping hands are taking the rest they so well deserve." The *Morning Star* said: "When a city loses a man like Frank D. Haimbaugh it suffers a great loss for Mr. Haimbaugh was a true community builder. He was a constructionist in every sense of the word . . . . and it is probable that no man in Muncie has had more to do with civic enterprises than he. . . . . He was a true optimist. Muncie has been made vastly richer through the thirty years that Frank Haimbaugh spent here, and his intimate friends will miss his great personality as time moves on." In many homes in Delaware county now are treasured what, in view of his unexpected passing, may be regarded as a farewell message from this cheery man. Just a few days before his passing, and with all his wonted cheer and robust vigor, Mr. Haimbaugh had distributed among his friends cards bearing an expression of his good will "For the Year 1924," saying: "My worthwhile wishes be with you throughout the New Year. I hope you will have three hundred and sixty-six days of unalloyed joy and happiness. May success attend your every worthy effort and achievement crown your labors. The memories of

yesterday are in your keeping; treasure them. Meet the duties of each day with a glad heart and brave resolve. The hopes of tomorrow are in the offing; be ready to meet them with a smile and a spirit of service. May the satisfaction of tasks well done go with you every hour." And before the new year was two days old he was gone, his cheery heart, worn in patient service, having pulsed its last. But the good memory of him remains and long will be cherished here. For more than thirty years Frank Haimbaugh had been perhaps more intimately than any other man in town a vital personal factor in Muncie and Delaware county. His many years of newspaper work here had familiarized him with the community and its people and traditions. At the time of his death he was serving in his eighth year as postmaster of Muncie, this latter period of service accentuating his close personal contact with community affairs, so that it properly may be said that no man in Delaware county had a wider acquaintance than he. Nor was this acquaintance confined to the county in which he long ago had chosen to make his home. His many years of active and useful service in behalf of the Travelers Protective Association had given him a nation-wide acquaintance among traveling men. Few men in Indiana had a more intimate acquaintance in newspaper and political circles than he. During the sessions of the Indiana General Assembly for the years 1889 and 1891 he served as chief doorkeeper of the House of Representatives and the political friendships then gained were lasting. In 1893 he was elected secretary of the Indiana State Democratic Editorial Association and by successive re-elections for years occupied that position, later serving as president of the association, thus becoming one of the best known newspaper men in Indiana. Ten years and more ago he rendered a couple of years of public service as a field examiner for the Indiana state board of accounts, a service which further extended his acquaintance throughout the state. For ten years he served as secretary of the Muncie Commercial Club (present Chamber of Commerce) and later for two years as president of that organization, the first president thus honored by a two-year term. Beginning in 1907 he served a term of four years as a member of the board of police commissioners for the city of Muncie and when the board of park commissioners was created here he was made one of the first members of that body. It is commonly conceded that the establishment of the normal school here was due more largely to his untiring and unremitting personal efforts than to any other factor that entered into that movement back in the '90s, and he served as a member of the board of trustees of the

normal and as secretary of the same until the board ceased to exist. During the time of this country's participation in the World war, in addition to carrying the extra burden of technical service automatically imposed upon the office of postmaster, he was asked to serve as Federal fuel administrator for Delaware county and this service he rendered with such fidelity that his work was cited by the state Federal fuel administrator for its special efficiency. It was in February, 1916, that Mr. Haimbaugh received his commission as postmaster at Muncie, a commission that was renewed at the end of four years for another four-year term and he thus was rounding out his eighth year of service in the local postoffice when his life's labors ceased, the best energies of his distinctive personality having been given to that important public service. During this period of service the Muncie postoffice became the supply office for five adjacent counties and the central accounting office for Delaware county. For thirty years Mr. Haimbaugh had been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. For many years he had been an active and forceful figure in the councils of the Travelers Protective Association in Indiana and for ten years was president of the local post of that association. He also was one of the organizers of the locally influential Exchange Club and was one of the early presidents of that body. He touched life on many angles and his vigorous personality made itself effective in many good ways. As the *Press* said, he "had become so much a part of the community, his life had become so wrapped up in that of the city, that it will seem strange to those having to do with public affairs not to be able to rely upon him in the future to do a man's share of the public's work." A worker and a student, public spirited and cosmopolitan in his view of life, Frank Haimbaugh counted the things that he did for his friends and the community he called his home as more worth while than self-centered selfishness or the plaudits of the thoughtless throng. It was his hope that he had learned the lesson of service and understood the creed of sacrifice and that he had been in a small measure helpful to his fellow man. It was his belief that men should learn to be heroes in peace in no less degree than heroes in war; that to each there is an appointed task and that to each will be given the guerdon of their sacrifice. Frank D. Haimbaugh was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, September 24, 1856, fourth in a family of six children, and was seven years of age when his parents, David and Margaret (Leonard) Haimbaugh, came with their family to Indiana in 1863 and settled on a farm in Fulton county. On that farm David Haimbaugh spent the remainder of his life, his

death occurring in 1898, a hardy tiller of the soil, he and his wife being God-fearing people, industrious, patient and honorable citizens, the kind of people to merit and command the respect of neighbors and friends. Frank Haimbaugh was wont to recall that the dearest memory of his mother was the fact that he never had heard her utter an uncomplimentary word concerning any one. Reared on that pioneer farm in Fulton county, Frank Haimbaugh completed his local schooling in the high school in the neighboring county town of Rochester and was graduated with the first class graduated from that school, that having been in the year 1878. Two years later he was graduated from the Northern Indiana Normal School (Valparaiso University). Meanwhile, he had been teaching school and upon leaving the normal school was made principal of the old village academy at Brookston, Ind., where he remained for four years or until his election, in 1885, to the office of county superintendent of schools of his home county (Fulton). For two years he served in that capacity and then took up life-insurance work, a vocation that occupied him a couple of years, or until in November, 1889, when he bought an interest in the *Miami County Sentinel* at Peru, Ind., and thus entered upon a career as a newspaper man that was to cover a considerable period of his life. In June, 1891, Mr. Haimbaugh disposed of his interest in the newspaper plant at Peru and moved to Muncie, where he purchased an interest in the *Herald,* as is set out elsewhere in this work. Upon the merger of that paper with the *Times* in 1905 to form the *Press,* he continued with the latter paper until in 1909, when he became engaged in the printing business and was thus engaged until in 1913, when he was appointed a field examiner for the state board of accounts and thus served until his appointment as postmaster at Muncie early in 1916. On May 14, 1890, at Warsaw, Ind., Frank D. Haimbaugh was united in marriage to Emma F. Elginfritz, of that city, who, together with their son, Paul A. Haimbaugh, survives him. There also are three surviving sisters, Mrs. Catherine McCarter, of Rochester, Ind.; Mrs. Arthur Lynch, of Chicago, and Mrs. Mary Fenstermaker, of Fulton, Ind. During the many years of Mr. Haimbaugh's newspaper work here, Mrs. Haimbaugh was a valued aid to her husband and did much writing for his papers. She has for years been an active factor in local woman's club work and during the recent time of war was a constant and valiant worker in the service of the Red Cross and also was Delaware county's official "war mother," a story of service that is told elsewhere in this work. Paul A. Haimbaugh, an alumnus of Indiana University, served in the

United States army during the late war from May 11, 1917, to April 2, 1919. A year and a half of this period was spent in France as a member of the American Expeditionary Force, serving with the 103d Field Artillery, 26th Division, and the 301st Battalion Tank Corps.

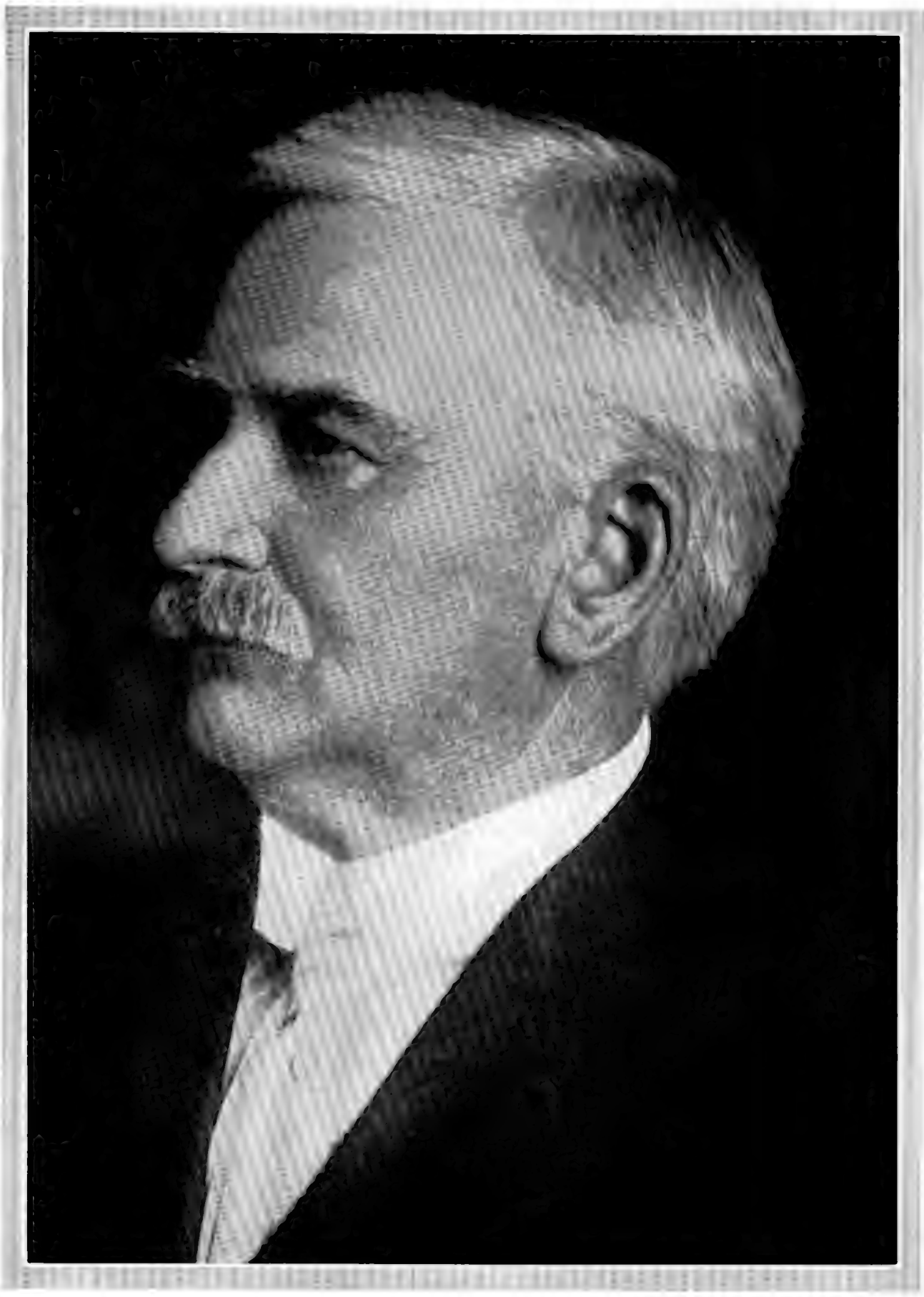
JACOB D. MILTENBERGER, former representative in the Indiana General Assembly from Delaware county, president of the Realtors Investment Company of Muncie, president of the Indiana Association of Local Insurance Agents, past president and present vice president of the Muncie Real Estate Board and for years engaged in the general real estate and insurance business at Muncie, a member of the firm of Miltenberger & Leffler, is a native of the old Buckeye state, but has been a resident of Indiana and of Muncie for the past twenty years and more. Mr. Miltenberger was born at Franklin, in Warren county, Ohio, March 12, 1876, and is a son of George W. and Permelia M. (Dearth) Miltenberger, both of whom were born in that same county and whose last days were spent in Muncie. The late George W. Miltenberger was a son of Henry Miltenberger, a native of Pennsylvania, who became one of the pioneers of Warren county, Ohio, and Mrs. Permelia Miltenberger was a daughter of Jesse Dearth, who was born in that county and who was in his young manhood a music teacher, later becoming a farmer. He spent all his life in that county and lived to the great age of ninety-five years. George W. Miltenberger was for many years engaged in the mercantile business at Franklin and upon his retirement moved to Muncie, where he died in 1912, at the age of seventy-two years. His widow survived him until 1919, her death occurring when she was in her eighty-second year. They were the parents of four children, those besides the subject of this sketch being Mary Belle, who married L. A. Lawyer, of Muncie; Ella, deceased, and Ernest J. Miltenberger, of Muncie. Reared at Franklin, Ohio, Jacob D. Miltenberger received his schooling in the schools of that city and upon leaving the high school became engaged in newspaper work and for eight years published a newspaper there. On March 2, 1902, he located at Muncie and in association with Jerre Garrard became engaged in the real estate business. For several years Mr. Miltenberger maintained this form of association and then became associated in the same line with J. H. Leffler, former county clerk and present president of the Western Reserve Life Insurance Company, the firm since then doing a general real estate and insurance business under the name of Miltenberger & Leffler, with offices at 106 the Western Reserve Life building. Mr. Miltenberger is a stockholder and director in the

Western Reserve Life Insurance Company and is president of the Realtors Investment Company. In 1923 at the annual meeting of the Indiana Association of Local Insurance Agents he was elected president of that body. He is a past president of the local Fire Insurance Association and is the present vice president of the Muncie Real Estate Board and vice president of the Indiana State Real Estate Association. He is a York Rite (Knights Templar) and Scottish Rite (32°) Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Miltenberger is a Republican and ever since taking up his residence in Muncie has made his presence felt in local political affairs. In 1916 he was elected to represent Delaware county in the lower house of the Indiana state legislature and was re-elected in 1918 and in 1920, thus serving three terms in the House, these including not only the three regular sessions of the Legislature during that period but the three special sessions which were found necessary during that period of special stress. Among the several measures of local importance which he was able to get through the Legislature was the one providing an appropriation for the taking over by the state of the old normal school plant at Muncie and the creation there of the Eastern Division of the Indiana State Normal School. Mr. Miltenberger has been twice married. In 1897 he married Maude Gable, of Middletown, Ohio, who died in 1916, leaving one child, a son, Mark D. Miltenberger, a veteran of the World war, who completed his schooling at Indiana University and is now engaged as a secretary to Congressman Albert H. Vestal of the Eighth Indiana district and "whip" of the House of Representatives at Washington. In 1917 Mr. Miltenberger married Mrs. Myrtle (Klapp) Downey, of Indianapolis, a granddaughter of the Rev. Henry Pritchard. Mr. and Mrs. Miltenberger are members of the First Presbyterian church.

THE REV. JOHN W. NICELY, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Muncie, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Shannon and Mary (Taylor) Nicely, both of Revolutionary stock and the former a veteran of the Civil war, who were the parents of three sons and one daughter. Doctor Nicely has a brother, Dr. William E. Nicely, a graduate of Princeton University and of the University of Pennsylvania, who is now engaged in medical practice at Waukausha, Wis. John W. Nicely completed his schooling at Wabash College and Princeton University, receiving his Bachelor and Master degrees from the latter institution, and

completed his theological course in McCormick Theological Seminary at Chicago. Hanover College awarded him his Doctor of Divinity degree in 1910. Upon leaving the seminary, Doctor Nicely entered upon work in the mission field and was for some years a teacher in the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, Syria, professor of English and Political Economy. During his term of service in that interesting institution he served as treasurer of the college. He also gave a new turn to college athletics at this institution and it was he who instituted field day there. Upon his return from Beirut, Doctor Nicely became pastor of the Crerar Memorial Presbyterian church of Chicago. For eighteen years he rendered service in that relation, and then, in 1921, he was called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church at Muncie, where he since has resided, with residence at 332 East Adams street. This pastorate is in succession to that of the Rev. Benjamin M. Nyce, D. D., who is now living at Lincoln, Nebr. During the period of his service at Chicago, Doctor Nicely served as Moderator of that Presbytery, and also rendered service as chairman of several important committees of Presbytery. One of the committees of which he was a member had to do with the creation of a board for the establishment of a Home for the Aged, the operations of this board resulting in the erection of an institution for such purposes at a cost of half a million dollars. In 1898, at Indianapolis, Ind., the Rev. John W. Nicely was united in marriage to Helen Nesbit, daughter of James A. and Catherine (Boyd) Mount. The late James A. Mount, twenty-fifth Governor of the state of Indiana and a veteran of the Civil war, was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, in 1843. He served as Governor of the state during the term 1897-1901 and died in the latter year, not long after his successor was inaugurated. Doctor and Mrs. Nicely have two sons, James Mount and Harold Elliott Nicely, both of whom were graduated from the University of Chicago. Harold Elliott Nicely is now a student in Princeton Theological Seminary. James M. Nicely, a veteran of the World war, followed his graduation from the University of Chicago by attendance at the Law School of Harvard University and was graduated from the latter institution in 1923. He was winner of the Sears Scholarship and president of the Harvard Law Review board. He now is serving as secretary to Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the Supreme Court of the United States. Harold E. Nicely, A. B. (University of Chicago), M. A. (Princeton University), after graduating from Princeton Theological Seminary, will study in Europe.

THEODORE F. ROSE, who died in the fall of 1919, president of the old Union National Bank of Muncie and for many years a leader in the general commercial and industrial activities of this community, was born in the village of Fairfield, in Franklin county, Indiana, December 18, 1848, and was a son of Samuel and Jane (Harris) Rose, both of whom were born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, but who were married in Indiana, their respective parents having settled in this state in pioneer days. Both the Rose and Harris families are of English descent, the former taking American descent from Robert Rose, who came to this country in 1634, and settled at Watertown, Mass. Reared at Fairfield, Theodore F. Rose completed his local schooling in the Brookville Academy and for two years was engaged in teaching school. He then entered the University of Indiana at Bloomington and in 1875 was graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Science. During this period of schooling he had been giving close attention to the study of law and upon leaving the university came to Muncie to take a course of practical reading of law in the office of the late Judge Joseph S. Buckles, and in due time was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of law at Muncie in partnership with the late Josiah E. Mellett. After his marriage in the spring of 1880 Mr. Rose established his home in Muncie, where he spent the remainder of his life. He thus was on the ground when a new impetus was given to all phases of development in Delaware county by the opening of the natural gas field here in the late '80s, and, as is set out elsewhere, he become one of the active factors in that development, his growing interests in a business way gradually taking him away from his law office until in the early '90s he retired from practice and thereafter gave his whole time to the varied interests with which he had become identified along the lines of development work. When the Muncie Natural Gas Company was organized Mr. Rose was elected president and general manager of that concern and he also became actively associated with the late George F. McCulloch and the late A. L. Johnson in the general real estate business; was actively identified with the affairs of the historic Citizens Enterprise Company back in the days of the height of the gas "boom," and was later president of the Muncie Industrial Association, an organization designed to promote the development of the city's manufacturing interests. In 1900 Mr. Rose was elected president of the old Union National Bank, in succession to C. A. Spilker, and continued to serve in that capacity until his death on September 6, 1919, a period of nineteen years, and was succeeded in that office



THEODORE F. ROSE

by his son, F. D. Rose. Not only was the late Theodore F. Rose active in the promotion of the general commercial and industrial interests of the town in which he had elected to make his home, but he was equally active and influential in helping to bring about a better standard in general community affairs. As a Republican he took a proper part in local political affairs and not long after entering upon the practice of law in Muncie was made deputy prosecuting attorney. He also served for some time as city attorney. Upon the organization of the Associated Charities at Muncie in 1899, he was elected president of that body and by successive re-elections served in that capacity until his death. He also was the chairman of the local chapter of the American Red Cross from the time of its organization until his death and during the period of this country's participation in the World war rendered valuable service in that behalf. For many years he was a member of the board of trustees of Indiana University and for some years was president of that board. He became a member of the board of trustees of the Muncie city schools in 1891 and in 1898 he succeeded Joseph A. Goddard as president of that board. His interest in the development of the schools and in the cause of modern school buildings was manifested in such a high degree that he remained active in this work until the erection of the Central high school building in 1914. For many years also he was the head of the public library board and was thus serving at the time the library building was erected in 1903. As a member of the old Commercial Club (the present Chamber of Commerce), Mr. Rose was for years an influential factor in that body and for some time served as president of the club. He was an active member of the First Presbyterian church, as is his widow, and for years served as a member of the board of trustees of that congregation. He was a Scottish Rite (32°) and York Rite Mason; a past eminent commander of the local commandery of Knights Templar. He was also affiliated with and for many years active in the work of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Twenty years and more ago when electric railway traction interests were beginning to be developed in Indiana, Mr. Rose took an active interest in such promotion plans and was one of the leading factors in the construction of the traction lines between Indianapolis and Connersville and between Indianapolis and Shelbyville. In 1905 he erected the Delaware hotel, southeast corner of Jackson and Mulberry streets, declared at that time to be "one of the most complete and modern hotel buildings in the state," and which remains one of the continuing monuments to his enterprise and public spirit. In many

ways Theodore F. Rose impressed his personality upon the development of this community and at his passing he left a good memory. It was in 1880 that Theodore F. Rose was united in marriage to Margaret I. Dodds, daughter of Dr. James F. Dodds, of Bloomington, Ind., and to that union was born one child, a son, Frederick Dodds Rose, now president of the Merchants Trust and Savings Company of Muncie and concerning whom further mention is made elsewhere in this work. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Rose has continued to make her home at Muncie and resides at 819 East Main street.

GEORGE D. ROBERTS, head of the Muncie Hotel Corporation, proprietors of the Hotel Roberts at Muncie, and also head of the company operating that hotel, is a European by birth but has been a resident of this country since he was thirty years of age and of Muncie for the past fifteen years and more. Mr. Roberts was born in Warklau, in the province of Regal, Russia, August 15, 1874, and is a son of Meyer and Ethel Roberts, both of whom also were born in that country, where all their lives were spent, and who were the parents of nine children, four sons and five daughters. Reared in his native town, George D. Roberts received such schooling as the limitations of his circumstances would permit and served his term in the Russian army, a period of service covering two years and eight months. When twenty-five years of age he married and five years later he and his wife and a daughter who meanwhile had been born to them came to the United States with a view to taking an entirely new start in life. They landed at the port of New York and it is typical of the determination Mr. Roberts had arrived at in connection with his ambitions to "make good" in the new country that he filed his formal application for citizenship papers on the day after he landed, and there never has been any variation in his stanch Americanism since that moment. Three weeks after their arrival in New York the Robertses went to Boston, where Mr. Roberts was employed for about eight months, at the end of which time. in 1905, he came out into Indiana and located at Alexandria, where he became engaged in a general salvage business and as he prospered in that line became interested in oil development projects. In 1908, with a view to securing a more advantageous location for the extension of these growing oil interests, he moved to Muncie and has ever since resided here. Mr. Roberts's oil operations covered a wide field, including not only the Indiana fields but those in Kentucky, Texas and Oklahoma, and he did well, later extending his activities to include some considerable real estate investments. In December, 1919, he

conceived the plan to erect in Muncie one of the finest hotels in Indiana and the Roberts Hotel with its two hundred guest rooms is the outcome of this plan. He organized the Muncie Hotel Corporation with himself as president and Alonzo C. Thornburg as vice president and manager, and Abram C. Lipsitz as secretary and treasurer, and the big hotel at the corner of Howard and High streets was erected in 1920 and was furnished and opened early in 1921. The hotel is now operated by the Muncie Hotel Operating Company, the officers of which are the same as above, Mr. Roberts being president both of the corporation and the company, the name of the hotel being a fitting testimonial to his energy and enterprise. The Robertses are affiliated with the congregation of the local Jewish temple and Mr. Roberts is a member of the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Modern Woodmen. It was in 1899, in Russia, that George D. Roberts was united in marriage to Sarah Plost, who also was born in that country, and to this union have been born four children, Fannie, who was born in Russia, and Louis, Bessie and Raymond, born in Indiana.

ARTHUR JAMES SMITH, superintendent of the Ft. Wayne division of the Nickle Plate railroad (Lake Erie & Western district), with headquarters at Muncie, was born near the pleasant village of Pine Village, in Warren county, Indiana, December 31, 1873, and is a son of James W. and Sarah E. (Farden) Smith, both of whom also were born in Indiana, members of pioneer families in the western part of the state. James W. Smith, a veteran of the Civil war and a farmer and carpenter, moved with his family from Pine Village to Montmorenci, in Tippecanoe county, in 1880, and has since resided in the latter village. Supplementing the schooling he received in the schools of Montmorenci by a course in a business college, Arthur J. Smith early became attracted to railroading and at the age of sixteen became engaged as a telegraph operator in the employ of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, presently was advanced to the position of station agent and after valuable training along these lines at several different stations became employed in the survey department of the railroad. After two years of this latter form of employment he became connected with the bridge and building department and in 1914 was made roadmaster of the Middle Division of the road and on March 10, 1917, was promoted to the position of superintendent of the Ft. Wayne division, with headquarters at Muncie, where he has since made his home. On April 13, 1899, Arthur J. Smith was united in marriage to Jennie M. Hartman, of Tipton,

Ind., and to this union two children have been born, a daughter, C. Jeannette Smith, who is a teacher in the Central high school at Muncie, and a son, Frederick J. Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church and are Republicans. Mr. Smith is a 33d-degree Mason and Knight Templar, also noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also is a member of the Royal Order of Scotland and the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine and is a member of the local Rotary Club and the Muncie Chamber of Commerce.

JAMES BOYCE, who died at his home in Muncie in the fall of 1910, left a good memory at his passing, for, as noted elsewhere in this work, he had been in his generation one of the leading factors in the development of the city's material interests. The first considerable manufacturer in the town, he became more than fifty years ago the largest employer of labor in the then awakening city and when the "gas boom" came on was in a position to take a leading part in the development which followed. Tireless activity marked his operations. An Irish immigrant boy, landing on the shores of this country with neither friends nor money, he kept pushing along. Despite "buffetings of fate" that would have daunted a less even tempered or less persistent man, he kept on in the even tenor of his way until in the summer of 1870, when he arrived in Muncie to start here an enterprise new to the town, he had $10,000, which is said to have been up to that time the largest individual capital brought into the town. With this as a nucleus of the fortune he later accumulated, he started his bagging mill and developed a concern which came to be recognized as one of the best in the whole flax industry in this country. Interest in other enterprises followed and he still kept pushing along. Ten years later, in 1880, it was written of him that "in the face of hardships and discouragements which would have broken the hearts of less determined men, Mr. Boyce has succeeded in life. He has a beautiful home, surrounded by luxuries well earned and gladdened by an intelligent and interesting family. As his wealth has accumulated he has employed it for good, and his many kindnesses to poor people will perpetuate his memory, in the flight of years, as a benefactor indeed. His enterprise and public spirit have gained him a high place in the business world, and his nobility of character has made him dear to the hearts of all who know him." That was written more than forty years ago and the prophecy contained therein has been fulfilled. His memory indeed has been perpetuated in the community, nor are the mere visible material monuments to this memory his best memo-

JAMES BOYCE

rials. Those are written on the hearts of the survivors of that generation which he served. Mr. Boyce was individually enterprising, even in the little things of life. His was a go-ahead spirit. He awakened the community to a need of "modern" things. It is recalled that it was he who brought to the town for his own use the first lawn mower ever seen here. It was he who installed in his home the first bath tub and the first steam heating plant in the town. It was he who put up the first "modern" business block in the town, the old Boyce block on Main street, erected in 1880. The sight of that then thoroughly "up-to-date" structure stimulated further building operations and the downtown section of the town began to wake up. Five years later the new court house was erected. A few years later the gas boom came on and then Mr. Boyce was in his element. A little story in an older review of the days of the beginning of the boom here will well illustrate this. It is written that "one of the results of the boom was to arouse the spirit of enterprise and nerve men to engage in undertakings which they would regard as impossible during ordinary times. One evening while the speculative fever and general enthusiasm were at their height a number of men were sitting in the Kirby House discussing various features of the boom. Among other things, one expressed his desire for a ground-floor office, something that could not be had anywhere in Muncie at that time. Several others were of like mind and said they would pay handsomely for such an advantage of location. In the group was James Boyce, who turned to the first speaker and asked how much he would pay for such a room. 'There is a lot and just in the right location,' pointing to the corner where the Commercial Club building now stands. One said he would give $60 a month for such a room, but that it was useless to discuss it, for no building was there and none could be put there as soon as needed. 'Gentlemen,' was Mr. Boyce's reply, 'if you will rent the rooms I will have a brick building there in a week's time.' It was in the nature of a wager and the business men hardly thought it possible for Boyce to fulfill his promise, though they were quite willing to accept their part of the bargain. It is indicative of the spirit and energy of the time that Mr. Boyce succeeded. On Monday, April 18 (1887), he contracted with D. C. Mitchell to erect on the corner of Main and Jefferson a one-story brick building, 96 feet front and 24 feet deep, six rooms, with plate glass windows, and all to be completed by the following Saturday evening. Here is a paragraph from the *News*: 'Building by gas light. One of the most novel sights ever witnessed in this town or any other was the work on the new Boyce build-

ing last evening. Ground was broken yesterday morning and this morning some of the walls are one story high. The workmen were at their places all night and by the aid of flaming gas torches are able to work as readily as they can in the day.' Saturday evening Mitchell turned over the keys of the completed building to Boyce. This was long known as 'Real Estate Row.'" This is illustrative of Mr. Boyce's direct methods; of his way of getting things done. It was he who built the first electric light plant in the town. That was in 1885, the year the court house was built. When the first commercial club was organized in the town, the old Muncie Board of Trade, in 1887, his was the first name on the roster of the incorporators. He had a high sense of initiative. He also took a proper interest in civic affairs, was a Republican and for some years rendered public service in the city council. He was equally expansive in his social relations, was a Freemason of high degree, having attained to the Mystic Shrine through the Scottish Rite (32°); had attained to all the degrees in Odd Fellowship, and was also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while he found religious comfort through his membership in St. John's Universalist church. He died at his home in Muncie on September 1, 1910, and is buried in Beech Grove cemetery. James Boyce was born in the near vicinity of the city of Belfast, Ireland, April 7, 1833, and was a son of Hugh and Margaret (Wilson) Boyce, both of whom also were born in that vicinity, of Scottish stock. His schooling continued until he was twelve years of age, when he was apprenticed to a linen manufacturer and for four years was thus employed, working twelve hours a day for the equivalent of 9 cents a day, but the basic knowledge of the linen and flax industry there acquired was later to stand him well in stead, for in time he built up a fortune on his knowledge of the trade. When he was fifteen years of age he was bereft by death of his mother and the care of his two sisters thereafter fell largely to his lot. That was in 1848, the dread "famine year" in Ireland, and the memories of the deprivations of that period were carried by Mr. Boyce to his grave. When he was seventeen years of age he was taken to France to help instruct boys in mills there in the linen trade and was kept there two years, at the end of which time he was returned to the Belfast mills. Two years later he returned to France as sub-foreman of a spinning mill and was working in that country when he attained his majority. Deciding then to give up his trade, he went to Havre with a view to enlisting for service on a British man-of-war, the Crimean war then being on. That was in 1854. Arriving at the dock he was persuaded

instead to ship "before the mast" as a sailor on a merchantman bound for New York, and it was thus that in the summer of 1854, with hardly a copper in his pocket, and with not a friend in this country to greet him, James Boyce arrived in America. His first work here was as a teamster on the construction work of the Erie canal, but presently he obtained employment in a flax mill at Little Falls, N. Y., and from there not long afterward went to Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, better employment in a flax mill there having been offered him. There on April 5, 1857, he married Eliza McKennett and then determined to go into business for himself. He took over a small water mill in the Cuyahoga Falls neighborhood and was getting a good start when a few weeks later his mill was destroyed by fire. Not being able to rebuild, he took employment in a mill at Newton Falls, Ohio, where he remained for about two years, at the end of which time, in the fall of 1859, he moved to Minnesota with a view to getting a new start in a new country, his destination being Shakoppee, in Scott county. There was nothing there for him to do and, leaving his wife and baby at Shakoppee, he took boat and went down the river to Greenville, Miss., where he became engaged on a dredging operation. With the money saved out of his wages—$350—he returned to Minnesota, bought a tract of eight acres of land and all the flax seed he could lay his hands on in the drug stores of St. Paul and Minneapolis and planted two acres to flax, said to have been the first field of flax raised in that state, which later became a leader in flax production. He also planted at Spring Lake, fifteen miles south of Shakoppee, a grove of walnut trees, the first trees of this variety in that region. By this time he was out of money again and he returned to Newton Falls, where he worked through the winter, earning enough to put up on his return to Minnesota in the spring a small horse-power scutching mill, set out twenty acres to flax, scutched the product of his first crop, matured his second crop and scutched it, with the result that he had a product ready for the market valued at something like $2,500. Before he could get this flax to market fire destroyed his warehouse and his dwelling, with contents, leaving him again stripped. In the next spring (April, 1865) his wife and one of the children, another child by this time having arrived in their home, died of typhoid fever. Through with Minnesota, he disposed of his little plot of ground and in June returned to Ohio, where at Alliance he secured an interest in a flax mill. Affairs prospered with him there and in the following winter he was able to secure control of the mill through purchase. Presently a better opportunity presented at Wooster and, selling his

mill at Alliance, he bought into a mill at Wooster and before long owned all the plant. Two years later fire again interrupted his efforts, the mill being destroyed with its contents, and with no insurance. Dauntlessly he rebuilt the mill and resumed operations, continuing there until in the spring of 1870, when he sold the place at a profit. It was then that he came to Muncie, the date of his arrival here being July 4, 1870. His operations here were successful from the start, though he from time to time suffered other fire losses, particularly in the fall of 1876, and it was not long until he became recognized as one of the most successful manufacturers in his line in the country. During his residence in Muncie, he invented machinery for use in the flax industry—shipping many of these machines to his native country. Other industries also were started by him, as has been told; a handle factory, a shoe factory, a rivet mill, a basket factory and the like, and long before the gas boom came on he had become one of the largest employers of labor in eastern Indiana. In 1910, at the age of seventy-seven years, Mr. Boyce arranged his affairs so that he could retire from his general activities, and his death followed in September of that year. Reference has been made above to Mr. Boyce's individual activities during the days of the natural gas "boom." In 1892 he laid out and built his manufacturing and residence suburb, Boyceton, on the east side of the river and gave to the Maring-Hart Glass Company a tract of ground for factory purposes as well as his individual check for $10,000 as an inducement to have the plant locate there. It also is agreed that his was the largest personal influence operating to bring about the location at Muncie of the Ball Bros. Glass Manufacturing Company, whose plant has been developed into the greatest manufactory of glass jars in the world. Mr. Boyce's love of trees was a continuing passion with him and it is agreed that to the stimulus of his influence and to his personal example in setting out shade trees along the streets is due much of the present beauty of Muncie's attractive streets. Mr. Boyce's influence in the flax industry was widely acknowledged. During the time of his operation of the flax mill at Muncie, he invented certain mechanical devices for the improvement of operations in this industry that came into wide use in the trade, many of his machines being shipped to the older mills of his native land. James Boyce was thrice married and was the father of thirteen children. The death of his first wife has been noted above. On January 7, 1866, at Alliance, Ohio, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Shaffer, who died at Muncie on April 18, 1875. On July 10 of that same year he married Margaret Mohler, who survives him and who is now a resident of Los Angeles, Cal.

O. HOWARD PERSHING, veteran seed merchant at Muncie and the oldest representative of the seed business in point of continuous service in Delaware county, has been a resident of Muncie since 1880 and thus has been a witness to and a participant in the amazing development which has marked this community since that date. Mr. Pershing was born at Rochester, the county seat of Fulton county, Indiana, April 18, 1852, and is a son of David R. and Sarah M. (Sellers) Pershing, the latter of whom was born in Preble county, Ohio, a member of one of the pioneer families of that county. The late David R. Pershing was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Daniel Pershing, who was born in that state and who spent all his life there. Daniel Pershing (Pfoerching) was a son of Frederick Pfoerching, an Alsatian emigrant of Huguenot stock, born in 1724, who came to the American colonies in 1749 and settled at Baltimore, where he married Elizabeth Myach, who was born in Germany in 1728 and who lived to be ninety-six years of age. In 1774 Frederick Pfoerching, whose children simplified the spelling of the family name to Pershing, moved from Baltimore to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and settled on a farm about fifty miles southeast of Pittsburgh, where he died four years later, and where his family is still represented. He and his wife were the parents of a considerable family, the descendants of which in the present generation are said to number about 7,000. This is the family from which descended Gen. John J. Pershing, general of the United States army and commander of the American Expeditionary Force in Europe during the time of this country's participation in the World war, and on September 8, 1923, on the old Pfoerching farm in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, there was dedicated a monument to the memory of the founder of this family in America, representatives of the family from all parts of the country being present. The Rev. Daniel Pershing, one of the sons of Frederick Pfoerching and grandfather of O. H. Pershing, was born in Maryland in 1764, and died in Pennsylvania in 1838. He married Christina Milliron, who was born in Pennsylvania, and had nine children, seven sons and four daughters. David R. Pershing, the fifth in order of birth of these children, was born in 1820 and as a young man came to Indiana and in Wabash county was married to Sarah M. Sellers. He afterward devoted himself to newspaper work and established the first newspaper published at Warsaw, this state, and also the first newspaper published at Rochester. Later and for some time he was editor of the Ft. Wayne *Gazette* and in 1875 came to Muncie and bought an interest

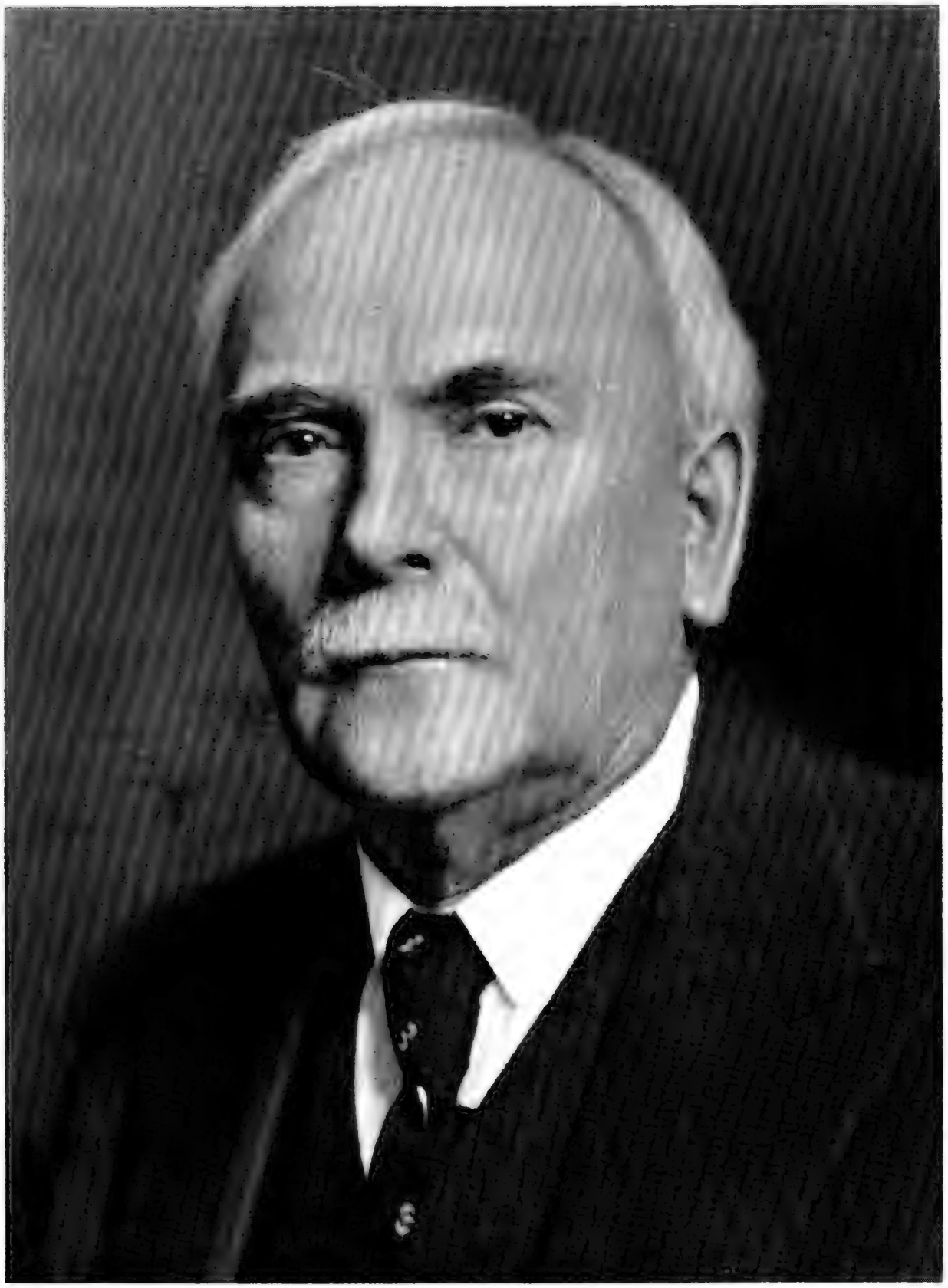
with Brady and Mellette in the Muncie *Times*. When in 1878 the plant of that newspaper was destroyed by fire Mr. Pershing retired from the newspaper business and was thereafter engaged in mercantile business at Muncie, a dealer in seeds and provisions. He was a Republican and during the time of his residence at Rochester had served as auditor of Fulton county. His last days were spent in Muncie, his death occurring there in 1889, he then being sixty-nine years of age. His wife died at the age of sixty-six. Of the children born to them five grew to maturity and of these but two are now living, O. H. Pershing having a brother, Marvin W. Pershing, formerly and for many years the proprietor of the Tipton (Ind.) *Advocate*, now living at Indianapolis, where for some years past he has been connected with the automobile registration department of the secretary of state's office. O. Howard Pershing was nine years of age when his parents moved from Rochester to Whitley county and thence after a time to Warsaw, in Kosciusko county. He thus received his schooling amid varying conditions and circumstances, but became well grounded in the essentials, his father being his chief mentor along scholastic lines, and for some years as a young man was engaged in teaching school, meanwhile becoming acquainted with commercial forms through practical mercantile experience. In 1880 Mr. Pershing responded to his father's call to come to Muncie and take charge of the grocery and seed store the latter had established there and he ever since has thus been engaged in the seed business, proprietor of the store since his father's death many years ago. It was in 1875 that O. Howard Pershing was united in marriage to Eva L. Lord, of the state of Wisconsin, and to this union three children were born, namely: Minnie C., wife of Charles W. Beecher, a banker, of Peru, Ind.; Ernest Howard Pershing, of Logansport, Ind., and Addie B., wife of Harry Heavenridge, of Muncie. Mr. and Mrs. Pershing are Republicans and are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Pershing is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

GEORGE E. DUNGAN, secretary of the Muncie Savings and Loan Company and former recorder of Delaware county, is a native son of this county, a member of a pioneer family, and has lived here all his life. Mr. Dungan was born in Muncie on July 5, 1850, and is a son of John W. and Edith (Dragoo) Dungan, the latter of whom was but a child when she came here with her parents from Virginia back in the middle '30s of the past century, the Dragoos having been among the pioneers in this county. She was born in Preston county, Virginia (now West Virginia), and was a daughter of William and

Elizabeth (Prunty) Dragoo, both of whom were members of Colonial families in Virginia. The late John W. Dungan, a former sheriff of Delaware county, was born in Fayette county, Indiana, June 2, 1824, and was a son of Benjamin and Margaret (Mitchell) Dungan, the former of whom was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, the son of John Dungan, who had come to this country from Ireland. Benjamin Dungan was married in Butler county, Ohio, and later became a pioneer farmer in Fayette county, this state, where he and his wife reared their family and spent the remainder of their lives, her death occurring in 1836 and his in 1855. They were the parents of ten children and thus the Dungan connection, of this family, in this generation is a considerable one. In 1842, when eighteen years of age, John W. Dungan left the home farm in Fayette county and came up here to the village which then was known as Muncietown. He got a job here in the pioneer smithy of Thomas S. Neely and after acquiring the trade opened a blacksmith shop of his own, locating the same on the corner now occupied by the Anthony building at Walnut and Jackson streets. In 1859 he was elected sheriff of Delaware county and was thus serving in that office when the Civil war broke out. Upon the expiration of this term of service he enlisted his services for army duty and thus served until his discharge at Indianapolis in May, 1865, the war then being over. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Dungan returned to Muncie and resumed his trade as a blacksmith and was thus engaged until in 1869, when he sold out and became engaged in selling agricultural implements and three years later became employed in the hardware store of Putnam & Kirby at Muncie. In 1877 he was again elected sheriff and served another four-year term in that office, meantime buying a farm just south of town. Upon leaving the sheriff's office he moved to this farm and there made his home until his retirement and return to the city, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1903. From the time of the organization of that party Mr. Dungan had been a working Republican and in addition to his service in the sheriff's office had rendered public service in other capacities, including three terms as assessor of Center township and service as street commissioner in the days when Muncie was just beginning to give some effective attention to the making of its streets. It was on October 18, 1848, in Muncie, that John W. Dungan was united in marriage to Edith Dragoo. To that union were born nine children, five of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch having two sisters, Caroline, who married William Weeks, and Jessie F., who

married George Carmichael, and two brothers, Leonidas and Harry F. Dungan. Reared at Muncie, George E. Dungan received his schooling in the schools of that city and then went to Hartford City, where he served an apprenticeship to the harness-making trade, afterward returning to Muncie and here becoming engaged in the harness business. Four years later he became employed as a clerk in the Thomas H. Kirby grocery store and was thus engaged for four years, at the end of which time he bought that store and for six years thereafter was engaged in the grocery business on his own account. In the meantime he had been giving proper attention to local political affairs and in 1898 was elected county recorder. By re-election he served for eight years in that office and later, for three years, as president of the city board of works. In the meantime, almost twenty years ago, Mr. Dungan had become a member of the directorate of the Muncie Savings and Loan Company and in 1918 he was elected secretary of this institution, which position he since has occupied, with offices at the southeast corner of Adams and High streets. Mr. Dungan is a Republican, a York Rite Mason and a member of the local camp of the Sons of Veterans. George E. Dungan married Ida Kelly, daughter of Johial Kelly, of Muncie, and to this union five children have been born, namely: LaRue, who married Fred Jewett and has three children, Martha, George and Sarah; Arthur H., who married Pearl Davenport and has one child, LaRue; Ernest, who married and has three children, Elizabeth, John Ernest and Sarah Olive; Eva, who married J. C. Mansfield, and Ralph, who married Irene Sweet and has one child, a son, Ralph, Jr.

FRANK CLAYTON BALL, president of Ball Brothers Company, Muncie, was born in the village of Greensburg, Trumbull county, Ohio, November 24, 1857, and is a son of Lucius Stiles Ball and Maria P. (Bingham) Ball, who were the parents of eight children, six sons—Lucius L., William C., Edmund B., Frank C., George A., and Clinton H., and two daughters—Lucina A. and Frances May. An account of Mr. Ball's ancestry, early life and business career will be found in the biography of his brother, Edmund Burke Ball, presented elsewhere in this work. These two brothers are of nearly the same age and it is impossible to separate their activities from earliest childhood to the present day. Frank C. Ball and his four brothers have been very closely associated in all their many interests, outside of as well as in their business. They have taken an active interest in public affairs. They have contributed more than one million dollars to public institutions. Among some of the more important



are—the Indiana State Normal School (Ball Teacher's College), the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, Muncie City Hospital, Masonic Temple and Auditorium, Riley Hospital, Hillsdale College and Keuka College. Frank C. Ball, in addition to being president of Ball Brothers Company, is president of the Muncie Young Men's Christian Association, of the Muncie & Portland Traction Company and of the Muncie & Western Railroad Company; a director of the Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago; the Indiana State Normal School; Keuka College, New York; the Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis, and the Warner Gear Company, Muncie; is a Knight Templar Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Universalist church. In 1893, at Muncie, Frank Clayton Ball was united in marriage to Elizabeth Wolfe Brady and to this union five children have been born, three daughters—Lucy, Margaret and Rosemary, and two sons—Edmund Arthur and Frank Elliott. Edmund Arthur Ball, a veteran of the World war and present (1924) commander of the Indiana Division of the American Legion and advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel, who is associated with the operations of the Ball Brothers Company in an executive capacity and concerning whom further mention is made elsewhere in this work, married Frances Davies and has two children, Arthur Brady and Barbara. Margaret Ball married Fred Petty and is now living in St. Louis. Mrs. Elizabeth Brady Ball was born at Muncie and is a daughter of Thomas J. and Emeline (Wolfe) Brady, the latter of whom was a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Elliott) Wolfe, who in their generation were large factors in the social and commercial development of the Muncie community. Adam Wolfe, who died in the spring of 1892, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1807, and was a son of John and Catherine (Devore) Wolfe, who in 1809 moved with their family to Ohio and settled in Coshocton county. He early became engaged in the mercantile business in Ohio, later extended his interests into Indiana and in 1855 located at Muncie, where he became successfully engaged in banking and merchandising. He and his wife were the parents of seven children. Thomas J. Brady, father of Mrs. Ball, was in his generation one of the best known men in Indiana. He was a son of John Brady, first mayor of the city of Muncie and concerning whom full and fitting mention is made elsewhere in this work, and was from the days of his boyhood an active factor in Muncie's affairs. Born in 1840, he had just come into his majority when the Civil war broke out. He at once enlisted his services in behalf of the cause of the Union and went out as captain of the first company of soldiers re-

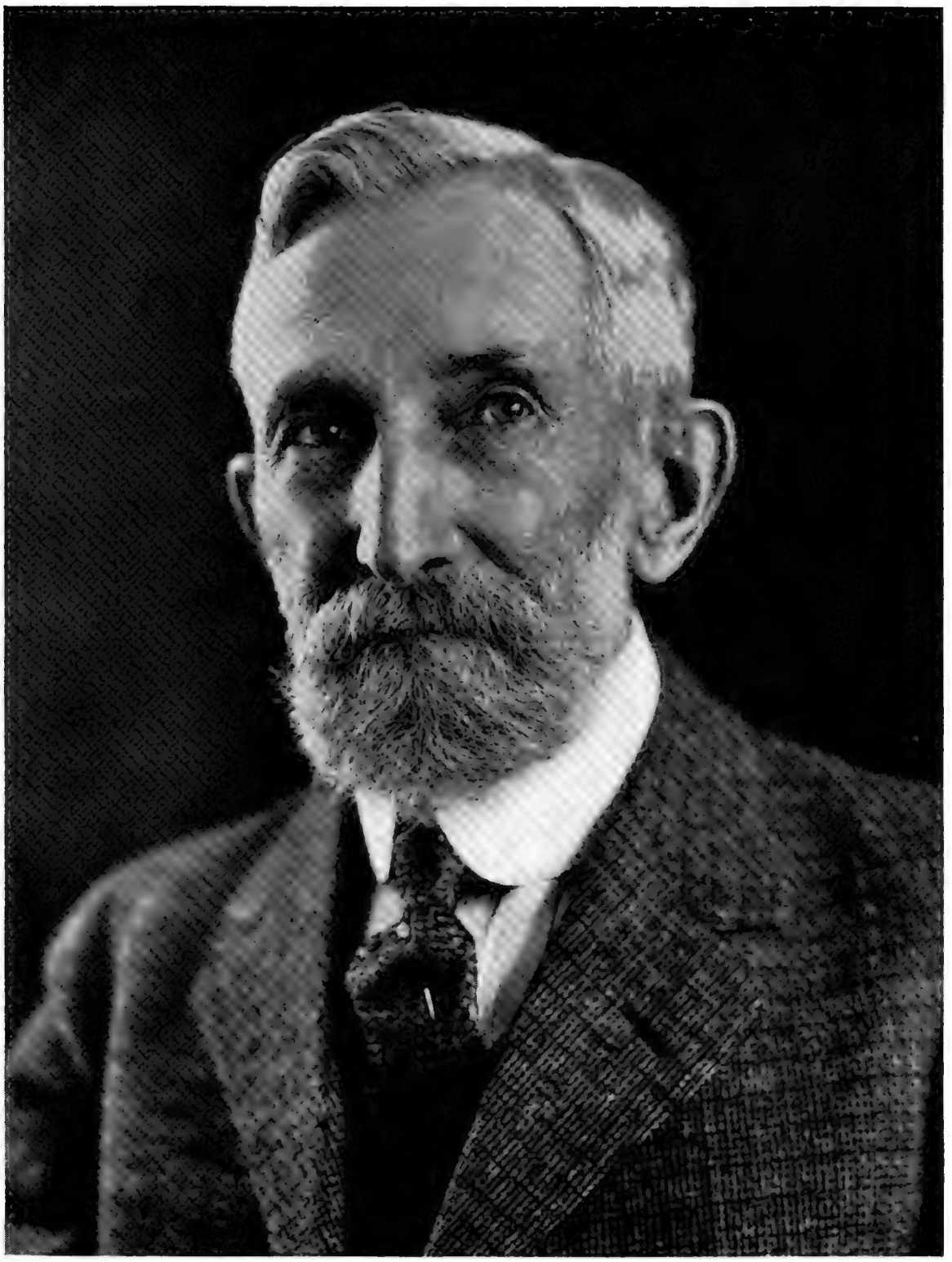
cruited in Muncie. In 1863 he was given a colonel's commission and continued his service until mustered out in July, 1865, the war then being over, and he was retired with the brevet rank of brigadier general. General Brady later became engaged in newspaper work at Muncie, and later was appointed assistant postmaster general under President Hayes and his last days were spent in the East. To him and his wife were born three children, Mrs. Ball, Arthur W. Brady, president of the Indiana Union Traction Company, and Mrs. John Otis Adams. Mr. Adams is one of the leading artists in the middle West. Mrs. Adams is also an artist of note and excels in painting still life.

WILFRED W. WINGATE, a veteran of the World war and president and general manager of the National Clay Products and Silo Company of Muncie, was born on a farm adjacent to the village of Albany, in Delaware township, this county, October 15, 1887, and is a son of Thomas M. and Sarah E. (Albright) Wingate, both of whom also are natives of Indiana and who are now living at Albany. Thomas M. Wingate is a son of James W. Wingate, former farmer and banker at Albany, who came to Indiana from Maryland in the days of his young manhood and who after his marriage settled on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Albany, in this county, where he reared a family of nine or ten children, the Wingate connection in the present generation thus being a considerable one. When "boom" times came on at Albany thirty years ago James W. Wingate became engaged in banking there and was president of the bank when he died at the age of eighty-seven. Reared on the home farm in the vicinity of Albany, Wilfred W. Wingate received his schooling in the schools of that village and at Valparaiso University, and as a young man became engaged as assistant cashier in the Albany State Bank, a position he occupied for about two years, at the end of which time he became interested in the clay products line, taking employment in a factory engaged in that line and was thus employed for five years or until his entrance into army service in the summer of 1918. It was in August of that year that Mr. Wingate enlisted his services in the Engineer Corps of the United States Army and was assigned to duty at Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C., where he presently was advanced to the rank of regimental sergeant major and where he continued in service until his discharge in May, 1919, the war then being over. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Wingate returned home and in 1920, effected the organization and incorporation of the National Clay Products and Silo Company,

with plants at Brazil and Monroe, Ind., and offices at Muncie, the offices of the company being located in the Neely block. This company was organized for the purpose of manufacturing clay products, hollow building tile and silos a specialty, and has developed an extensive business, its area of distribution including not only Indiana but Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Missouri, western New York and Michigan. Mr. Wingate is president and general manager of this company, C. L. Frick is vice president, C. M. Turner second vice president, F. C. Pittenger secretary-treasurer, and C. C. Wingate assistant secretary-treasurer, these and O. R. Strong constituting the stockholders. Mr. Wingate is a member of the American Legion, is a 32-degree (Scottish Rite) Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

FREDERICK B. TRACY, treasurer and manager of the Delaware Division of the Central Indiana Gas Company, with offices at Muncie, has been a resident of that city since August, 1911, when he was transferred from the office of the gas company at Little Rock, Ark., which is operated by the same interests as the Central Indiana Gas Company. Mr. Tracy was born in Elmwood, Ill., moving in early life to Peoria, Ill., where he received his schooling. He early became employed in office work, and in 1907 he became connected with the Dawes Bros. interests at Little Rock, and was serving as auditor in the gas office in that city in 1911, at which time he was transferred to the Muncie office of these same interests, operating under the name of the Central Indiana Gas Company. This company as noted elsewhere in this work, is engaged in the manufacture and distribution of gas in Muncie as well as in a number of cities and towns surrounding Muncie. Among the cities supplied with gas by this company beside Muncie, Riverside and Normal City are Anderson, Elwood, Marion, Alexandria, Fairmount and Hartford City. Mr. Tracy enjoys a wide acquaintance in public utility circles, and is a past president of the Indiana Gas Association. He is a Rotarian, Knight Templar (York Rite) Mason and Elk and has been treasurer of the Delaware Country Club for several years. In 1914 at Chicago, Ill., Frederick B. Tracy was united in marriage to Elizabeth F. Force, daughter of Merton H. and Elizabeth B. Force, of that city, and to this union two children have been born, a son, Frederick B. Tracy III, and a daughter, Elizabeth F. Mr. and Mrs. Tracy are members of Grace Episcopal church and Mr. Tracy is a member of the vestry and treasurer of that parish.

CHARLES HENRY CHURCH, cashier of the Delaware County National Bank of Muncie, treasurer of the Muncie Loan and Savings Company, a charter member and former president of the Indiana Bankers Association and long recognized as the dean of the bankers of Delaware county, the oldest continuing banker in the county, is a native of the old Empire state but has been a resident of Indiana and of Muncie for nearly forty years and has never had cause to regret the choice which brought him over here from Ohio back in the days when the discovery of natural gas here opened up a new field for development in this region. Mr. Church was born in the hamlet of Church Hollow, in Chenango county, New York, May 7, 1839, and was but three years of age when his mother died. His father, William Church, was a merchant and the postmaster of Church Hollow, served for some time as sheriff of Chenango county and also represented that district in the New York state legislature. His last days were spent in Orange county, New York. Reared in his home village, Charles H. Church completed his schooling in the academy there and early became identified with his father's mercantile enterprises. He was married in 1868 and three or four years later, in 1872, made his home at New London, Ohio, where he became engaged in merchandising and in the grain business, operating not only a general store but two grain elevators. He also in that year promoted the organization of the First National Bank of New London and was elected vice president and manager of the bank. For fifteen years Mr. Church continued in business at New London and then, early in 1887, attracted by the promising possibilities attending the opening of the natural gas field here about that time, he disposed of his interests at that place and moved to Muncie, where he aided in the organization of the Delaware County Bank and was elected cashier of that institution. Five years later when this bank was nationalized under the name of the Delaware County National Bank, Mr. Church was retained as cashier and by successive re-elections has continued to occupy that responsible position, his service in this connection thus covering a period of thirty-seven years. The old Delaware County Bank, a state bank capitalized at $50,000, received its charter on April 14, 1887, and two days later, April 16, opened for business in the room in the Willard block, northeast corner of Walnut and Main street, which it ever since has occupied. At the end of five years this bank's deposits aggregated a quarter of a million dollars and it then applied for a national bank charter, which it received in November, 1893, the charter number being 4809. Under this reorganization



CHARLES HENRY CHURCH

the bank increased its capital stock to $100,000, which later was increased to $300,000, the present capitalization of the bank, which now has resources aggregating right around $5,000,000. Mr. Church also was an active factor in the organization in 1889 of the Muncie Savings and Loan Company, one of the original directors of that concern, and was elected treasurer of the company upon its organization, a position he ever since has occupied. This concern has built more than 5,000 homes in Muncie and Delaware county and now has deposits of more than $1,500,000. When the movement to organize the Indiana Bankers Association had its inception in 1897 Mr. Church was one of the forceful factors in that organization and was the secretary of the initial meeting of the bankers held at Indianapolis in that year. He also was made a member of the committee on constitution and by-laws of the association and the constitution which he thus helped to frame is still in force with few amendments. In 1902 Mr. Church was elected president of the Indiana Bankers Association. In other ways he has been serviceable in this association which started out with a membership of forty and now has a membership of more than 1,000. When Mr. Church arrived in Muncie in the spring of 1887 the town had a population of around 8,000, as against its present population of around 40,000, and it is freely acknowledged that in this development he has been one of the most potent personal factors. Mr. Church cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and has ever been a consistent Republican. While still living in New York he became a charter member of the Masonic lodge organized in his home town and served the lodge as one of its first masters. Upon moving to New London he helped to organize a lodge of Freemasons there and was first master of the same. His interest in Masonry has been maintained during the long period of his residence in Muncie and for more than twenty years he has been treasurer of the local commandery, Knights Templar. For six consecutive years he also served as priest of the local chapter, Royal Arch Masons. In December, 1868, Charles H. Church was united in marriage to Louisa J. Tyler, who was born and reared at Norwalk, Ohio, daughter of Henry P. and Ann Tyler, and their golden wedding anniversary thus was celebrated in 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Church have two sons, William H. Church, who is engaged in the wholesale grocery business at Peru, Ind., and Ernest D. Church, who is engaged in the wholesale lumber and paint business at Denver, Colo. Though still physically hale and hearty and mentally as alert as ever, daily active in the banking business, Mr. Church realizes that

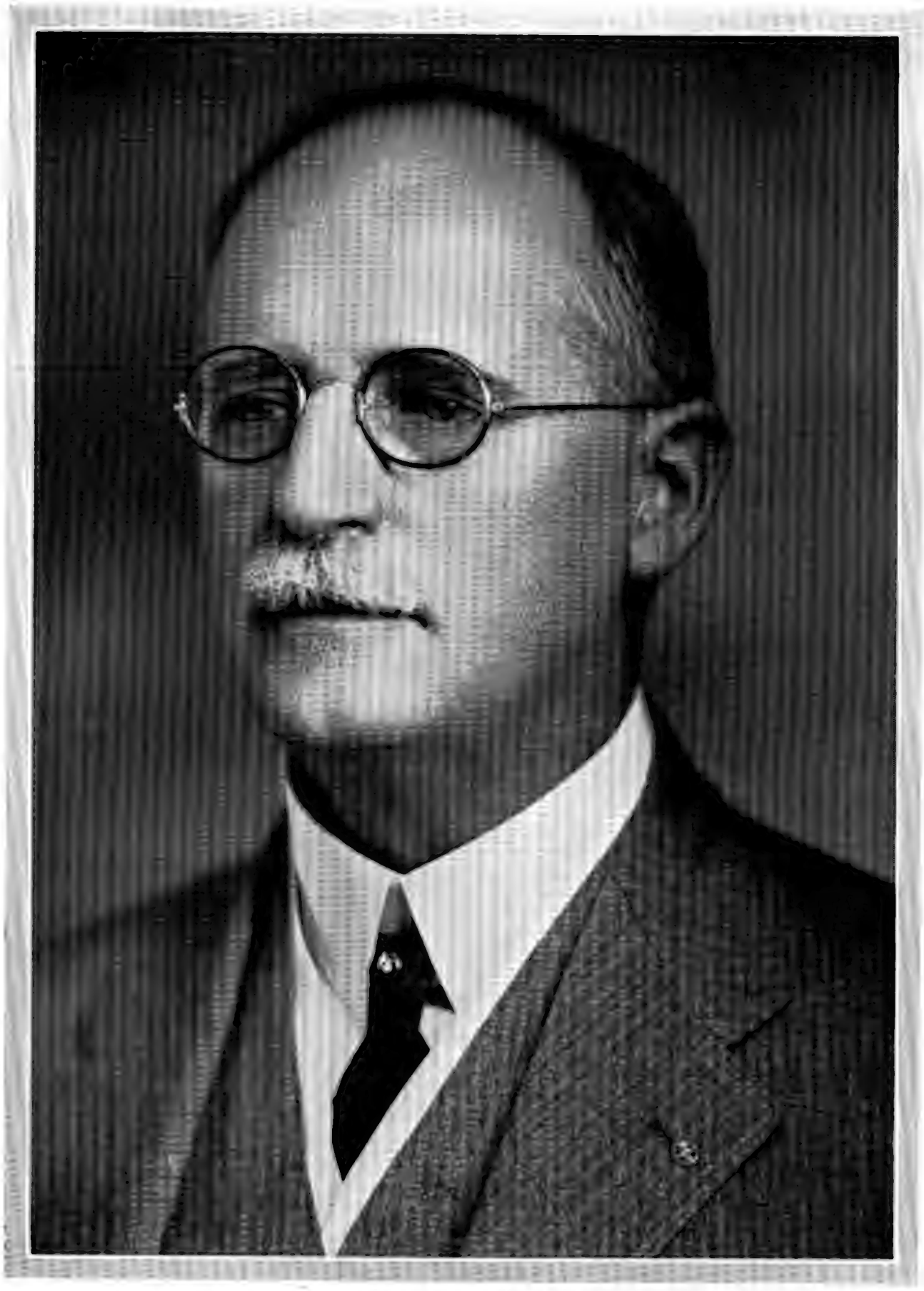
he is now living on "borrowed time," if one considers the traditional three-score years and ten as the allotted span of life. On May 7 of the current year (1924) he entered upon the eighty-sixth year of his life and the occasion was made one of many congratulatory and complimentary messages from friends in all walks of life.

CHARLES H. ELLIS, treasurer of the Citizens Finance Association of Muncie and a former banker of that city, now engaged in the flour and feed business there, was born in Muncie and has lived there the greater part of his life, active in civic and commercial affairs since the days of his boyhood. Mr. Ellis was born on May 31, 1879, and is a son of John S. and Sina E. (Rickard) Ellis, the latter of whom also was born in this county, April 20, 1842, a member of one of the pioneer families here. The late John Seymour Ellis, for many years one of the best known figures in the public life of Delaware county, was born in Knox county, Ohio, August 15, 1839, and was a son of Robert and Casander (Schweckard) Ellis, the latter of whom was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1810, a daughter of John Schweckard. Robert Ellis was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1796, a son of William and Eleanor Ellis, the former of whom, a native of Montgomeryshire, Wales, was a soldier in the Continental army during the time of the Revolutionary war. Robert Ellis and Casander Schweckard were married in Licking county, Ohio, and later became residents of Knox county, that state, where they made their home, Robert Ellis following his vocation as a stone mason, until in 1849, when they moved with their family over into Indiana and established their home on a farm in Hamilton township, this county, where they spent the remainder of their lives, Robert Ellis's death occurring in December, 1864, and that of his widow in the year following, and both are buried in Beech Grove cemetery. John Seymour Ellis was ten years of age when he came to Delaware county with his parents in 1849 and he grew to manhood on the home farm in Hamilton township. He taught school for two terms, spending his vacations working as a carpenter, and then went West and was for a time employed on a big cattle ranch in Iowa. When twenty-one years of age he married and for three or four years thereafter was engaged in farming and carpentering, living just south of Muncie. He then moved into town and became employed in clerical work, for which his tastes inclined him, clerking in stores and also was for some time "on the road" as a commercial traveler. During the incumbency of John Eiler as postmaster of Muncie (1875-83) Mr. Ellis served as deputy postmaster

and it was during this time that he developed his taste for newspaper writing, which later occupied so much of his time, his first work being in Eiler's newspaper office. Upon leaving the postoffice he moved with his family to Columbus, Ohio, and it was during his residence in that city and his later residence in Detroit that he developed his fine specialty for public park improvement, attaining in those cities a record of important service along that line and also in the development of the great Palmer Park. Mr. Ellis was away from Muncie for more than fifteen years and upon his return here did much to promote the development of Muncie's park system. He resumed his former commercial activities upon his return here, worked for a while in the store of the Keller company and in the McNaughton department store and also kept up his newspaper writing, and it was in 1898 that he published his informative and illuminating little volume, "Our County; Its History and Early Development by Townships," a labor of love which is coming to be appreciated in the community more and more as the years pass. Mr. Ellis was elected justice of the peace about that time and rendered four years of service in that office. In 1902 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners and by re-election served for four years in that important office, during which time he was elected vice president of the Indiana State Association of County Commissioners. Mr. Ellis's writings were not confined to the plain prose of newspaper expression but were carried out in the more graceful forms of poetry, much of which remains in enduring form, one of his works along this line being his "Songs of St. Matthew," a metrical paraphrase of the gospel of Matthew. He was a member of the Association of Western Writers and also was for years an active figure in the meetings of the Indiana State Editorial Association. His incidental newspaper work was kept up almost to the time of his death, which occurred at Muncie on July 5, 1912. John S. Ellis was twice married. On August 28, 1860, he was united in marriage to Sina E. Rickard, of this county, who died at Detroit, Mich., July 3, 1895, leaving two sons, the subject of this sketch and his brother, Fred M. Ellis, the latter of whom was born at Indianapolis on August 3, 1870. On December 17, 1896, John S. Ellis married Mrs. Millie (Barnes) Sanders, daughter of William Barnes, one of the pioneers of Muncietown, and widow of John F. Sanders, a Muncie lawyer. Charles H. Ellis was but a child when his parents left Muncie in the '80s and his schooling was received in the schools of Columbus, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich. When he returned with his father to Muncie in 1898, he then

being nineteen years of age, he began clerking in the C. P. Franklin grocery store. Not long afterward, however, he transferred his services to the F. W. Heath real estate agency and a year later began a period of service for the Keller-Bryce company, as clerk and collector. Two years later when the Delaware County Merchants Association and Credit Bureau was organized Mr. Ellis was elected secretary of that organization. Two years later, in 1904, he helped to organize the Peoples National Bank of Muncie and was elected first cashier of that institution. When four years later it was reorganized as the Peoples Trust Company he was elected vice president of this latter institution, and in this capacity he continued in the banking business until his resignation in 1916 to take up the business in which he is now engaged, proprietor of the flour, feed and seed store at 109 West Howard street. In 1917 Mr. Ellis helped organize the Citizens Finance Association of Muncie and has served as treasurer of that organization since the beginning. He is a Freemason into the cryptic degree (council), is a past worshipful master of Delaware lodge (No. 46) of that order and is present treasurer of the lodge. He is a Republican, as were his father and grandfather, and is a member of the First Presbyterian church. In 1906 Charles H. Ellis married Edith B. Blair, daughter of William A. Blair, and to that union were born two children, Robert and Dorothy. Mrs. Ellis died on March 13, 1923. The family home is at 719 East Charles street.

D. O. SKILLEN, general manager of the plant of the Muncie Products Company of Muncie, vice president of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce and in other ways actively identified with the commercial and industrial life of the community, is a native of the old Buckeye state, but has been a resident of Indiana and of Delaware county for thirty years. Mr. Skillen was born at Sidney, Ohio, February 12, 1866, and is a son of William and Caroline (Rice) Skillen, both of whom were born in that same community, in Shelby county, Ohio. Capt. William Skillen, a veteran of the Civil war, was formerly and for years engaged in business at Sidney as a pension attorney. He rendered service as a soldier of the Union during the Civil war, going out with the 20th Ohio (Infantry), later to a heavy artillery regiment, and served for four years, gradually gaining promotion in the field from the rank of a private to that of a captain. At the battle of Millikin Bend he was wounded so severely as to physically handicap him the rest of his life. D. O. Skillen finished his schooling in the Sidney high school and then started out as a traveling salesman,



D. O. SKILLEN

at first covering an extensive route in the West and later being given territory covering Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, and was thus engaged until in 1894 when he located at Yorktown, in this county, and there became engaged in the manufacture of glass fruit jars and bottles and was thus engaged there for years, or until the glass factory was destroyed by fire in 1918. In the meantime, in 1909, Mr. Skillen had become associated with H. L. Warner in the manufacture of automobile parts at Muncie, and thus became identified with the Warner interests, serving as secretary-treasurer and as vice-president of the company. In 1916 he was made treasurer of the T. W. Warner Company and was thus connected when that concern was sold to the General Motors Corporation in 1919. Upon this transfer Mr. Skillen became comptroller of the Muncie Division of the General Motors Corporation, and in 1921 was made general manager of this concern, operating as the Muncie Products Company, and has since been serving in that capacity. Mr. Skillen also is vice president of the Muncie Gear Works and is interested in the local real estate business, secretary of the Skillen-Moore-Sample Company, realtors at Muncie. The Muncie Products Company now employes better than 2,500 persons and its operations are continually expanding. This concern manufactures some part or another of all the automobiles which form the product of the great General Motors Corporation. Mr. Skillen is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers and is a 32° (Scottish Rite) Mason. He is vice president of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, is affiliated with the local Rotary Club and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Skillen, who was Effie Goodin, was born at Osgood, Ind., and is a daughter of Daniel A. and Dora (Wood) Goodin. Mr. and Mrs. Skillen reside on their farm west of Muncie.

OBED KILGORE, attorney at law and dealer in real estate at Muncie and chairman of the Delaware county Democratic central committee, was born at Anderson, Ind., in October, 1876, and is a son of Capt. David and Olive (Saunders) Kilgore, both members of pioneer families in this section of Indiana. The late Capt. David Kilgore was born on the old Kilgore home farm in Mt. Pleasant township, this county, and was a son of the Hon. David Kilgore, judge, congressman, banker, community builder and lawyer, concerning whom much is said elsewhere in this work and who was one of the most influential men of his generation in this section of Indiana. Judge Kilgore was a Kentuckian by birth, born in Harrison county in the old Blue Grass state, April 3, 1804, a son of Obed and Rebecca

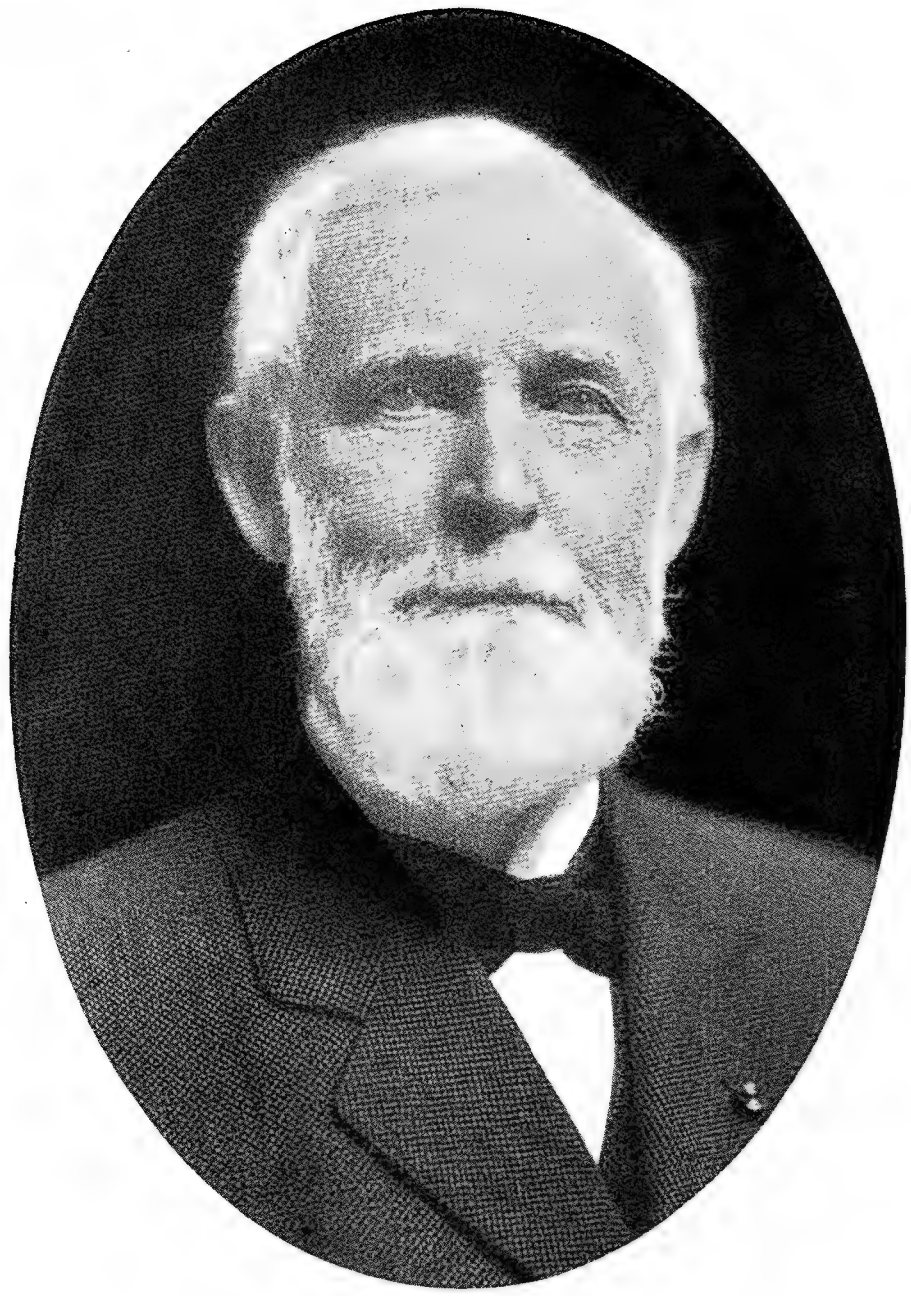
(Cusic) Kilgore, Pennsylvanians, who in 1819 came with their family into Indiana and settled in Franklin county, where Obed Kilgore died at the age of eighty-two years. Judge Kilgore "got his law" under the preceptorship of James B. Ray and John T. McKinney at Brookville and in 1830 came to Delaware county and entered a tract of land in Mt. Pleasant township. In the next year he married Mary G. VanMatre, daughter of Absalom VanMatre, one of the real pioneers of this county, and established his home on the tract he had entered from the government, and this he made his permanent residence. He straightway made his impress upon the pioneer community and in 1832 was sent to the Legislature from this district. In 1836 he was elected speaker of the House. In 1839 he was elected judge of the extensive circuit then constituting this judicial district. In 1850 he was elected delegate from this district to the state constitutional convention, was later elected to Congress, thus serving during the Buchanan administration, and in other ways rendered service in the public behalf which impressed his name indelibly upon the records of Indiana. Of the six sons born to David and Mary (VanMatre) Kilgore, four served as soldiers of the Union during the Civil war, with officer's commissions. Alfred Kilgore was a captain in the 36th Indiana, Dr. Tecumseh Kilgore was surgeon of the 13th Indiana, David Kilgore was a captain in the 19th Indiana and James Kilgore was a lieutenant in that same command. Capt. David Kilgore, fifth son of Judge David Kilgore, became a lawyer and after his marriage established his home at Anderson, county seat of the neighboring county of Madison, where he remained until his retirement from practice when he returned to the old home farm in this county and here spent his last days, his death occuring in 1916. Of the five children born to him and his wife, three are still living, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Mary Arlena, and a brother, Dr. Byron Kilgore, of Indianapolis. Reared at Anderson, Obed Kilgore was graduated from the high school there in 1897. He then entered Indiana University and after something more than three years of study there entered the Central Indiana Normal School at Danville and from this latter institution was graduated in 1902. Meanwhile he had been admitted to practice at the bar of the Madison circuit court and upon completing his college work located at Anderson, where he was engaged in law practice until his removal in 1918 to Muncie, where he since has been located, with offices at 257 the Johnson block in South Walnut street. Mr. Kilgore is a Democrat and is now serving as chairman of the Delaware county Democratic cen-

tral committee. He is a Freemason, a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, and is also a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. In 1906 Obed Kilgore was united in marriage to Harriet M. Rummel, daughter of Benjamin Rummel, of Madison county. Mr. and Mrs. Kilgore reside at 701 University avenue. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

H. O. LANNING, principal of the Longfellow school at Muncie, has been active in school work since the days of his boyhood and thus has become a definite figure in local educational circles. Mr. Lanning was born in the village of Millgrove, in the neighboring county of Blackford, October 21, 1882, and is a son of William Jackson and Mary (Thorpe) Lanning, the latter of whom was born in Noble county, this state. William Jackson Lanning was born in Blackford county, a son of Robert Lanning, one of the pioneers of that county, who had settled there upon coming into Indiana from New Jersey, and he grew up in that county. After his marriage he became engaged in the mercantile business at Millgrove and was there located for years or until his removal to Sweetser, in the neighboring county of Grant, where he is now engaged in business, proprietor of a general store. For thirty years William Jackson Lanning was a school teacher in Blackford county. To him and his wife were born four sons, the subject of this sketch having three brothers, Karl, Hugh and Paul Lanning. Reared at Millgrove, H. O. Lanning completed the course in the high school there and in 1902 began teaching school, his first work in this line being in a district school in Jackson township in his home county. For five years Mr. Lanning continued teaching in the schools of Blackford county, meanwhile pursuing his studies in normal work, during the summers, and then spent two years in the normal school, graduating in 1909, after which he became a teacher in the high school at Rensselaer, Ind. In the following year he became principal of the consolidated school at Sweetser and was thus engaged for six years, or until in 1916, when he was given charge of the schools at Gaston, in this county, where he remained for three years, or until in 1919, when he was selected as principal of the Longfellow school at Muncie and has since been occupying that position. There are ten or twelve teachers connected with the staff of the Longfellow school and more than 350 pupils enrolled. Mr. Lanning is a Freemason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1914 H. O. Lanning was united in marriage to Edith Cranor, daughter of William McClellan Cranor,

of Wayne county, Indiana, and to this union two children have been born, Frank Cranor and Mary Florence. Mr. and Mrs. Lanning are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They reside at 401 Almeda avenue.

DR. G. W. H. KEMPER, dean of the medical profession at Muncie and a resident of that city for nearly seventy years, now living practically retired, spending much of his time in California, has been a voluminous writer on medical topics, is the historian of the Indiana State Medical Association and is emeritus professor of the History of Medicine in Indiana University. Doctor Kemper is a veteran of the Civil war with a record of more than three years of service in the army (7th and 17th regiments, Indiana Volunteer Infantry), is a past commander of Williams Post, No. 78, Grand Army of the Republic, at Muncie, and is a member of the Indiana Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. In a recent (December, 1923) article in the *Indiana Magazine of History,* writing under the head "My Childhood and Youth in the Early Days of Indiana," Doctor Kemper has made a valuable contribution to Indiana historical collections, preserving there much of interesting and informative detail, from personal recollection, of conditions in central Indiana during the '40s and '50s of the past century. In 1907 he rendered a valuable local service by acting as editorial sponsor for the publication of the Lewis Publishing Company's "Twentieth Century History of Delaware County," compiled by various local authorities, his special contribution in that behalf having been an authoritative chapter on the medical profession in this county. In the period 1879-85 Doctor Kemper served as treasurer of the Indiana State Medical Association and in 1887 was president of that association. He for years has been a lecturer on the history of medicine before classes of medical students and has written much along that line, these writings including more than fifty articles on medical topics for medical journals and medical societies. His first book (1897) was on the subject of "Uses of Suffering." This was followed in 1905 by "World's Anatomists" and in 1911 by "A Medical History of Indiana." Doctor Kemper was born in Richland township, in Rush county, Indiana, December 16, 1839, tenth in order of birth of a family of eleven children (four sons and seven daughters) born to Arthur S. and Patience (Bryant) Kemper, the latter of whom was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, in 1802, a daughter of John Bryant, a soldier of the Revo-



DR. G. W. H. KEMPER

lutionary war. Arthur S. Kemper also was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, in 1794, of Virginia parentage, and after his marriage made his home there until in 1834, when he came with his family up into Indiana and established his home in Rush county. In his recent autobiography above referred to, Doctor Kemper makes note that "my father was an ardent Whig and named me for General William Harrison. The nickname 'Tip' clung to me nearly as long as it did to the distinguished President." When he was seventeen years of age Doctor Kemper went West and at Montezuma, Iowa, learned the printer's trade. Three years later, in 1859, he returned to Indiana and began the study of medicine under local preceptorship at Greensburg. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted his services on the first call and went out with Company B of the 7th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers in the first month of the war. Upon the completion of that term of service he re-enlisted (September 25, 1861) and was appointed hospital steward in the 17th regiment (Indiana). On February 20, 1863, he was promoted to assistant surgeon of that regiment and thus served until the expiration of his term of service, July 27, 1864. He afterward carried on his medical studies in the University of Michigan and in Long Island Hospital, Brooklyn, and in June, 1865, was graduated from the latter institution. In the following August he opened an office for the practice of medicine at Muncie. In that same month he married and established his home here. He thus has been an influential factor in the life of this community for almost sixty years and no name in Delaware county is more widely known than his. The Doctor's wife (Harriet Kemper) died in the year before they would have celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Of the four children born to them, three are still living, a daughter, Mrs. Georgette K. Smith, and two sons, Dr. Arthur T. Kemper and Dr. William W. Kemper. In closing the autobiography above referred to as having appeared in a recent number of the *Indiana Magazine of History,* Doctor Kemper arrives at the conclusion that "my life has been one of industry, toil and activity; sometimes I have met with hardships and occasional privation, and yet my journey has mostly been through a sunny land. Surely goodness and mercy have ever been near me. The snows of eighty-four winters have whitened my locks, but my physical frame is fairly good considering my age."

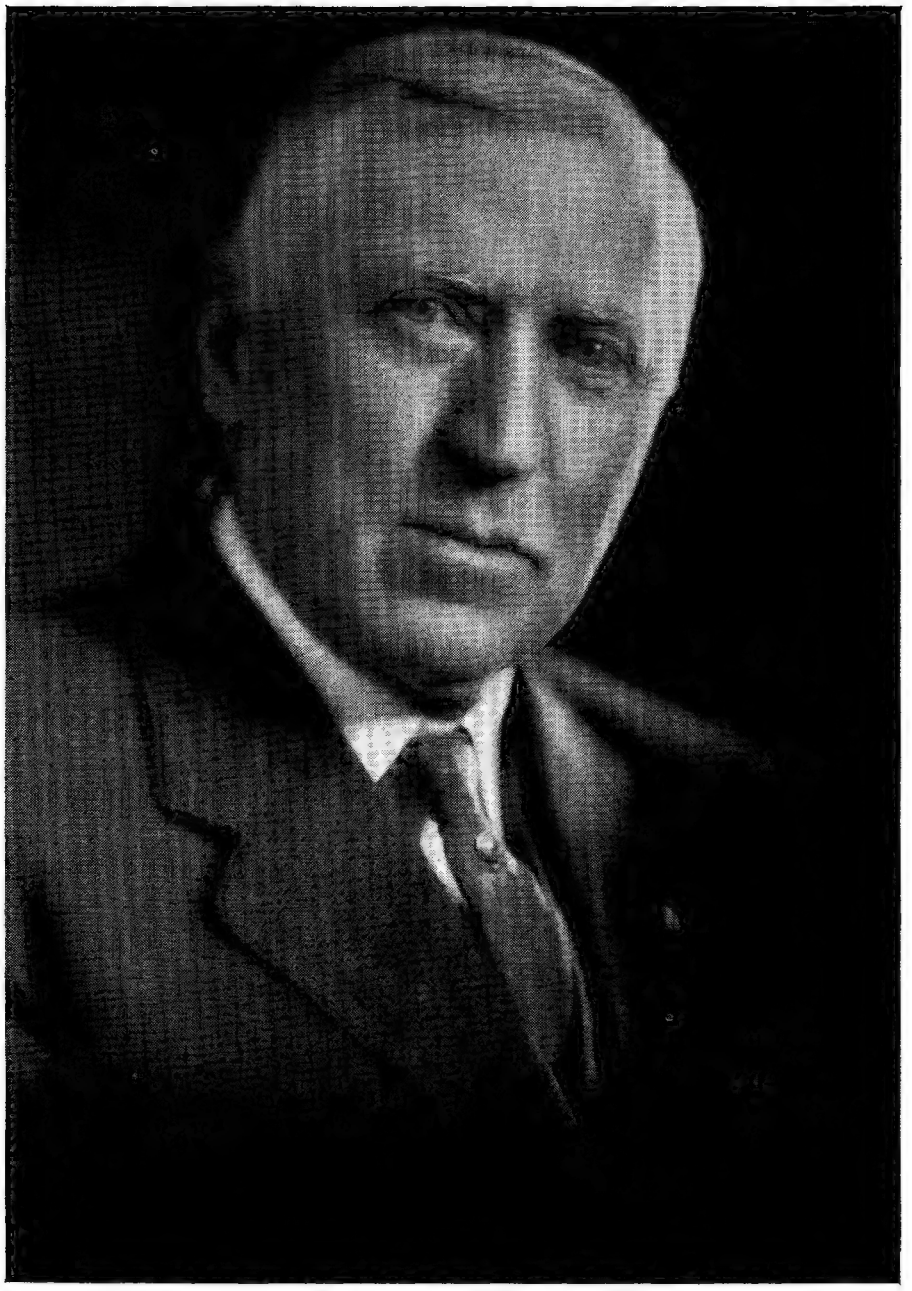
THOMAS JOHN BREITWIESER, A. M., dean of the faculty and head of the department of psychology of the Eastern Division of the Indiana State Normal School at Muncie and a veteran of the World war, with an officer's commission, is a native son of Indiana and has been engaged in educational work in this state for nearly twenty years. Mr. Breitwieser was born on a farm in the vicinity of Jasper, in Dubois county, Indiana, September 19, 1886, and is a son of John C. and Katherine (Bates) Breitwieser, both of whom were born in that same county and who moved from there with their family to Tipton county in 1890, locating on a farm three and one-half miles west of Tipton. Thomas J. Breitwieser was thus four years of age when he became a resident of Tipton county, and his early schooling was received in the rural schools of that county. In 1905 he began teaching school and in 1908 received his B. S. degree from the Central Normal College at Danville, Ind. In 1912 he received his A. B. degree from the University of Indiana and in the next year from that same institution he received his degree of Master of Arts. This schooling was supplemented by a year and a half of post-graduate work in Columbia University. with special reference to the study of psychology. In 1908, Mr. Breitwieser was made the principal of the high school at Hobbs, in his home county, a position he occupied for two years, at the end of which time he entered the university. In 1914 he was made an assistant professor in psychology at the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute and was thus rendering service there when this country took a hand in the World war. In December, 1917, he entered the service of the army and was sent to Ft. McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., where in the following April he received a commission as a first lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps and was assigned to duty as a psychologist. From Ft. McPherson he was transferred to Ft. Oglethorpe at Chattanooga, Tenn., and two months later was transferred to Camp Shelby at Hattiesburg, Miss. In the following July he was sent to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., and in December following was made chief educational officer, in charge of reconstruction work there, the war then being ended. In March, 1919, he received his discharge and returned to his former duties at the normal school at Terre Haute, from which institution in the following July he was transferred to the Eastern Division of the State Normal School at Muncie, as head of the department of psychology of this latter institution, and has since been thus engaged, since January 1, 1920, dean of the school. Mr. Breitwieser is a member of the local post of the American Legion, a member of the Masonic

fraternity and of the Muncie Exchange Club and is affiliated with the honorary educational college fraternity, Phi Delta Kappa, organized at Indiana University in 1906. In 1916, at East Stroudsburg, Pa., Mr. Breitwieser was united in marriage to Anita VanVliet and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Edna Ruth.

JOHN FRAZER WARNER has been a resident of Muncie for more than twenty years and during that time has created for himself a very distinct position in the industrial life of the city. Mr. Warner was born at Shelbyville, Tenn., March 24, 1869, and is a son of Thomas William and Emma (Trail) Warner, both of whom also were born in Tennessee, members of pioneer families in that state. Thomas William Warner was for many years engaged in the mercantile business at Shelbyville, Tenn., proprietor of a general store there. John Frazer Warner received his schooling in the schools of his home town and when sixteen years of age, in 1885, went to Texas and was for six years there, most of this time being spent on the great Goodnight ranch. From there he went to Birmingham, Ala., where he became employed as the engineer of the electric light plant, but not long afterward returned to Tennessee and was variously employed there until in 1896 when he became connected with the operations of a bicycle factory in Cincinnati and later in the same line of work in Hamilton and was thus employed for two years or until his marriage in the fall of 1898, when he returned to Tennessee. In May, 1902, Mr. Warner came to Muncie, where in 1897 his brother, Thomas W. Warner, had become engaged in the manufacture of electrical specialties, and started a machine shop here. Ever since then Mr. Warner has been actively identified with the industrial and manufacturing interests of Muncie. Following the sale in 1919 of the T. W. Warner Company, manufacturers of automobile parts, to the Muncie Products Division of the General Motors Corporation, the present Warner Corporation was organized for the manufacture of automotive transmissions and steering gears, and in this organization John F. Warner was made second vice president, his brother, T. W. Warner, being president of the company, and he was actively connected with the operations of the big plant of the Warner Corporation at Batavia street and the Big Four tracks until in 1922. He continued his official connection with this concern, as vice president, until it was sold in September, 1923, to the Durant Motors Corporation. Mr. Warner is a Republican and is affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On November 9, 1898, in Tennessee, John F. Warner was united in marriage to Martha Ann Yancy, who

also was born in that state, April 6, 1871, and to this union two children have been born, a daughter, Ruth, and a son, Raymond Warner. Ruth Warner married Ralph Tyler, of Exeter, N. H., and is now living with her parents in Muncie. She has three children, Lois, Ralph and John Warner Tyler. The Warners reside at 1315 North Walnut street.

FRANK JAY CLAYPOOL, secretary-manager of the Delaware County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, secretary of the Eastern Indiana Live Stock Breeders' Association, formerly and for years secretary of the old Muncie Commercial Club, a long established realtor in the city of Muncie and in other ways prominently identified with local affairs, has been a resident of Delaware county for nearly forty-five years and during this period has impressed himself definitely upon the community of which he became a part in the days of his young manhood, this impress being particularly manifest on that phase of community evolution relating to agricultural development. Mr. Claypool was born in the picturesque and interesting old village of Germantown, now existing mainly as a memory of the older days, in Wayne county, Indiana, September 13, 1859, and is a son of Austin B. and Hannah Ann (Petty) Claypool, both members of pioneer families in that section of Indiana, the latter a daughter of William and Elizabeth (John) Petty. Austin Bingley Claypool was born at Connersville, Ind., December 1, 1823, and was a son of Newton and Mary (Kern) Claypool, the latter of whom was born in the valley of the Scioto in what is now Ross county, Ohio, February 3, 1798, in territorial days, five years and more before Ohio was admitted to statehood. There is a tradition that she was the first white child born in that section of the Scioto valley. Newton Claypool, whose influence in the development of the Connersville neighborhood is recognized to this day, was a Virginian, born in 1795, a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Wilson) Claypool, both of colonial stock. In his youth he became acquainted with the Ohio country and then, in 1816, the year in which Indiana was admitted to statehood, he and his brother Solomon, vigorous and enterprising young men, came over into the new state and after prospecting around a bit decided to put in their lot with that of such other settlers as would, in their opinion, form a colony in the vicinity of John Conner's saw mill and trading post there on the White Water. That was the year in which Newton Claypool attained his majority. He secured a tract of land in the vicinity of the mill and set about the erection of a cabin for the reception of the girl to whom he had plighted his troth back



FRANK JAY CLAYPOOL

in Ohio and then returned for her. In January, 1818, at her home in the vicinity of Chillicothe, Newton Claypool married Mary Kern and in the following month he and his bride came through on horseback to the home he had prepared in the Conner settlement. And thus it was that the Claypool family in Indiana was established at Connersville. Newton Claypool became one of the dominant factors in the development of the Connersville community. He was elected first treasurer of Fayette county and served his district in both the House and the Senate of the Indiana General Assembly, and in other useful ways did his part in the making of the community. In 1834 Newton Claypool bought the farm at the edge of Connersville for many years known as the old Claypool place but now and long since known as "Maplewood," which until her removal to Muncie was maintained by his granddaughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl. Newton Claypool died there on May 14, 1866, at the age of seventy years, eleven months and twenty-four days. His wife had preceded him to the grave less than two years, her death having occurred on August 16, 1864, she then having been at the age of sixty-six years, six months and thirteen days, and it has been written of them that "the memory of this honored pioneer couple is cherished wherever the history and the traditions of Fayette county are held dear." To this pioneer couple were born nine children, of whom five grew to maturity, Sarah Ann, Austin Bingley, Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Jefferson and Edward Fay Claypool. Austin Bingley Claypool grew to manhood at Connersville and early began to take an active part in the general affairs of the community. On May 20, 1846, he then being in his twenty-third year, he married Hannah Ann Petty and for some time thereafter made his home at Germantown. During the time of his residence in Wayne county he carried out a contract for the construction of the National road through that county and while master of the lodge of Freemasons at Cambridge City he directed the erection of the Masonic temple at that place, in its day the most pretentious edifice of its sort in eastern Indiana. In 1861 he returned to Connersville and thereafter made his home at "Maplewood," becoming the largest landowner in Fayette county. He there became engaged in the banking business, president of the First National Bank of Connersville, and during the stressful days of the Civil war was one of Governor Morton's active agents in the financing of Indiana's war burden. He later extended his banking interest to Muncie and during the '70s and '80s was the head of the Muncie Bank, locally known as the Claypool bank, which retired from the field in 1886. He also

had considerable manufacturing interests and gave much attention to the breeding of better strains of live stock and to the general improvement of agricultural conditions, long a member of the state board of agriculture and a member of the board of trustees of Purdue University. Austin B. Claypool died on January 16, 1906, he then being eighty-two years of age. A distinct honor was paid to his memory by the Connersville city schools during the time of the funeral service by having each teacher devote one period to a review of his life and character. His widow survived him until January 18, 1913, she being eighty-five years of age at the time of her death. Of the eight children born to this couple four are still living, the subject of this sketch having two sisters, Virginia, widow of Henry Clay Meredith, of Wayne county, and Elizabeth, widow of Morrell J. Earl, and a brother, Marcus S. Claypool, agriculturalist and stockman and former banker, who has been a resident of Muncie since 1872 with the exception of a few years during the '80s spent in mining in Colorado. In 1880 Marcus S. Claypool married Elizabeth Burson, daughter of John W. Burson, the pioneer banker of Muncie. He was graduated from old Asbury (now DePauw) University. For sixteen years he served as a member of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture and was at one time president of that body. Mrs. Virginia Claypool Meredith, a member of the board of trustees of Purdue University, and the first woman to serve on that board, was graduated from Glendale College, near Cincinnati, in 1866. In April of that same year she married Henry Clay Meredith, who became proprietor of the formerly famous "Oakland Farm" adjoining Cambridge City, and after her husband's death in 1882 she continued the management of this stock farm. She became connected with extension work in agriculture when it was first undertaken by the State Board of Agriculture and later by Purdue University, and as a speaker at farmers' institutes visited almost every county in the state. In 1897 she was invited to undertake the organization of a course of study in home economics for young women in the school of agriculture of the University of Minnesota and she spent six winters engaged in this work in Minnesota, meanwhile making contacts with the developing activities of women and speaking at meetings and conventions in most of the states of the middle West. In 1890 Mrs. Meredith was appointed from Indiana to membership on the board of lady managers of the Columbian Exposition which was held at Chicago in the summer of 1893, her work there being mainly connected with the selection and appointment of women judges of award,

and when by special act Congress authorized a Committee on Awards, Mrs. Meredith was made chairman of this committee, which issued about 25,000 diplomas. Mrs. Meredith has been a constant contributor for many years to the agricultural press of the country. In 1921 she was appointed a trustee of Purdue University, the growth of the school of home economics in the university having made it fitting that women should be represented on the board. She is honorary president of the Indiana Federation of Woman's Clubs and a member of the Society of Indiana Pioneers and numerous other organizations. Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, president of the Public Library Commission of Indiana and for many years one of the most influential figures in the cultural and feminist activities of this state, has been making her home at Muncie for some years past or since giving up her old home, "Maplewood," at Connersville, where she had lived since the death of her husband, Morrell J. Earl—a young merchant of Lafayette—in 1879. In numerous ways, from time to time, Mrs. Earl has been honored by the General Federation of Woman's Clubs. She was chairman of the committee that secured the passage of the bill creating the Public Library Commission of Indiana in 1899 and was appointed by Governor Mount the woman member of the commission thus created and has ever since been retained on that commission, present president of the same. She is a member of the American Library Association, past president of the League of Library Commissions as well as of the Indiana Library Association and of the Indiana Library Trustees Association, and is also a past president of the Indiana Union of Literary Clubs. Frank Jay Claypool was but two years of age when his parents moved from Germantown (now Pershing) to Connersville and he grew up on the old Claypool home place, "Maplewood," his local schooling being supplemented by attendance at the Chickering Institute at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1879. In the following year he came to Delaware county, where his elder brother had located some years before, and became engaged in farming about two miles east of Muncie. Two years later he married and established his home here, remaining on the farm until in 1892 when he moved to Muncie and became engaged in the real estate business, a line which he ever since has followed, with present offices in the Anthony block, though never giving up his interests in the farm. In fact, the extension of the agricultural interests of the community has been Mr. Claypool's chief concern for many years, though he has from time to time maintained a variety of additional interests, one of which was a part ownership

with the Heath brothers, back in the '90s, of the Muncie *Morning News*. It was during the time of this ownership that Mr. Claypool bought the first linotype machine brought to Muncie. During the days of the natural gas "boom" Mr. Claypool was an active and influential factor in the industrial development of the town. He was a member of the directorate of the famous old Citizens Enterprise Company that raised and disbursed a $200,000 fund for the promotion of factory sites and also assisted in the organization of the Economy Co-operative Gas Company of Muncie and was for years secretary of the same. In 1894 he assisted in the organization of the Muncie Commercial Club (now the Chamber of Commerce) and was the first secretary of the same. In 1898, when the United States took over the administration of affairs in Porto Rico, Mr. Claypool was appointed by President McKinley to assist in the reconstruction of the insular postal service and during that period of public service was located at Mayaguez. During the period of this nation's participation in the World war Mr. Claypool did his part in the promotion of local war activities, a considerable portion of which naturally centered in the Commercial Club, of which he at that time was secretary. He brought about the organization of the Muncie chapter of the American Red Cross and served as secretary of the chapter during the period of its war activities, and also served as chairman of the farmers war production committee for this county. Many years ago, during the time of the activity of the old Delaware County Horticultural Society, Mr. Claypool was secretary and afterward president of that society. When the farmers' co-operative movement began to develop back in the latter part of the '80s Mr. Claypool identified himself with that movement and became county and state secretary and afterward national secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, an organization that at one time had no fewer than 67,000 members in Indiana, and during the period of this service he published at Muncie *The Farmers' Record,* the official organ of the association, as is set out elsewhere in this work. It was in 1887 that Mr. Claypool became officially connected with the Delaware County Agricultural and Mechanical Society as a member of the directorate of that body and he ever since has been actively identified with this society, thus having been for nearly forty years one of the chief promoters of the annual Muncie fair, as also is set out elsewhere, together with much interesting detail relating to this society. For several years Mr. Claypool served as general superintendent of the society and for the past ten years has been its secretary-

manager, developing the fair along educational lines until it now ranks among the best agricultural fairs in the Midwest country. Mr. Claypool also assisted in organizing and was the secretary of the first farmers institute held in Delaware county. He is a Freemason of forty years standing. On January 24, 1882, Frank Jay Claypool was united in marriage to Luella Swiggett, who was born at Cambridge City, Ind., daughter of Levin and Hester Ann (Owen) Swiggett, the latter of whom was a daughter of Thaddeus and Abigail (Elliott) Owen, the former a native of Wales and the latter a daughter of Dr. John Elliott, of Henry county, Indiana. Levin Swiggett was born at Seaford, Del., and as a young man came to Indiana, locating at Cambridge City, where in 1852 he married Hester Ann Owen and established his home. He was a clothing merchant and became quite successful in business there. Mr. and Mrs. Claypool have two children, a daughter, Mrs. Virginia C. Miller, and a son, Austin B. Claypool II, and one grandson, Robert T. Miller, Jr. Dr. Robert T. Miller, a dental surgeon at Muncie, resides at 611 East Washington street. The Claypool residence is at 624 East Adams street. Austin B. Claypool II completed his schooling in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn. In 1908 he moved to Alberta, Canada, and became interested in ranching and the breeding of purebred Hereford cattle. In 1911 he married Elma Quick, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Quick, of Muncie. He is now serving as a member of the House of Parliament of Alberta and resides on a ranch in the vicinity of Swalwell in the province of Alberta.

CARL H. SMITH, purchasing agent and assistant treasurer of the Hemingray Glass Company of Muncie, was born at Covington, Ky., December 25, 1889, and is a son of George F. Smith, a veteran carriage manufacturer at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Alma A. Smith, of Newport, Ky. Mr. Smith, after graduating from Woodward high school at Cincinnati, completed the law course at the McDonald Educational Institute in that city and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1912. He practiced law in Cincinnati until in October, 1917, when he was enlisted in the 330th Infantry, stationed at Camp Sherman, Ohio. He was regimental sergeant-major of the 330th Infantry when that unit embarked for France and sailed with it on June 12, 1918. In France, Mr. Smith was commissioned a second lieutenant, his service thereafter being with the 59th and 104th Infantry regiments, and he continued in service overseas until the return of the 104th on the ship "Mt. Vernon" on April 5, 1919. Upon the completion of his military service, Mr. Smith was engaged in the automobile business at

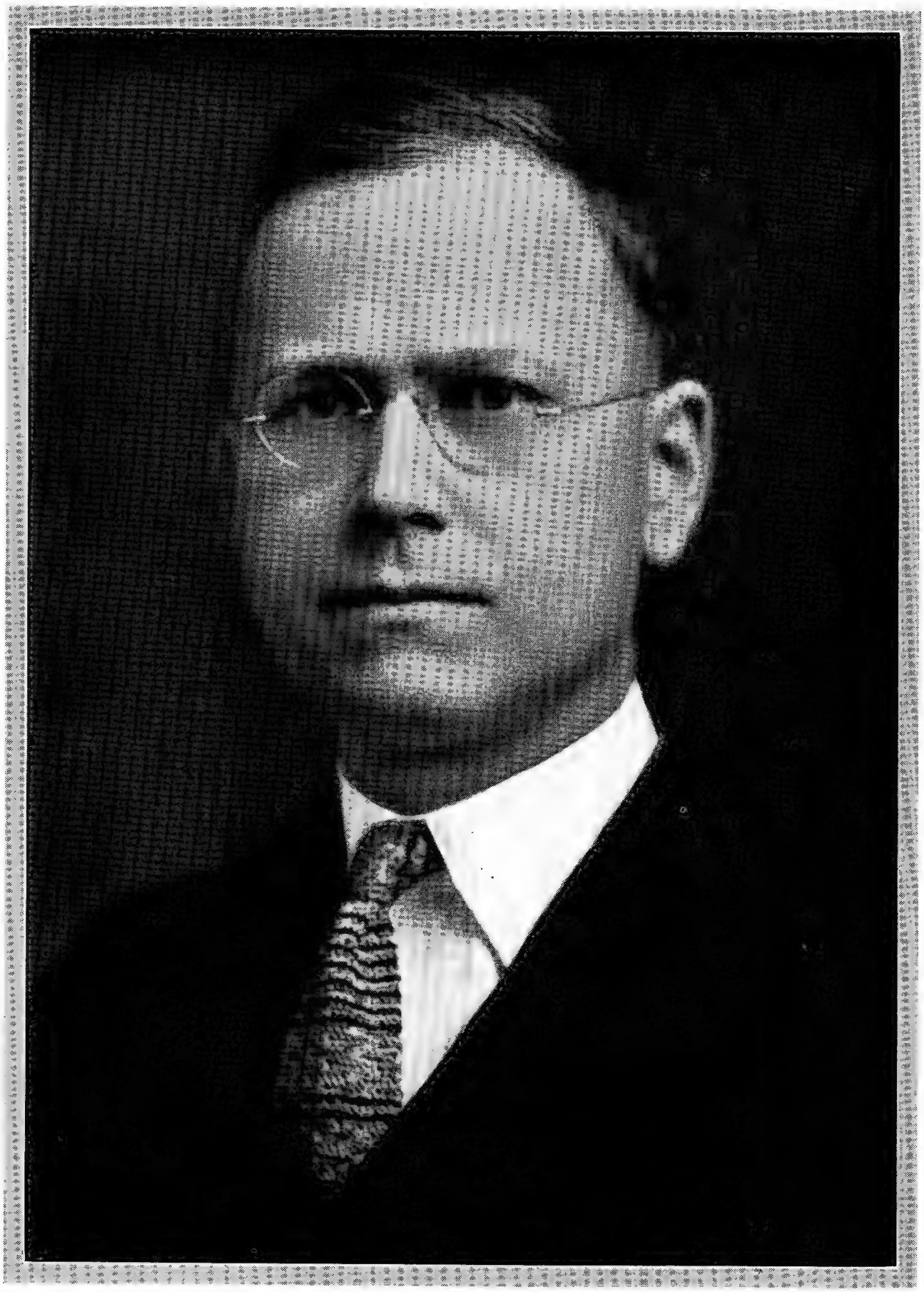
Cincinnati in association with his brother until in September, 1919, when he entered upon his present position with the Hemingray Glass Company and moved to Muncie, where he has since made his home. On September 12, 1917, Mr. Smith was united in marriage at Cincinnati to Helen E. Barton, who was born and reared in that city, daughter of Frank C. and Minnie I. Barton, and to this union two daughters have been born, Winifred Frances and Helen Elaine. Mr. Smith and his family reside at 420 East Charles street.

FRANK D. CONYERS, assistant cashier of the Merchants National Bank of Muncie, with which institution he has been connected for more than twenty years, thus being one of the best known bankers in Delaware county, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life, a resident of Muncie since the days of his boyhood. Mr. Conyers was born in the historic old hamlet of Fairview, just over the line in Randolph county, June 14, 1869, and is a son of John L. and Armina (Kelley) Conyers, the latter of whom was born in Ohio and came to Indiana when a young girl. John L. Conyers was born in Indiana, a member of one of the pioneer families here, and was for fifteen years a teacher in the schools of Randolph county and had a wide acquaintance there. He also was for years engaged in the mercantile business, at Fairview and Ridgeville, and his last days were spent in this county, his death occurring at Albany in 1885. To him and his wife were born eight children, one of whom died in infancy and seven of whom grew to maturity, the subject of this sketch being the eldest of these and the others being Alonzo, Bert, Harry, Wilbur, Charles and Nettie and Elam (deceased). As the eldest son, though but sixteen years of age when his father died, Frank D. Conyers early started out to make a living for himself and to help in the family maintenance. His schooling was cut short, his last school work being done in the Farmland schools, and he began to work out as a farm hand. This did not prove satisfactory and not long afterward he began clerking in a grocery store at Albany. He presently bought a restaurant in that village but six months later sold the same and resumed his former place in the grocery store. Then he came to Muncie and began working in a bakery, learning the baker's trade and continuing in that line until in 1893 when he transferred his connection to the J. H. Williamson feed and flour store, becoming a bookkeeper there. He remained with the Williamson establishment until in 1902, when he became engaged as a bookkeeper in the old Merchants National Bank and in time became one of the directors of that institution. Presently Mr. Conyers was pro-

moted to the position of teller in the bank and in 1910 was advanced to the position of second assistant cashier. In due time he was advanced to the position of assistant cashier and has since been serving the bank in that capacity. Mr. Conyers is a Freemason and has attained to the cryptic degree or council of Royal and Select Masters and is treasurer of Muncie lodge, No. 433, F. and A. M. He also is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Conyers is a member of the official board of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church and for more than seventeen years has been secretary of the Sunday school of that congregation. In 1902 Frank D. Conyers married Hattie Sayre, daughter of Jeremiah Sayre, of Delaware county. In 1923 Mr. Conyers went to California where he purchased a home in Whittier. Owing to Mrs. Conyers' ill health she is living in California at present in their new home, and Mr. Conyers is living at the Y. M. C. A.

GEORGE M. REED, local agent for the American Railway Express at Muncie, has been a resident of that city for the past twenty-five years and is one of the oldest express agents in continuous service in this part of Indiana. Mr. Reed is a Missourian, born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Jackson, Mo., August 15, 1863, and is a son of Milton H. and Margaret Reed, both of whom were also born in that state and whose last days were spent there. Reared on the home farm in the vicinity of Jackson, George M. Reed received his schooling in the schools of that city and remained on the home farm until he was twenty-six years of age, when (in 1890) he became employed as the local agent for the old American Express Company at Hillsboro, Ill. Seven months later he was transferred to the office of this company at Paris, Ill., and there remained as agent for the company until in 1898, when he was made agent for the company at Muncie, where he ever since has resided. Mr. Reed continued to act as the agent for the American Express Company until under the stress of war conditions in 1918 the express companies were consolidated and he then was made local agent for these consolidated agencies, the American Railway Express, and has since continued to serve in that capacity, with offices at 701 South High street. Mr. Reed is a Knight Templar (York Rite) Mason, a member of the local Rotary Club and an "independent" Republican. In 1891 George M. Reed was united in marriage to Savannah Henry, daughter of Patrick Henry, of Hillsboro, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Reed reside at 527 South Council street.

FREDERICK DODDS ROSE, president of the Merchants Trust and Savings Company of Muncie and since his youth actively identified with the banking interests of Muncie, was born in that city and has lived there all his life. Mr. Rose was born on September 12, 1882, and is the son and only child of Theodore F. and Margaret (Dodds) Rose, concerning whom further and fitting mention is made elsewhere in this work. Reared at Muncie, Frederick Dodds Rose was graduated from the Muncie high school in 1900 and then took two years of study at Indiana University in preparation for entrance in Harvard University, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During his school vacations Mr. Rose received his initial banking training in the old Union National Bank of Muncie, of which his father was president and which was a consolidation effected in 1895 of the Citizens National Bank and the Farmers National Bank, this service beginning in the summer of 1900, when he was but seventeen years of age. Upon his return from Harvard he re-entered the bank and in 1907 was made assistant cashier of the institution, continuing thus employed until his advancement to the post of cashier in 1912, and was thus serving when in 1918, during the time of this country's participation in the World war, he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department of the army. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Rose returned to the bank and following his father's death in the fall of 1919 was elected president of the bank. Upon the consolidation on January 26, 1920, of the Union National Bank, the Merchants National Bank and the Muncie Trust Company (organized in 1901) and the Merchants Trust and Savings Company (organized in 1919), the merged interests taking the name of the last named institution, Mr. Rose was elected president of the reorganized trust company and vice president of the Merchants National Bank and has continued to serve in these capacities. The new Merchants Trust and Savings Company adopted the location so long occupied by the old Union National Bank at the corner of Walnut and Jackson streets, where it is now located. The new banking company opened with deposits of a little more than $500,000 and this has been increased in four years to more than $1,250,000, the resources of the company during the same period also having been increased more than $1,000,000. The scope of the activities of this company has been greatly extended since the merger of the several interests represented in the same, these including not only a general banking and fiduciary relation to the community which it



FREDERICK DODDS ROSE

serves, but active insurance and real estate departments. In addition to the executive position he occupies as head of the Merchants Trust and Savings Company, Mr. Rose also is vice president of the Merchants National Bank of Muncie, treasurer and a member of the directorate of the Muncie Wheel Company and a director of the Warner Gear Company, the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Company, the Indiana Foundry Corporation and the Sterling Fire Insurance Company. He is a member of the Muncie Rotary Club, president of the Social Service Bureau and treasurer of the board of governors of the Muncie Home Hospital Company and for many years a director of the Muncie Young Men's Christian Association, also vice president and director of the Delaware Country Club. He is an active member and past president of the Muncie Advertising Club, also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In connection with local war work during the late war, Mr. Rose served as vice chairman of the two Red Cross drives, the two Y. M. C. A. drives, and the United War Work drive, as well as being active in various capacities on all the Liberty Loan campaigns and serving as vice chairman for Delaware county for the sale of all United States Certificate of Indebtedness issues. He is a member and treasurer of the Building fund of Delaware Post, No. 19, American Legion. Mr. Rose is a vestryman of Grace Episcopal church and a member of the bishop's cabinet for the diocese of Indianapolis, heading the financial department of that body. He is a member of Muncie Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, a 32 degree (Scottish Rite) Mason and a member of the Shrine. Politically he has always been identified with the Republican party. On October 23, 1907, Frederick Dodds Rose married Gladys Walcott of Indianapolis and to this union there have been born three sons, Theodore F., Walcott and Stuart W. Rose. The Rose's home, "Burlingbrook," is in Center township, four miles southeast of Muncie in the Old Town Hill neighborhood.

DR. EARLE S. GREEN, chief of staff of the Muncie Home Hospital, former president of the Delaware-Blackford Medical Society, a veteran of the World war with a major commission and a record of overseas service and a practicing physician of more than fifteen years standing in Indiana, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of a family which has been represented in the medical annals of this county for three generations, for his grandfather was a physician in the days of the pioneers and his father was for many years one of the leading physicians of the county, long established in prac-

tice at Muncie. Doctor Green was born in the village of Royerton, four miles north of Muncie, in Hamilton township, May 3, 1883, and is a son of Dr. George R. and Mary E. (Monroe) Green, the latter of whom was born in Xenia, Ohio, daughter of Hugh and Jemima (Steel) Monroe, the former a native of Scotland and the latter a member of the influential Steel family which has been represented in the Xenia neighborhood for more than a hundred years. The late Dr. George R. Green, who for years was one of the recognized leaders of the medical profession in Muncie, was born in Hamilton township, this county, November 15, 1851, and was a son of Dr. Andrew J. and Amasia (Johnson) Green, the latter of whom was born in North Carolina, a daughter of James Johnson, who became one of the pioneers of Wayne county, Indiana. Dr. Andrew J. Green was born in Athens county, Ohio, and was but a lad when his parents, William Green and wife, came into Indiana with their family and became pioneers of Niles township in this county, settling in the Granville neighborhood. William Green was a New Yorker by birth and had followed the immigration stream west into Ohio and thence into Indiana. He and his wife were among the organizers of the Granville Christian (Disciples) church in 1835 and were influential pioneers of that section of the county. Their son Andrew grew up there and became one of the best schooled men in that community. For years he taught school, meanwhile studying both medicine and theology, and became not only a minister of the Christian church but a physician. After his marriage he settled in what later came to be the Royerton neighborhood in Hamilton township, where he developed a farm and preached and practiced medicine until his death in 1885. His widow long survived him and her last days were spent in Muncie. Dr. George R. Green, son of this pioneer couple, was reared in Hamilton township. His common schooling was completed in the schools of Muncie and he was for three years thereafter engaged in teaching school, meantime reading law and studying medicine under his father's preceptorship, and was thus prepared for college. In 1877 he was graduated from the old College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis, followed this by a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic and later received an honorary degree from the Indiana Medical College. The Doctor began his practice among his old home friends at Royerton and remained there until in 1885, when he moved to Muncie, where he established himself in practice and where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1920. In 1878, the year following his graduation from medical college, Dr.

George R. Green was united in marriage to Mary E. Monroe and to this union three children were born, the subject of this sketch, the second in order of birth, having a sister, Bessie K., wife of William L. Wininger, pharmacist, of Muncie, and a brother, Dr. Dwight M. Green, who was graduated from Rush Medical College and is now practicing medicine at Los Angeles, Cal. Dr. Earle S. Green was but two years old when his father located at Muncie in 1885 and he thus was reared in this city. He was graduated from the Muncie high school in 1902 and in that same year entered Purdue University, following a year of study there by a year in DePauw University and then, in 1903, entered the Medical College of Indiana, from which institution he was graduated in 1907, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During the following year (1907-8) Doctor Green served as acting assistant surgeon of the United States public health and marine hospital service at the tuberculosis sanatorium at Ft. Stanton, New Mexico. In the spring of 1908 he married and established himself in practice in Muncie. Years ago Doctor Green became interested in the service of the Indiana National Guard and upon his return from Ft. Stanton he was appointed a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the Guard; later was promoted to the rank of captain and then to a major commission, being attached at different periods of service to the 3d infantry, Indiana National Guard, Field Hospital, Field Artillery Battalion, Field Signal Battalion and 2nd regiment, infantry. In 1914 he was graduated from the Field Service School for medical officers at the Army Service Schools at Ft. Leavenworth, and was attached to the service of the 2nd regiment, infantry, of the Indiana National Guard when in June, 1916, that command was ordered out for duty and federalized for action on the Mexican border, and he served as major surgeon of that organization while at Llano Grande, Texas, in the lower Rio Grande valley. During this tour of nine months duty, on orders from headquarters of the Department of the South, Major Green conducted field schools for all medical officers in the Brownsville district, at Llano Grande, San Benito, Brownsville and Point Isabelle. In March, 1917, after thirty days release from federal service, he again was ordered to active duty with the Indiana National Guard, guarding against threatened labor trouble in the Calumet district of northern Indiana and for eight months thereafter was on duty in that connection, serving in the dual capacity of surgeon and field officer. In the meanwhile this country had taken a hand in the World war and in the latter part of 1917 Major Green was ordered, with the command to which he was

attached, to proceed to Camp Shelby (Miss.) to join the 38th Division (infantry) of the national army. The Major was assigned to duty at the headquarters of the 38th Division as division sanitary inspector and with this command, in September, 1918, sailed for overseas service. During this period of foreign service Major Green functioned as acting division surgeon and division sanitary inspector until after the armistice in November, when the division was utilized as a replacement organization. Upon his return to the United States in February, 1919, he was ordered to proceed to the Letterman General Hospital at Presidio, San Francisco, where he presently received his honorable discharge from federal service and in June of that year returned to Muncie and resumed his medical practice after an interruption of practically three years spent in the service of the United States army, and has since been engaged in practice here, with offices in the Western Reserve Life building, 124 West Jackson street. The Doctor still is retained as a major in the Medical Reserve Corps of the army. In 1923 he was appointed chief of staff of the Muncie Home Hospital. In 1920 he served as president of the Delaware-Blackford (county) Medical Society. Since 1919 he has served in the capacity of associate medical director of the Western Reserve Life Insurance Company of Muncie. He is a charter member of the Muncie Academy of Medicine, is a member of the district and state medical associations and is also affiliated with the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. Doctor Green is a Scottish Rite (32°) Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, his local affiliation with Freemasonry carrying through the capitular (chapter, Royal Arch Masons) and the cryptic (council, Royal and Select Masters) degrees and the commandery, Knights Templar, and he is the vice president of the Delaware County Scottish Rite Club. His blue lodge connection is with Muncie lodge, No. 433, F. & A. M. He is a member of the college fraternity of Delta Kappa Epsilon, is a charter member of the Muncie Kiwanis Club, of which he is now vice president, and is also affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On May 27, 1908, at Muncie, Dr. Earle S. Green was united in marriage to Mary Kinert, who was born in the vicinity of Bluffton, Ind., daughter of William and Louisa T. Kinert, who years ago became residents of Muncie, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Mary Louise. Doctor Green and his family reside at 223 North Elm street.

DR. ROLLIN H. BUNCH, former mayor of the city of Muncie and for twenty years a medical practitioner here, is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here all his life. Doctor Bunch was born in the old settlement of Sharon (Desoto) on the Mississinewa in Delaware township, December 12, 1881, and is a son of Dr. Robert A. and Mary A. (Bair) Bunch, the latter of whom died in the summer of 1906. The late Dr. Robert A. Bunch, who for many years was a practicing physician at Muncie, was born at Portland, in the neighboring county of Jay, October 28, 1852, and was a son of Ishmael and Margaret (Bishop) Bunch, the latter of whom was born in Greene county, Ohio. Ishmael Bunch was born in South Carolina, a son of William Bunch, who had come to this country from France and who rendered service as a soldier during the time of the War of 1812. William Bunch's last days were spent in Indiana and he was eighty-nine years of age at the time of his death. Ishmael Bunch died in Jay county in 1865. He was the father of five children, of whom Robert A. was the second in order of birth. Robert A. Bunch supplemented the schooling received in the public schools at Portland by a course in old Libre College at that place and by a course in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, and was for eight years engaged in teaching school in his home county. Meantime he was pursuing his medical studies under local preceptorship at Portland and in time entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1881. Doctor Bunch was for a time engaged in practice at Geneva and at Portland and then located at Desoto (old Sharon), in this county, where he remained until his removal in 1889 to Muncie, where he spent the remainder of his life in practice, his death occurring in 1912, his three sons, Rollin H., Frederick L. and Morrell McKenzie Bunch, meantime all having become physicians. The elder Doctor Bunch also had a daughter, Bessie G., who married Walter J. Lotz, a Muncie attorney. Rollin H. Bunch was eight years of age when his parents moved to Muncie. After three years of high school he entered Culver Military Academy and after a year there entered the Bennett Medical College at Chicago (American College of Physicians and Surgeons) and in 1904 was graduated from that institution, valedictorian of his class. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Bunch returned to Muncie and became associated with his father in the practice of medicine, continuing thus associated until his father's death in 1912. He then became associated in practice with his brother, Dr. Frederick L. Bunch, and since the death of the latter in 1921 has been practicing alone, with present

offices at 201 the Johnson block. Doctor Bunch is a member of the college fraternity Tau Alpha Epsilon and is affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a Republican and served as mayor of the city of Muncie from 1914 until his resignation on December 1, 1919. Doctor Bunch married Ruth Racer, daughter of Thomas Racer, and he and his wife reside at 122 South Elm street. They are members of the Episcopal church.

HARRIS E. HOWELL, better known among his friends as "Harrie" Howell, formerly and for many years a mercantile clerk at Muncie and now engaged in the coal business there, is a Pennsylvanian by birth but has been a resident of Muncie for more than thirty years and thus very properly feels that he "belongs" here. Mr. Howell was born on a farm in Greene county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1870, and is a son of Abraham Ashbrook and Helen (Mar) Howell, both of whom were born in that same state. Abraham Ashbrook Howell left the farm in the early '70s and moved to Fairmount, W. Va., where he became engaged in the mercantile business, a line which he followed until his retirement when past seventy years of age, moving from Fairmount to Colfax and thence to Flemington, W. Va. He lived to be past ninety-two years of age. Harrie Howell was but a child when his parents moved to Fairmount and he received his schooling in the schools of that city. When thirteen years of age he began his mercantile career as a store clerk at Astor, W. Va., and was there for four years, or until in 1887, when he went to Clarksburg, W. Va., and was there engaged as a clerk until in 1892, when he came to Muncie, being attracted by the "boom" that then was on here in consequence of the development following the opening of the natural gas field hereabout, and he ever since has been a resident of Muncie. Upon his arrival here Mr. Howell secured employment as a clerk in the Klein cloak house. For twenty-four years he continued as a clerk in that establishment, thus becoming one of the best known figures in the retail trade of Delaware county, this connection continuing until in 1917, when he left the store with which he had for nearly a quarter of a century been connected and branched out "on his own hook," setting up in the coal business as a jobber. In 1922 Mr. Howell found that his business was assuming such proportions that better facilities for handling his trade were required and he then established his present coal yard at Hoyt avenue and Council street, where he is well equipped for all demands made in his line, both as a wholesaler and a retailer of coal. Mr. Howell is a Republican of "independent" leanings and is a member of the local lodges of

the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Loyal Order of Moose. Harrie Howell married Cecile Gillette and he and his wife reside at 602 West Adams street.

EDWARD HUMBERT, purchasing agent for the Warner Gear Company of Muncie and for nearly fifteen years a resident of Muncie, was borne at Delphi, in Carroll county, Indiana, November 29, 1868, and is a son of Josiah and Mary Ellen (Sonnanstine) Humbert, both of whom were born in the vicinity of Massillon, in Stark county, Ohio, and who came to Indiana after their marriage. Josiah Humbert, who served for three years as a soldier of the Union during the Civil war, was a farmer. After a some time residence in Carroll county he moved to Huntington county and became a landowner and farmer in the vicinity of Huntington. He and his wife were the parents of six children. Edward Humbert received his schooling in the Huntington schools and for some time as a young man continued on the farm with his father. He then took service as timekeeper and distributor of railroad material in the railroad office at Huntington and after awhile was advanced to the master mechanic's office, in charge of the distribution of material for two divisions of the road. With the experience thus acquired he was given charge of stores and of the shipping and receiving department of the American Locomotive Works at Pittsburgh and after a while was transferred to the plant of the same company at Schenectady, N. Y., being there given charge of local stores and the shipping and receiving department. From that plant he was transferred to the automobile department of the American Locomotive Company at Providence, R. I., in charge there of stores and in and out products, and continued with that concern until in 1909 when he took his present position as purchasing agent for the Warner Gear Company at Muncie and has since been in charge of the purchasing department of that concern, making his home at Muncie. Mr. Humbert is a member of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, with headquarters at Indianapolis. He is affiliated with the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and with the Muncie Exchange Club and is a Freemason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Edward Humbert has been twice married. In 1898, at Huntington, Ind., he was united in marriage to Pearl Lowmaster, who was born in Ohio and who was but a child when she came to Indiana with her parents, the family locating at Huntington, and to that union two daughters were born, Laura Ellen and Esther Pearl, the former of whom married Rodney D. Craig and is now living at Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Pearl Humbert died in

1905 and on November 11, 1911, Mr. Humbert married Judith May Lister, who was born in the vicinity of the village of Lynn in the neighboring county of Randolph on May 11, 1885, a daughter of William L. and Ella (Heaston) Lister. Mr. and Mrs. Humbert are members of the Friends Memorial church. They reside at 525 West North street.

ABBOTT L. JOHNSON was one of the potent individual factors in the development of Muncie at the time this city entered upon its new or "modern" era of progress following the opening of the natural gas fields hereabout in the late '80s and from that time until the day of his recent death had ever kept the interests of Muncie uppermost in his heart and in his endeavors. It therefore is but fitting that in this definite history of the community in which his labors were so long and so effectively directed there should be carried some tribute to the good memory he left at his passing. Mr. Johnson was a native of New York state and was reared in Ohio, but had been a resident of Indiana from the time of attaining his majority, a period of fifty years. The endeavors of his maturity thus were carried on here and in the fruition of those endeavors this community has greatly profited. Mr. Johnson was born in Herkimer county, New York, August 26, 1852, and was twelve years of age when in 1864 his parents, Henry I. and Eliza (Ferguson) Johnson, moved from there to Ashtabula, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and where he early became familiar with the details of the lumber industry and with woodworking machinery, particularly that branch of the latter industry having to do with bentwood operations. In 1873, when twenty-one years of age, Mr. Johnson came to Indiana and installed a bentwood plant at Bluffton. Four years later he became head of a similar concern at Montpelier, doing business under the name of A. L. Johnson & Company, and in the following year (1878) established a branch of this concern at Muncie, where he made his headquarters and which ever afterward was his home, so that at the time of his death in 1923 he had been a resident of this city for forty-five years. In 1883, in association with W. E. Hitchcock, Mr. Johnson enlarged his operations here by installing a skewer plant, at the same time continuing his lumber operations. Two years later, in 1885, he consolidated his lumber interests and formed a partnership with his elder brother, the late John C. Johnson, the brothers thereafter for years carrying on here an extensive business in the lumber trade. Abbott L. Johnson thus was definitely and substantially established in business here when in 1886 the presence of natural gas

ABBOTT L. JOHNSON

was revealed here. His business acumen and foresight gave him an immediate grasp upon the situation and he was one of the very first to set in motion the various operations which straightway brought on the memorable "boom" here, giving freely the benefit of his experience in the organization and direction of the principal promotion movements which were started at that time; and, as was but proper, found a portion of his reward in the considerable financial profit which attended some of these operations, particularly in his real estate and city extension enterprises. As these interests expanded they gradually came to ramify or interlace pretty nearly all the important operations of the community, his activities including not only building and real estate, but banking and manufacturing, so that the name of A. L. Johnson was found on the directorates of many of the leading business and industrial concerns that grew up in Muncie during the days of the city's vital expansion. He had been one of the original organizers of the waterworks company in 1885 and in other civic enterprises he was equally foresighted and active. He also had numerous outside interests of a profitable character; in short, was a clear-sighted financier who realized the benefits of commercial and industrial expansion. As principal owner of the Johnson block in Walnut street, the first modern office building erected in Muncie, he demonstrated his prescience of one of the city's coming needs. One of the original "boosters" of the old Commercial Club, Mr. Johnson maintained his interest in that connection to the end as a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He also was a member of the directorate of the Delaware County National Bank and was president of the Warner Gear Company, the Glascock Bros. Manufacturing Company and the Morgan-Hitchcock Company. As a member of the board of governors of the Muncie Home Hospital he had been able to do much to promote the interests of that institution. He was a deacon of the First Baptist church, for years a member of the board of trustees of that congregation and also for years was superintendent of the Sunday school. A Freemason of many years standing, Mr. Johnson had attained a position of influence in that ancient body and was an honorary member of the Supreme Council (33°) of the Valley of Indianapolis, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction. He died at his winter home at Daytona, Florida, January 11, 1923, and his widow continues to make her home at Muncie, residing at 330 East Washington street, which has been the Johnson home for many years. In 1872, at Ashtabula, Ohio, Abbott L. Johnson was united in marriage to Florence Merri-

man, daughter of Charles Merriman, of that city, and to this union were born three children, two sons, John Edgar Johnson (deceased) and Ray Prescott Johnson, of Muncie, and a daughter, Florence Grace, wife of Charles S. Davis, also of Muncie.

JAMES HARVEY BAXTER, professor of mathematics in the Eastern Division of the Indiana State Normal School at Muncie, has been connected with that institution since its opening in the summer of 1917, having been transferred to this school from the normal school at Terre Haute, where for some years prior he had been a teacher of mathematics. Professor Baxter was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Camden, in Hillsdale county, Michigan, March 15, 1875, and is a son of Andrew Austin and Katherine A. (Todd) Baxter, the latter of whom was born in Ohio. Andrew Austin Baxter, who was an honored veteran of the Civil war, was born in New York state but was living in Michigan, a young farmer and school teacher, when the Civil war broke out. Upon the President's first call for volunteers in 1861 he enlisted his services in behalf of the Union and went out with the 2d regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry. Upon the completion of that term of service he returned home, was married and then re-enlisted for service during the duration of the war, was attached to the 22d Michigan and served for four years, presently being promoted to captain and then to provost major. Upon his retirement from the army Major Baxter settled at Alvordton, in Williams county, Ohio, across the line from his home county in Michigan, but not long afterward returned to Hillsdale county and there established his home, becoming a substantial farmer and stock man, his place being widely known as the "Baxter Stock Farm." He was a Freemason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He and his wife spent their last days in Michigan, her death occurring at the age of fifty-nine and his, at the age of sixty-seven. They were the parents of four children, three daughters and the one son. Reared on the home farm, James Harvey Baxter received his early schooling in the common schools and at the age of fifteen years began to teach school. He presently entered the Tri-State College at Angola, Ind., for a course in preparation for high school work and later attended the Michigan State Normal School, from which in 1903 he was graduated with the degree of B. S. Three years later, in 1906, he received his B. A. from the University of Michigan and then became engaged as a teacher of mathematics in the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute. During the term, 1911-12 he was given leave of absence to pursue post-graduate work

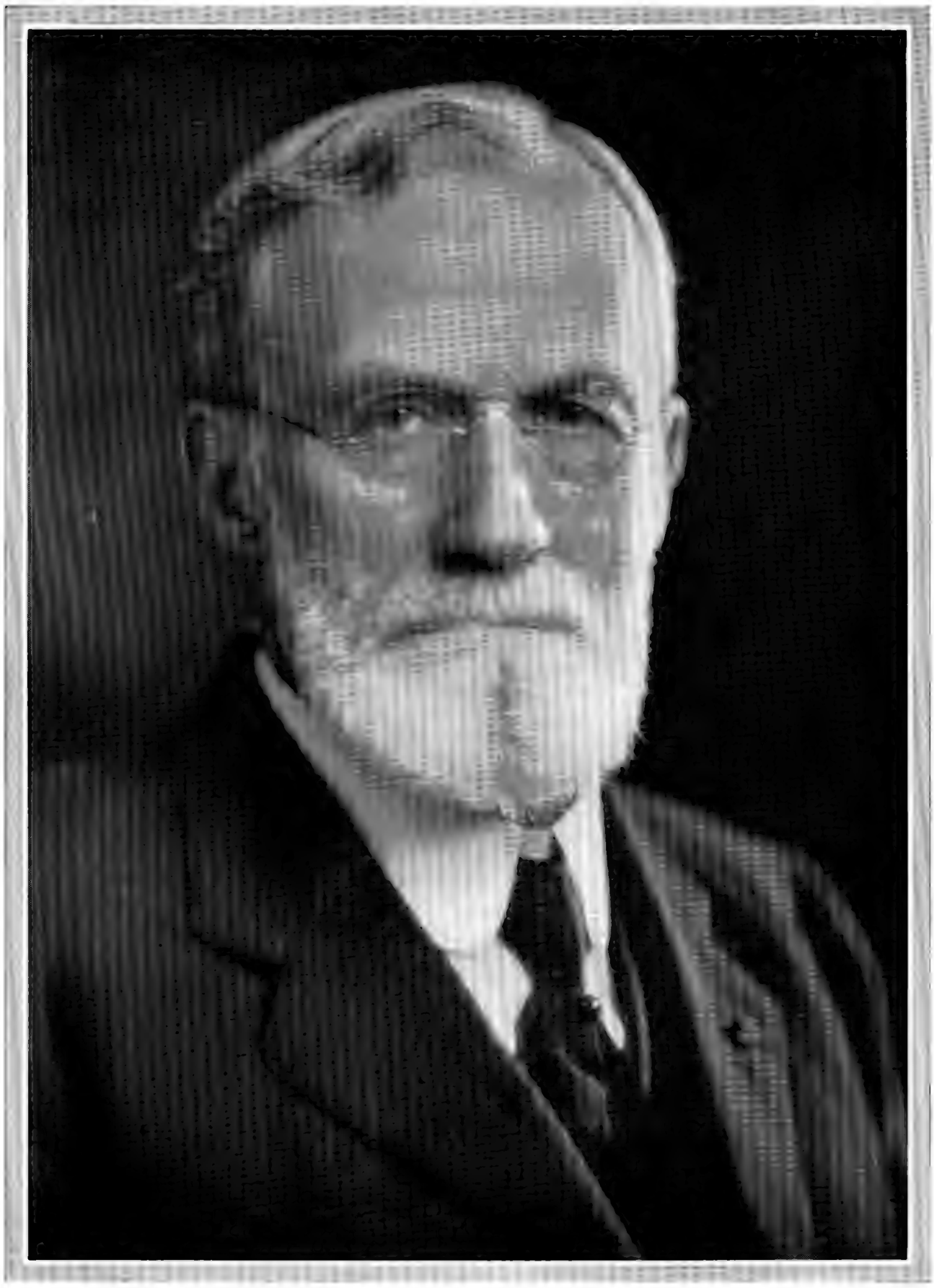
at the University of Michigan and upon his return to the state normal school was made an assistant professor of mathematics. When the Eastern Division of the Indiana State Normal School at Muncie was opened in June, 1917, Professor Baxter was transferred to this institution as head of the department of mathematics and has continued to serve in that capacity. Professor Baxter is affiliated with the National Education Association and with the Association of American Mathematicians. He is a member of the executive committee of the board of directors of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, vice president of the Exchange Club, and is a Freemason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

FRANK E. PELHAM, proprietor of the Pelham Pharmacy at Muncie, has been a resident of this city something more than ten years and for the past four or five years has been in business for himself, having taken over his present store after years of practical experience in the drug line. Mr. Pelham was born at Portland, in the neighboring county of Jay, March 1, 1884, and is a son of Robert Newton and Omega (White) Pelham, the latter of whom was born and reared at Bluffton, Ind. Robert Newton Pelham, who was born at Portland, a member of one of the old families there, formerly and for years was one of the active figures in the local oil field, a driller, who in the early '90s moved from Portland to Geneva, where he established his home. Frank E. Pelham was graudated from the Geneva high school and then entered the School of Pharmacy of Valparaiso University. In 1907 he was graduated from that institution and began his practical work as a pharmacist in the drug store of M. T. Atwood at Geneva. In 1910 he went from there to Shelbyville, Ind., as pharmacist in the drug store of Robert Buxton and was there thus engaged until in 1913, when he came to Muncie as pharmacist in the drug store of Charles Benadum at 500 East Willard street, and has ever since been engaged at that number. On November 4, 1919, Mr. Pelham bought this drug store and has since been carrying on the business there as proprietor, his place being known as the Pelham Pharmacy, a well appointed drug store, equipped in up-to-date fashion. Mr. Pelham is a Republican, a Freemason, a Knight of Pythias and an Elk. He has been twice married. In 1908, at Geneva, he was united in marriage to Effie Reichelderfer, daughter of Charles and Eliza Reichelderfer, of that place, who died on January 11, 1910, leaving one child, a son, Roger Hayward Pelham. On December 11, 1912, at Shelbyville, Mr. Pelham married Merle May Williams, daughter of Charles W. and Margaret Williams, members of old

families in Shelby county, who in 1914 made their home in Muncie. To this latter union one child has been born a daughter, Mary Jane. Mr. and Mrs. Pelham are members of the Madison Street Methodist Episcopal church.

JOSEPH A. GODDARD, a veteran of the Civil war with an officer's commission, head of the firm of Joseph A. Goddard & Company, wholesale grocers at Muncie, and founder of the establishment which bears his name; formerly and for years president of the city school board and for fifty years an active factor in the development of the commercial and civic interests of Muncie and of Delaware county, is a native of the old Buckeye state but has been a resident of Indiana so long that he very properly feels himself as much a Hoosier as any here. Mr. Goddard was born in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, December 17, 1840, and is a son of John Henry and Ann (Wilson) Goddard, both natives of England. John Henry Goddard was born in the vicinity of the city of London and was but a lad when he came to America. He located at Buffalo, N. Y., and was there trained in the chandlery line. He became engaged as a chandler in Cleveland and for some years after his marriage had his home there, moving thence to Stark county, Ohio, and thence after awhile to Freedom, in Portage county, where for some time he operated a chandler's shop. From there he presently moved to Ravenna, Portage county, and then to Elyria in Lorain county, Ohio, where he carried on his chandlery line until his retirement about 1878, when he rejoined his son, Joseph A. Goddard, who meanwhile had become a resident of Muncie, and here his last days were spent, his death occurring in 1882, he then being seventy-nine years of age. His wife had long predeceased him, her death having occurred in Cleveland in 1847, she then being thirty-seven years of age. They were the parents of five children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the third in order of birth, the others being John, who served as a soldier of the Union during the Civil war; Martha, Mary and Julia. Joseph A. Goddard was but a lad when his father left Cleveland and at Ravenna, county seat of Portage county (Ohio), when thirteen years of age, he became apprenticed to the printer's trade. Not finding that form of service to his liking, however, two years later he gave up thought of becoming a printer and began working on a farm and was thus engaged until he was seventeen years of age when, in 1858, he went to Cincinnati and became employed in the wholesale grocery store of an uncle, B. P. Baker, and was thus engaged when the Civil war broke out. In 1862 Mr. Goddard entered the service of the Union army as a private in

MRS. MARY H. GODDARD



JOSEPH A. GODDARD

Company M of the 4th Ohio Cavalry, presently was given a lieutenant's commission and afterward was promoted to a captaincy and assigned to D Company of that same command, and with this command served until the close of the war and was mustered out in June, 1865, with the rank of captain. The 4th Ohio Cavalry was a part of the Army of the Cumberland and Captain Goddard thus had a part in some very interesting campaigns, including participation in the battle of Chickamauga and the memorable drive with Sherman, going as far as Atlanta. During this service he was given a detached assignment and in January, 1864, was made staff quartermaster and aide on the staff of Gen. W. L. Elliott, cavalry commander of the Army of the Cumberland, and when General Elliott was succeeded by Gen. James H. Wilson was continued on the staff of the latter to the end. It was during this latter service that Captain Goddard took part in the celebrated expedition of General Wilson in March, 1865, with an army of about 15,000 men, mostly cavalry, against Forrest's army in Alabama. The expedition routed General Forrest and in April, 1865, captured Selma, Montgomery, Columbus and Macon, a vigorous campaign which was a decisive factor in bringing the war to an end. It was at Macon that Jefferson Davis, the humbled president of the Confederacy, was captured by a detachment of Wilson's men and Captain Goddard was officer of the day at headquarters in Macon when Davis was brought in. Upon the completion of his military service Captain Goddard returned to Cincinnati and resumed the even tenor of his way along the paths of peace. In the next year he married and established his home at Cincinnati, where he continued his former employment in the wholesale grocery house of his uncle, becoming a traveling salesman for that concern. It was in this capacity as a commercial traveler that he made his first acquaintance with Muncie. His periodical trips here gradually convinced him that here was a good commercial center and in May, 1874, he moved to Muncie with his family and in association with B. R. Adamson became engaged in the retail grocery business, operating under the firm name of Adamson & Goddard, in a store room on the east side of the public square, and presently put in another store, in Walnut street below Jackson. This firm gradually extended its operations to include a general grocery jobbing business for the accommodation of the trade in the nearby towns and villages and in 1881 the Adamson & Goddard partnership was dissolved, Mr. Goddard taking over the jobbing end of the concern, and it was thus that the Goddard wholesale house was established, more than forty years ago. Upon start-

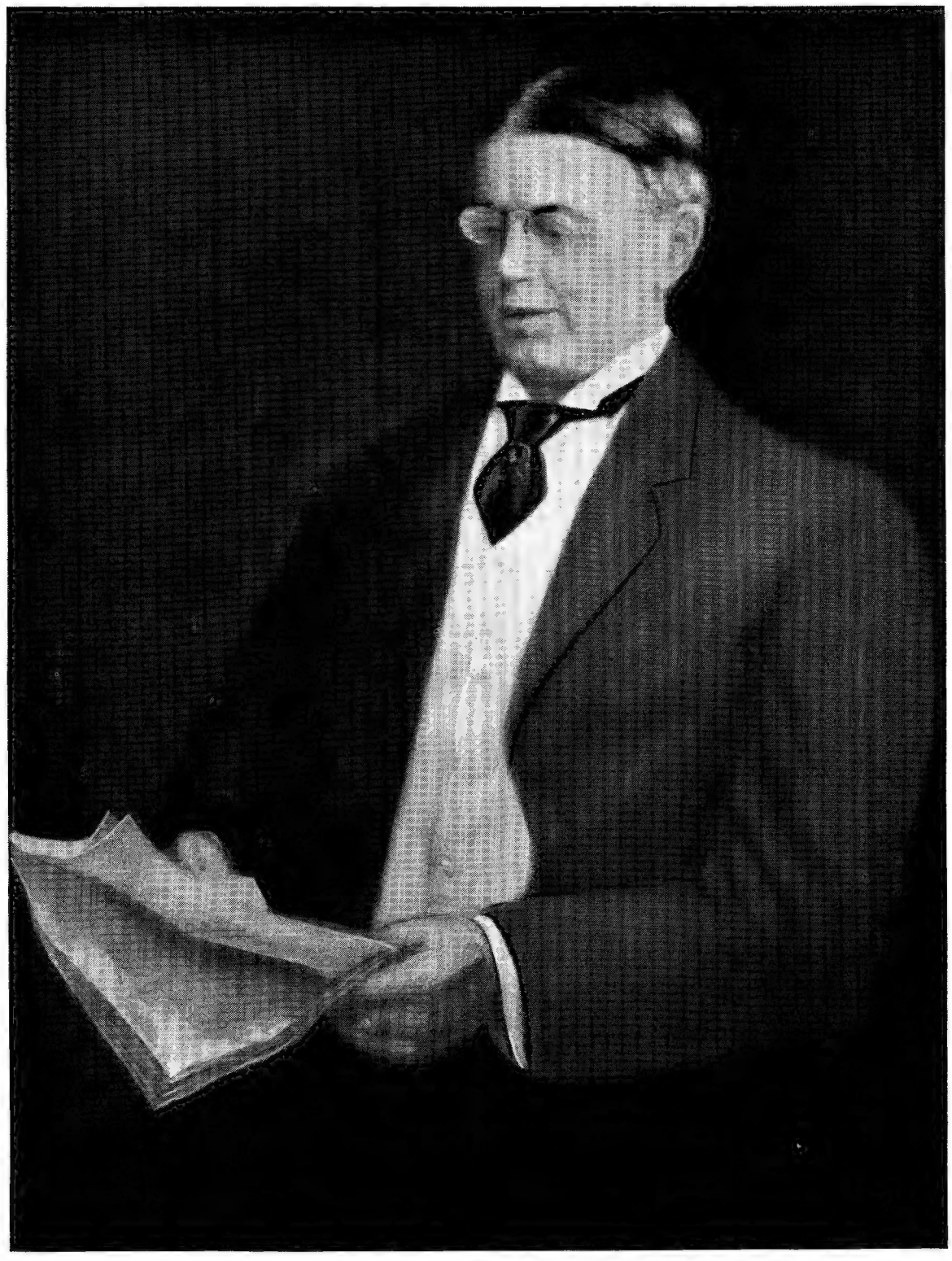
ing in business on his own account in this line Mr. Goddard opened a wholesale house at 120 South Walnut street, starting in with two clerks and a wagon man. The business rapidly grew and these quarters presently were outgrown. Mr. Goddard then bought ground and erected a building at the southeast corner of Walnut and Adams streets, and when those quarters were outgrown occupied a building at the corner of Charles and Mulberry streets. In 1901 this business was incorporated as the Joseph A. Goddard Company. It soon became apparent that still greater quarters would have to be provided for the growing business and a few years later plans were perfected for the erection of the present modern and commodious wholesale house and warehouse at 221 West Seymour street, which were occupied in 1907 and where the business has since been conducted, Mr. Goddard continuing active in business. The officers of the Joseph A. Goddard Company when this change was made in 1907 were as follows: President, Joseph A. Goddard, who still is head of the concern; vice president, William H. Goddard, son of the president and now deceased; secretary and treasurer, Frederick B. Jones, who still is serving in that capacity, and these together with A. Fletcher Howell, present vice president of the company, the late Hardin Roads, J. C. Johnson and J. M. Maring formed the directorate of the company. From its "day of small things" back in 1881 this concern has developed until now no fewer than forty persons are employed in the wholesale house and eight traveling salesmen cover the territory within this trade area. As will be noted elsewhere in this work, Mr. Goddard was one of the active factors in promoting commercial and industrial development work here following the opening of the natural gas field in the late '80s and he also was one of the organizers and the first president of the Citizens Enterprise Company which in the early '90s proved its worth as a stimulus to the movement for bringing new manufacturing enterprises to town. He also has ever since becoming a resident of Muncie taken a proper part in the general civic life of the community and for twelve years (1886-1898) rendered service as president of the local school board, the interests of the city schools being advanced greatly during that period. For years Mr. Goddard has been one of the active promoters of the interests of the local Y. M. C. A. and is the present vice president and a member of the board of directors of that association. He also formerly and for several years was vice president and a member of the directorate of the Delaware County National Bank and is at present a director of the Merchants National Bank. He is a member of the local post of the Grand Army

of the Republic and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. It was in 1866, in Wayne county, Indiana, that Joseph A. Goddard was united in marriage to Mary Hough, daughter of William Hough and wife, influential members of the old Quaker community in that county, and to this union three children were born, the late William H. Goddard, mentioned above, who married Margaret Huston and died in 1920, leaving two sons, Joseph A. and Charles Huston Goddard; Grace, who married C. M. Rich and has four children, Lynore, Mary G., Lydia and Edward; and Anna, wife of Robert M. Chapple, also of Muncie. Mrs. Mary Hough Goddard, with her birthright in the Society of Friends, was without church association here when she and Mr. Goddard came to Muncie in 1874 and at her invitation, in 1876, the first Quaker minister to hold service in Muncie visited the town and held a meeting, out of which grew a small society of eighteen members, six men, six women and six children. Mrs. John W. Burson donated to this society the use of a room on the north side of the public square for a place of meeting and this room was occupied until in 1880 when, largely through the financial aid of Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, a small meeting house was built at the corner of Mulberry and Seymour streets, the latter then known as Wall street. In 1906 when the present handsome Friends church at the corner of Adams and Cherry streets was erected Mr. Goddard was chairman of the building committee. In 1882 Mrs. Goddard served as a member of the public library board. It was through her suggestion that the section devoted to Indiana authors, an interesting feature of the Muncie library's service later was created. By popular request this section has been extended and is now known as the Mary H. Goddard Memorial. Mrs. Goddard died on May 26, 1908, and at her passing left a good memory, for she had been for many years active in good works.

DR. E. E. POLK, a practicing physician at Muncie, is a member of one of the old families of Delaware county. The Doctor was born in Center township, this county, April 20, 1864, and was reared here. He early became attracted to "the art preservative of all arts" and as a boy learned the printer's trade at Muncie, going thence to Logansport, where he worked at that trade for some time and then went to Chicago and became employed in the publishing plant of Rand McNally & Company, afterward going to Indianapolis to work in the W. B. Burford plant. While working at Indianapolis he took up the study of medicine and in 1883 was matriculated at the old Physio-Medical College there, having matured his plans for "working his

way" through college. He was graduated from that institution in 1886. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Polk opened an office for the practice of medicine at Ft. Wayne, but not long afterward returned to Indianapolis and in this latter city was engaged in practice until in 1896 when he came to Muncie. For nearly twenty years Doctor Polk continued practice at Muncie and then, in 1915, he moved to Fruitland Park, Fla., where he became engaged in practice. For five years the Doctor made his home in Florida and then, in 1920, he returned to Muncie and has since been engaged in practice here, with offices and residence at 1507 West Jackson street. Doctor Polk is a member of the Muncie Academy of Medicine. His wife, Luella Wilson, to whom he was married in 1880, was born at Fairmount, W. Va., and is a daughter of William Wilson.

WILLIAM A. McNAUGHTON, founder of the department store which bears his name at Muncie, and which is carried on by the concern which he established, W. A. McNaughton & Company, was an active force in the development of the commercial interests of Muncie following the opening of the gas field here back in the '90s. At his death he left a good memory here and it is but fitting that in this definite history of the county in which he so effectually labored there should be carried some brief memorial of the service he thus rendered. Mr. McNaughton was a native son of Indiana, and all his life was spent in this state. The place of his birth was Leavenworth, a pleasant old village in Crawford county, and he was a son of the Rev. Samuel W. and Sarah (Forbes) McNaughton, both members of pioneer families of that county and the former of whom, a veteran of the Civil war, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. The Rev. Samuel W. McNaughton and wife were the parents of ten children, so that the McNaughton connection of this family in the present generation is a considerable one. Of these children, William A. and Frank McNaughton were the only ones who became residents of Muncie. William A. McNaughton early became attracted to a commercial life and as a lad became employed as a clerk in a store at Edinburg, in Johnson county, where his parents then were living. He later became a clerk in the bank at that place and when twenty-one years of age was cashier of that bank, the position he was occupying when in 1870 he married Anna Walsh, daughter of John Walsh, a dry goods merchant of that place. Not long afterward he became associated with his father-in-law in the mercantile business at Edinburg, under the firm name of Walsh & McNaughton, and was thus engaged for about ten years or until in 1880, when he retired from that



WILLIAM A. McNAUGHTON

connection and moved to Franklin, where he opened a dry goods store of his own and in association with his brother, Frank McNaughton, embarked in business for himself. The McNaughtons remained in business at Franklin until they came to Muncie and in February, 1896, bought the old Johnson dry goods store at the corner of Walnut and Jackson streets. In the following September, when the new Johnson building was completed, the McNaughton store was moved into that building, occupying the corner room and basement, and the business was carried on there until in November, 1903, when the present McNaughton building was completed and in that building was installed the department store of W. A. McNaughton & Company, one of the leading department stores in Indiana. William A. McNaughton continued as president of this company and general manager of the store until his death on May 25, 1909, and since then his son, John F. McNaughton, has been president of the company. J. C. O'Hara is vice-president and treasurer of the company, E. A. McDowell is the secretary and Frank McNaughton, advertising manager, who has been writing McNaughton ads for more than forty years, and Harry M. Lee are the other members of the directorate. The late W. A. McNaughton was a Freemason and was a member of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church. He ever took a proper part in local public affairs and was a member of the city school board at the time of his death. Of the six children born to W. A. and Anna (Walsh) McNaughton but two now survive, John F. McNaughton having a sister, Florence, wife of J. C. O'Hara, vice-president of the McNaughton Company. William W. McNaughton, the eldest son of this family, died at the age of twenty-eight years, as did Walter McNaughton, the other son. Mayme, the eldest daughter, married Warren W. Lee and died at the age of twenty-six, and another daughter, Margaret, died in infancy. The McNaughton building at the corner of Walnut and Charles streets and the firmly established McNaughton store which occupies that building are substantial monuments to the memory of W. A. McNaughton and to the influence he exerted upon the commercial life of this community during the years of his labors here.

ERNEST M. CURTIS, proprietor of the City Coal Yards at Muncie and also engaged in business as a street and highway contractor, is a native son of Delaware county and has lived in this county the greater part of his life, a resident of Muncie since he was fifteen years of age. Mr. Curtis was born on a farm in Mt. Pleasant township on October 15, 1885, and is the son and only child of Grant and Alice (Snodgrass) Curtis, both of whom also were born in this

county, members of pioneer families here. The late Grant Curtis grew up as a farmer and after his marriage began farming in Mt. Pleasant township, where he remained until in 1900, when he moved with his family to Muncie and became employed on the city police force. For eleven years he served as a city policeman and then was elected township assessor, a position he occupied for four years, at the end of which time he became employed as a special policeman at the plant of the General Motors Corporation and was thus engaged until his death in 1920. Ernest M. Curtis was fifteen years of age when he came to Muncie with his parents in 1900 and upon completing his schooling he began clerking in a clothing store, a position he occupied for about five years, or until he had attained his majority, when he started out to take a view of conditions in other cities and was gone for five years, clerking in stores at Chicago, St. Louis and Louisville. Upon his return to Muncie Mr. Curtis opened a cigar store and was thus engaged in business for five years, or until in 1914, when he closed out that line and became engaged in street and highway contracting, a business which he since has quite successfully followed, the field of his operations in that line being confined to this state. In 1915 Mr. Curtis also became engaged in the retail coal business and has built up at his City Coal Yards, 606 South Elm street, a continually growing business in that line. Mr. Curtis is a Democrat. He is affiliated with the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He married Jeannette Swink and he and his wife reside at 301 West Howard street.

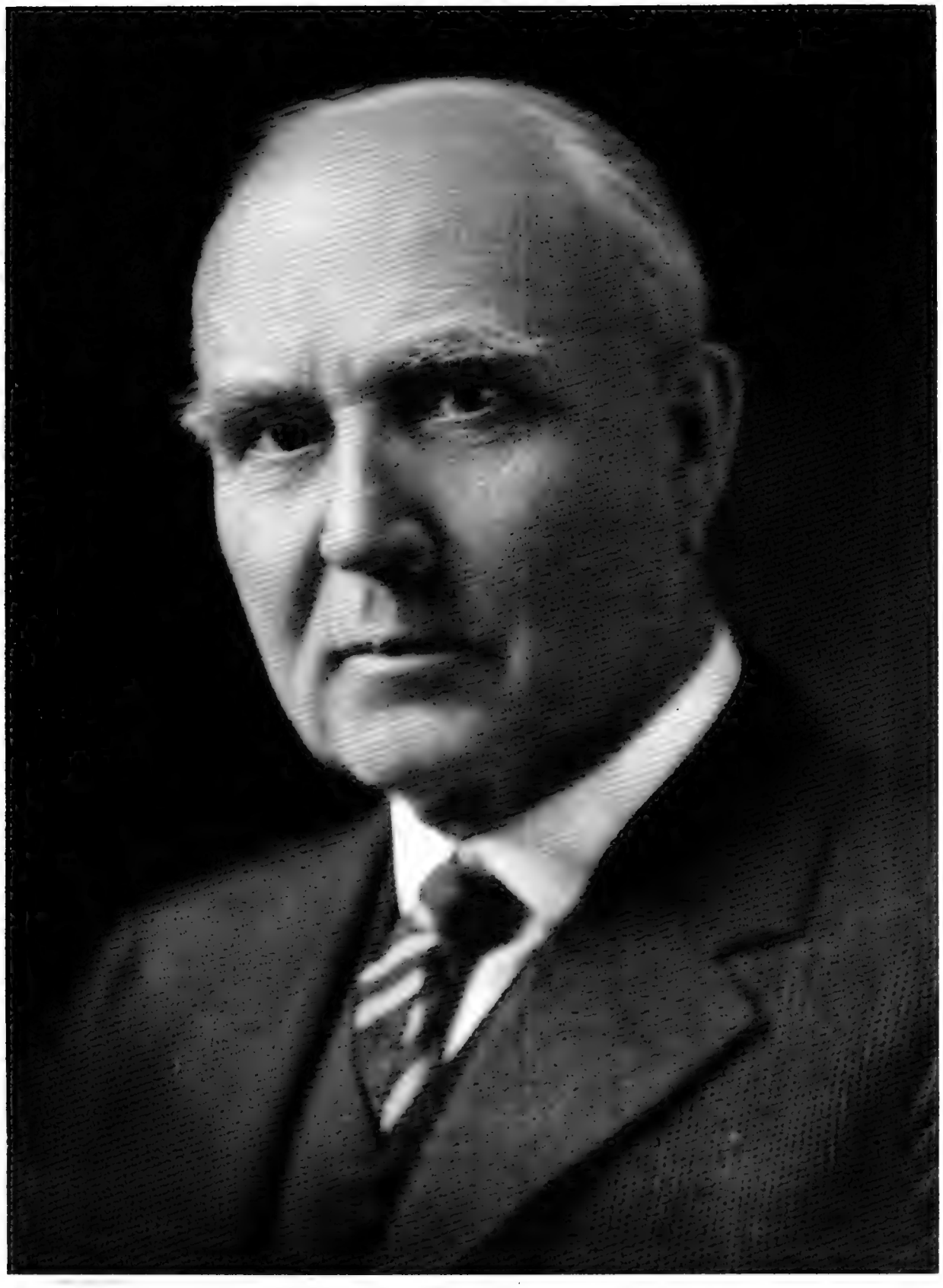
NELSON P. LUDINGTON, purchasing agent for the Kitselman Bros., manufacturers of wire fence, and for the Indiana Steel and Wire Company, of Muncie, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state practically all his life, a resident of Muncie for nearly a quarter of a century. Mr. Ludington was born in Grant county, Indiana, but was reared at Richmond, where his parents had their home for many years. He was born on October 2, 1879, and is a son of Harley P. and Emily (Cripe) Ludington, the latter of whom was born in Wayne county, a member of one of the pioneer families of that part of Indiana. The late Harley P. Ludington was born at Circleville, Ohio, but came to Indiana with his parents in the days of his boyhood and was for years employed at Richmond as a pattern maker. Nelson P. Ludington was reared at Richmond and received his schooling in the schools of that city, supplementing the schooling received in the common schools by a course in a business college there. In 1898,

he then being nineteen years of age, he went to Missouri and became employed there in the offices of the Central Lead Company at that concern's mines at Bonne Terre in that state. In the next year (1899) he returned to Indiana and became employed in the Little & Oakley hardware store at Muncie and was thus engaged until in 1904 when he went to St. Louis and became employed there as a salesman for the Simmons Hardware Company. In the next year he returned to Muncie and resumed his former connection with the Little & Oakley store, which then was bought by the Kimbrough Hardware Company, and he continued thus employed until in 1908, when he transferred his connection to the store of George Keiser & Company, mill supplies, and was there employed for a couple of years or more. In 1911 Mr. Ludington entered upon his present connection with the great plant of the Kitselman Bros., manufacturers of farm, lawn and poultry fence, as purchasing agent for that concern, and has since been thus engaged, also purchasing agent for the plant of the Indiana Steel and Wire Company, manufacturers of telephone wire, wire nails, strand wire and poultry netting, one of the established figures in the wire industry in this country. Mr. Ludington is a Republican and a Freemason and he and his wife are members of the Jackson Street Christian (Disciples) Church. In 1908 Nelson P. Ludington was united in marriage to Blanche Ellen Dungan, who was born and reared in Muncie, daughter of Walter and Rosa Dungan, and to this union two children have been born, Helen Pauline and Betty Ann. The Ludingtons reside at 708 West Jackson street. Mrs. Ludington is a granddaughter of John W. Dungan, a former sheriff of Delaware county and in his generation one of the best known citizens of Muncie and of this county, a son of Benjamin Dungan, a Pennsylvanian, who came into Indiana from Ohio in 1836 and became one of the pioneers of Delaware county.

CHARLES ROLL MOON, president of the Moon Machine Company of Muncie, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life, a resident of Muncie for nearly forty years. Mr. Moon was born at Hartford City, in the neighboring county of Blackford, February 15, 1881, and is a son of Elkanah and Lucinda (Osenbaugh) Moon, the latter of whom, also a native of Indiana, is still living. The late Elkanah Moon was a native of Ohio and grew up to the machinist's trade, a vocation he followed at Hartford City for some years after his marriage, or until in 1887, when he moved with his family to Muncie, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in February, 1923, he then being seventy-five years of age.

Since the time of the organization of the Moon Machine Company he had been connected with that concern. To him and his wife were born four children, sons all, the subject of this sketch having three brothers, Ellsworth, Jabez Thomas and William Harley Moon. Charles R. Moon was six years of age when his parents moved to Muncie in 1887 and he received his schooling in the schools of that city. Following in the practical footsteps of his father, he early became a skilled machinist, as did his brothers, J. T. and W. H. Moon, and in due time he and these brothers engaged in business on their own account, establishing the Moon Machine Company, with Charles R. Moon as president of the same. From small beginnings the plant of this company has developed into the now important manufacturing establishment it maintains in North Hackley street at the Big Four railway tracks, the output of the concern having established a high reputation and a rapidly growing market. In 1912 Charles R. Moon was united in marriage to Minnie Miller, daughter of Jacob Miller, of this county, and to this union one child has been born, a son, Robert Eugene Moon.

EDMUND BURKE BALL, vice-president of Ball Brothers Company of Muncie and general manager of that concern, has been a resident of Muncie for thirty-seven years and has been recognized as one of the city's influential citizens. As chairman of the city park board and city planning commission for several years he has rendered important and lasting service in the city's development. Mr. Ball was born in Greensburg, Trumbull county, Ohio, October 21, 1855. He is a son of Lucius Stiles Ball and Maria P. (Bingham) Ball, who were the parents of eight children, six sons—Lucius Lorenzo, William Charles, Edmund Burke, Frank Clayton, George Alexander and Clinton Harvey, and two daughters—Lucina A. and Frances May. Clinton Harvey Ball died at two years of age. Lucina A. Ball, the eldest of the family, was an educator of remarkable ability. She assisted George W. Childs (editor and owner of the Philadelphia *Ledger* and life-long friend of the Drexels of Philadelphia) in founding the Drexel Institute and was its financial secretary for a number of years. She died on January 14, 1901. Frances May is the wife of Dr. J. W. Mauck, president for many years of Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich. Edmund B. Ball's paternal ancestor was Edward Ball, who probably came from England in 1640 and located first at Brantford, Conn., and later settled in New Jersey. He was one of the founders of Newark, New Jersey. His wife was Abigail Blatchley. From them the line of descent is traced through their son Thomas and his



EDMUND B. BALL

wife, Sarah Davis; their son Moses and his wife, Lucretia Dalgleisch; their son Jonathan and his wife, Sarah Stiles, and their son William and his wife, Marcy Harvey, who were the grandparents of the subject of this biography. Edward Ball (1) became sheriff of Essex county, New Jersey. Moses Ball (3) established the family homestead at Springfield, New Jersey. Jonathan Ball (4) a soldier of the Revolutionary war, afterwards resided at Bridgeport, Addison county, Vermont, and subsequently at Ascot and Sherbrooke, Canada. William Ball (5) and his wife, Marcy (Harvey) Ball, lived on a farm which they owned at Ascot, Canada, where Lucius Stiles Ball and his three brothers and three sisters were born. William Ball and his family moved to Trumbull county, Ohio, about 1838. He purchased a tract of unimproved timber land and he and the boys set to work clearing the land. They built a log house which was their home for several years. Logs were the only available building material. Following is a statement of Frank C. Ball, brother of Edmund, regarding their father and mother: "Our father was a man of good sound judgment, high moral character; he was modest, refined, of a sensitive nature, a man of few words and fond of his family. He was the oldest boy of the family and his brothers and sisters looked to him for advice and leadership. His father made his home with us up to the time of his death. Our mother was a remarkably strong woman, physically and mentally, with a sweet Christian spirit. Her home and her children were all in all to her. Her chief ambition was to bring up her children with good strong minds and bodies, with right ideals and true Christian principles. She urged us always to stick together and help each other; it was through her influence and her advice that we five brothers have been associated in business throughout life. She was a devoted wife and an affectionate mother, interested in all good movements and admired by her many friends. She attended the public school at Stansted, Canada (where her parents resided on a farm), until she was eighteen years of age when she began teaching school. It was while teaching at Greensburg, Ohio, that she met and was married to my father, Lucius Stiles Ball, September 1, 1846." When Edmund Ball was seven years old his father and mother with their seven children moved to a farm on Grand Island, a large island in Niagara river, seven miles wide and seventeen miles long, extending from a few miles below Lake Erie to within five miles of Niagara. There were no railroads and so the family traveled by wagons, three in number, moving their household effects with them. They drove to Ashtabula and along the shores of Lake Erie to Buffalo and thence to

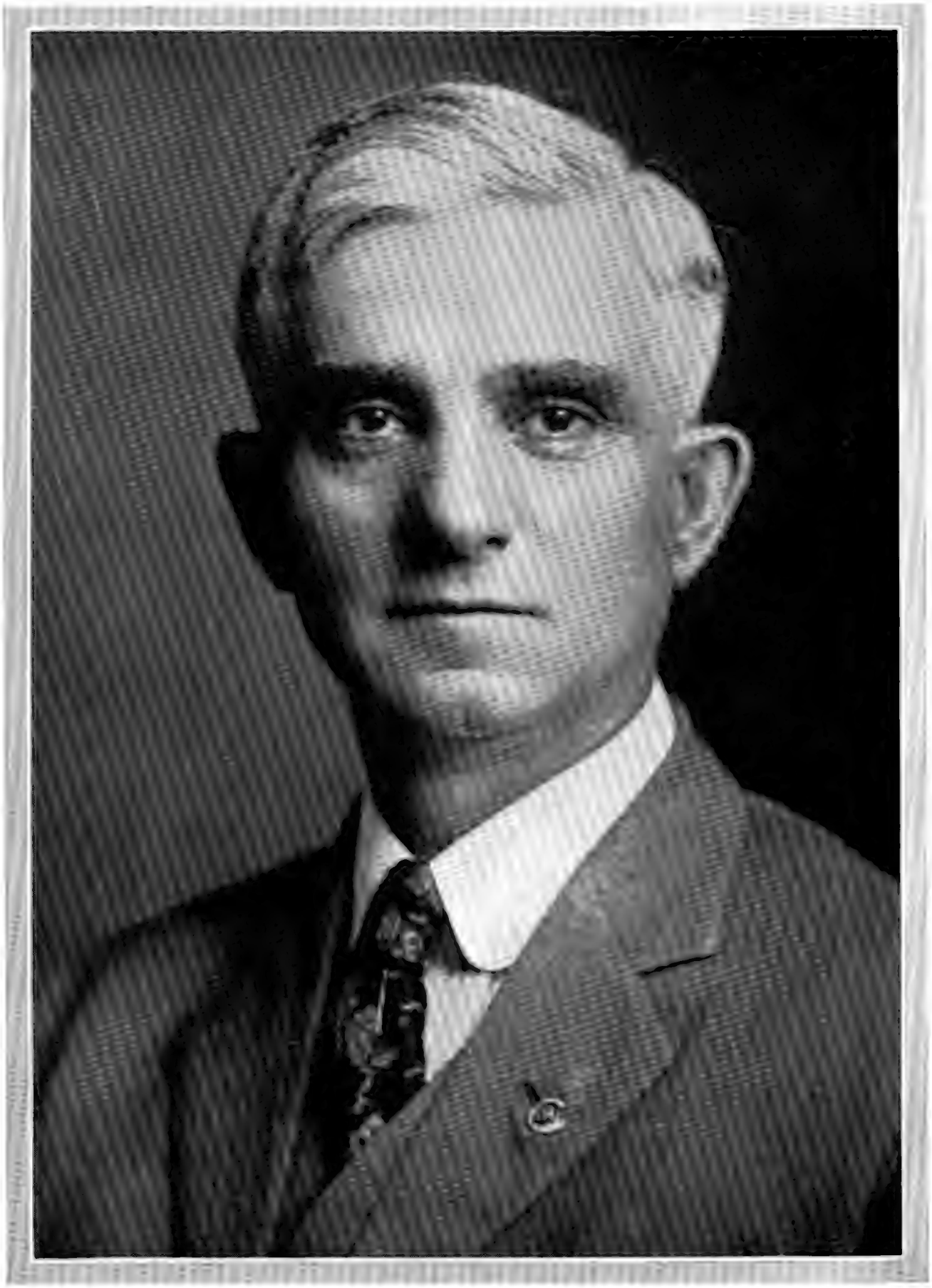
Tonawanda, where they ferried across the river to the island. The farm was located on the foot of the island where the two forks of the river come together, four miles above the rapids. It was a charming place in the summer but most desolate in the winter. Here Edmund and his brothers learned to swim and handle a boat with great skill in the swift current. After two years of delightful summers and cold, bleak winters, the family moved to Tonawanda, N. Y., on the banks of the Niagara river, where two more happy boyhood years were spent boating, swimming and fishing, with some schooling. The family then moved to Canandaigua, N. Y., where the father engaged in the mercantile business and the children attended the public schools and the Canandaigua Academy. One summer Edmund worked as a farm hand and learned to do all the farm work from plowing and preparing the soil to harvesting and threshing the grain. In the winter of 1878 he and his cousin, Charles Barker, went into the pine woods of Michigan and cut timber. While there he received word of his father's death. He immediately started home, riding to the nearest railroad station, about twenty miles away, in a sled, over the deep snow through the forest, and arrived home just in time for the funeral. After this he joined his brother Frank in Buffalo in the business of manufacturing fish kits (small tubs for packing salt fish). The plant in which the business was located burned and they lost all they had invested. Edmund and Frank then started the manufacture of oil cans in a small way, to which was later added the manufacture of glass. About 1883 Lucius, William and George joined them. When natural gas was discovered in Indiana in 1887 a glass factory was located at Muncie by Ball Brothers and in 1900 the sheet metal works was moved from Buffalo to Muncie. The Ball Brothers Glass Manufacturing Company (later changed to Ball Bros. Company) was then organized. F. C. Ball was elected president, E. B. Ball vice president and general manager; W. C. Ball secretary, G. A. Ball treasurer, and L. L. Ball, who had become a practicing physician, a director. The business has grown from a yearly production of twenty-five thousand gross of fruit jars in 1888 to over one million gross and from an annual business of two hundred thousand dollars to ten million dollars. Ball Brothers Company has become the largest manufacturer of fruit jars in the world. They have invented and installed in their plants many improved labor saving machines which have greatly reduced cost, improved quality and increased production. They have added at Muncie a paper mill, a corrugating plant and a zinc rolling mill; at Noblesville, Ind., a paper mill, and at Wichita Falls, Texas, a glass

factory. Edmund B. Ball has always taken an active interest in all municipal affairs and all movements for the betterment of the community in which he lives. On October 7, 1903, he was united in marriage to Bertha Crosley, the daughter of Rev. Marion Crosley, at Indianapolis, and to them have been born two sons, Edmund Ferdinand and Clinton Crosley and two daughters, Adelia and Janice. Clinton Crosley died in 1912. Mr. Ball is a member of the Universalist church, a 33d degree Scottish Rite Mason, president of the Muncie & Portland Traction Company, chairman of the Muncie park board and of the city planning commission, and is a director of the following: Indiana Union Traction Company, Indianapolis, New Castle & Eastern Traction Company, Warner Gear Company, Durham Manufacturing Company, Merchants National Bank, Merchants Trust Company, Indiana Boys School at Plainfield, Hillsdale College and the Muncie City Hospital. He and Mrs. Ball gave a tract of land and buildings on the banks of Tippecanoe Lake for a Young Men's Christian Association boys' camp.

GEORGE W. ANSPAUGH, chief draftsman for the Indiana Bridge Company of Muncie, was born at St. Louis, Mo., July 8, 1895, and is a son of George M. and Cora B. (Weiand) Anspaugh, the latter of whom was born and reared in the vicinity of that same city. George M. Anspaugh was a native Hoosier, born at St. Paul in Decatur county, Indiana. He early became engaged in railroad work and was for some years thus engaged at St. Louis, later returning to Indiana. His last days were spent at St. Paul, Ind., where he died in 1900. George W. Anspaugh was but a child when his parents located at Bringhurst, Ind., and his early schooling was received in the schools of that village. Following his graduation from the high school at Bloomington he entered the electrical engineering department of Purdue University and after two years of work there returned to Bloomington, where for a short time he was engaged as the manager of a grocery store. In the meantime he had been giving his close attention to the study of mechanical drawing and in 1916, when twenty-one years of age, came to Muncie and became engaged as a draftsman in the office of the Indiana Bridge Company and was thus engaged when in the following spring this country took a hand in the World war. He proffered his technical services to the Government, was accepted and was assigned to duty as a draftsman in the war construction section of the Federal Bridge Company at Savannah, Ga., serving thus until the close of the war. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Anspaugh returned to Muncie and was

made assistant superintendent of the shop of the Indiana Bridge Company. He later became superintendent and in 1923 was made chief of the drafting room of that concern and has since then been thus engaged. On February 14, 1918, at Savannah, Ga., George W. Anspaugh was united in marriage to Merle L. Dust, who was born in Bloomington, Ind., daughter of W. J. Dust, and he and his wife reside at 217 East Seventh street. They are members of the Christian church and are Republicans. Mr. Anspaugh is a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was elected vice-chairman of the Republican central committee of Delaware County and served as chairman the last four months of his term.

JAMES HARVEY LEFFLER, president of the Western Reserve Life Insurance Company of Muncie, a member of the board of directors of the Peoples Trust Company and former clerk of Delaware county, was born on a farm in Hamilton township, this county, June 23, 1862, and is a son of Philip and Mary (Garrard) Leffler and a brother of Joseph G. Leffler, former judge of the Delaware circuit court. The late Philip Leffler, a veteran of the Civil war—a private in the 36th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was born in Ohio and was but a child when his father, Philip Leffler, a Pennsylvanian, came here from Darke county, Ohio, and settled in Hamilton township. The Garrards also were among the pioneers of that township. Mary Garrard was a daughter of Harvey and Hannah (Gustin) Garrard, who had come here from Ohio. Three of her brothers, George, Jeremiah and Joseph Garrard, were soldiers of the Union during the Civil war. James H. Leffler was reared on the home farm in Hamilton township, about five miles north of Muncie, and continued to make his home there until he was twenty-one years of age, meantime, at the age of eighteen, having begun to teach school. His schooling was completed at the Central Indiana Normal School at Danville. Upon leaving the farm he became engaged in the mercantile business at Albany, selling hardware and agricultural implements, and after his marriage two years later became associated with his father-in-law, David W. Sloniker, in that same line, under the firm name of Sloniker & Leffler, an arrangement that was continued for six years, at the end of which time he became engaged in the manufacture of furniture at Albany, associated with the Albany Furniture Company. In 1893, this concern, out of which later grew the present Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet Company of Newcastle, was destroyed by fire, Mr. Leffler losing in that fire all his accumulated savings as well as his



JAMES H. LEFFLER

investment. Thus thrown back on his individual efforts, Mr. Leffler came to Muncie and was presently employed as deputy in the office of the county clerk and for seven years served in this capacity, under the Reed and Mansfield incumbencies. He then became associated with the Union Trust Company of Indianapolis as assistant claim adjuster and real estate and tax agent; later took up the local real estate business and while thus engaged received the nomination by the Republicans for the office of county clerk, was elected and served for four years (1908-12) in that important public capacity. In the meantime, when the Peoples Trust Company of Muncie was organized in 1908 Mr. Leffler was elected to the directorate of that fiduciary concern, a position he ever since has occupied, and is as well a member of the executive committee of the board. When the Western Reserve Life Insurance Company of Muncie was organized in 1906 Mr. Leffler was elected vice president of that institution and in 1919 was elected president of the company, which position he now occupies. For twenty-five years Mr. Leffler was a member of the First Christian church of Muncie, or until four or five years ago, when he and his wife and daughter became affiliated with the Friends Memorial church. Mr. Leffler is a member of the finance committee of this latter congregation and is also assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a past commander of the local camp of the Sons of Veterans at Muncie and was for some time junior vice commander of the Indiana division of that patriotic order. He is a York Rite (Knights Templar) and Scottish Rite (32°) Mason, a past chancellor commander of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, a past sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men, a member of the local lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose and a member of Post R of the Travelers Protective Association. It was in 1888, at Albany, that James H. Leffler was united in marriage to Nettie A. Sloniker, daughter of David W. and Elizabeth E. (Green) Sloniker, of that place, and to this union one child was born, a daughter, Josephine Lucile, who married Ora Dale Smith, of Muncie. Mr. Smith is a veteran of the World war, with an officer's commission. The Lefflers reside at 319 East North street.

HERMAN HUTZEL, head of the firm of Hutzel & Company, general heating and plumbing contractors at Muncie, has been a resident of that city for nearly twenty-five years and in that time has built up a business which has much more than a merely local reputation. Mr. Hutzel was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., and is a son of August and Sophia (Mann) Hutzel, the latter of whom was a

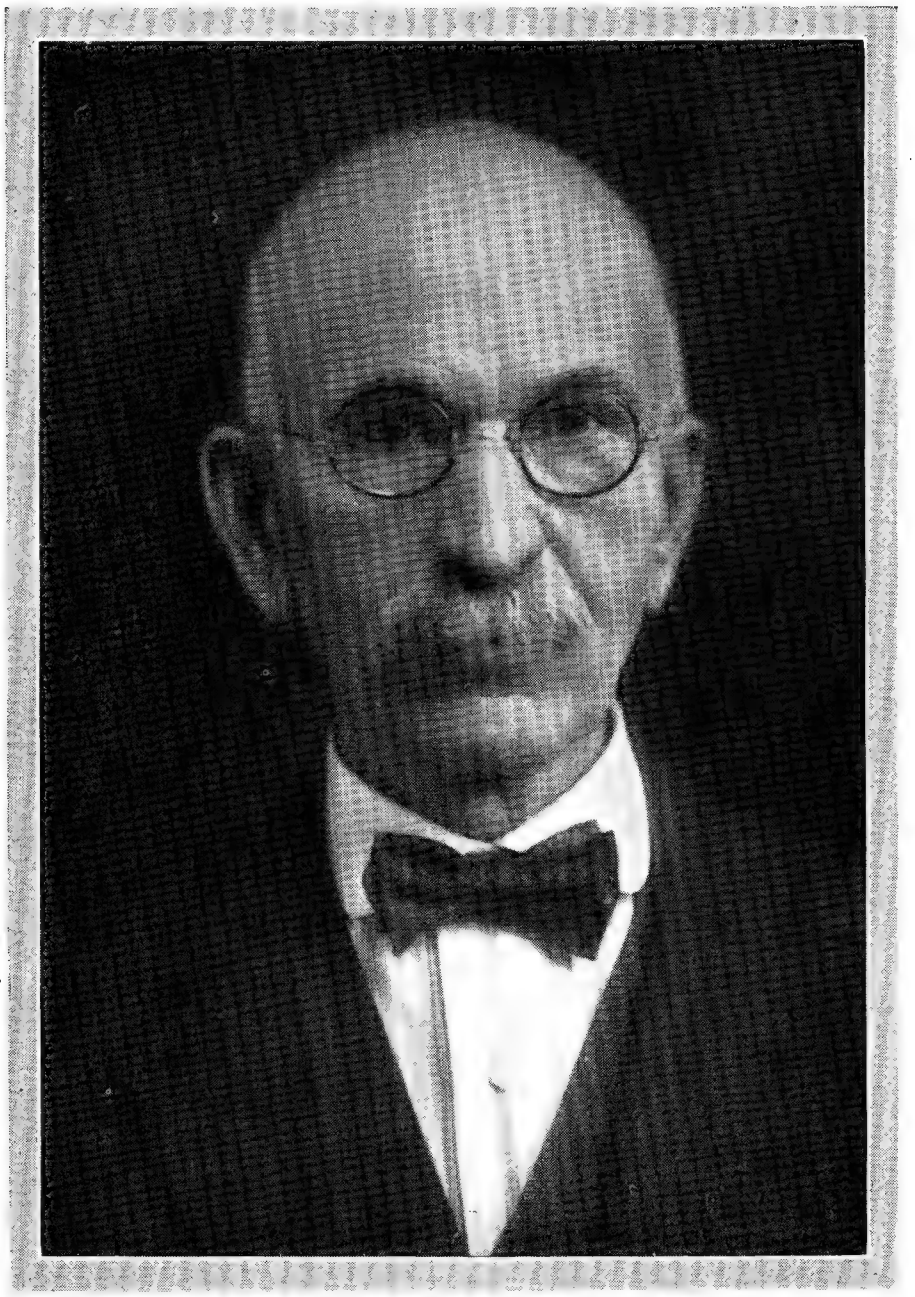
daughter of Jonathan Henry Mann, a Wurtemberger of Huguenot stock, who in 1823, to escape enforced military service, left Europe and came across the water, landing at Philadelphia. A tannery interest there sent him to Vera Cruz, Mexico, where he remained about a year, at the end of which time he returned and established a tannery at Reading, Pa. He then sent for his family and established his home at Reading. August Hutzel also was a Wurtemberger. He learned the trade of coppersmith in his native country and when twenty-two years of age, in 1829, came to America and settled at what then was known as Steam Furnace, down along the river, near Ironton, in Lawrence county, Ohio, and there started a store and not long afterward was appointed postmaster of the village. In 1839 he closed out his interests there and went to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he established a general store and in that same year was married. In connection with this store he carried a line of stoves and heating appliances and in the course of years, as the demand arose, began to devote his whole attention to the growing call for steam heating and plumbing appliances and became a general contractor in that line, and was thus engaged at that place until his retirement from business in 1887, when he turned the concern over to his sons and the business still is being carried on there by his son. Titus F. Hutzel, who has associated with him in business his son, Fred G. Hutzel, and a nephew, Robert Gwinner. To August Hutzel and wife were born eight children, those besides the subject of this sketch, the fourth in order of birth, being Sophia, wife of the Rev. Christian Spring; Pauline, wife of Fred Wuster; Martha, wife of Carl Steinbach; Mrs. Eugene Freeauff, Titus F., Mrs. Henry Heim and Charlotte. Reared at Ann Arbor, Herman Hutzel "grew up" to the plumbing and steam fitting business in his father's establishment and has all his life been thus engaged in that line. Upon their father's retirement in 1887 he and his brother Titus continued the business in partnership until in 1892, when Herman Hutzel sold his interest to his brother and in 1900 came to Muncie, where, in partnership with John Kirby, he became established in the heating and plumbing line, operating under the firm name of Kirby & Hutzel. In 1904 Mr. Kirby retired from the firm and since then Mr. Hutzel has been carrying on alone, two of his sons, Max H. and Victor C. Hutzel, now being associated with him in the business, operating under the firm name of Hutzel & Company Inc., with a well equipped establishment at 401 East Main street. Not only does this firm carry on a general contracting business in the heating and plumbing line in Muncie and throughout the surround-

ing trade area, but is in the market for general contracts throughout the country, one of its recent contracts having been a $100,000 job successfully completed at Milwaukee. At Ann Arbor Herman Hutzel was united in marriage to Pauline Graf, a daughter of Christian Graf. Mr. and Mrs. Hutzel have six children, Robert, Meleta, Sophia, Max, Hugo and Victor, the latter of whom, with his brother Max, is associated with their father in business at Muncie. Max Hutzel married Helen Gronendyke and has one child, a son, Robert. For more than twenty years Mr. Hutzel's eldest son, Robert Hutzel, has been a resident of Europe, now living at Paris, where he is the manufacturing manager for the American Radiator Company's plants throughout Europe. He married Lulu Spear and has two children, Rita and Hilda. Hugo Hutzel is now living at Buffalo, N. Y., manager of the malleable iron works of the Radiator Company of Buffalo. He is the president of the American Association of Heating and Ventilating Engineers of Western New York. He married Catherine Moritz. Victor Hutzel married Belle Willard. Sophia Hutzel is a teacher in the Muncie public schools, with which she has been connected for more than twenty years. Meleta Hutzel is a member of the educational division of the Michigan State Department of Health and her time is occupied as a lecturer in that behalf before women's clubs and high schools.

CHARLES B. ATHERTON, president of the Peerless Machine Works corporation at Muncie and a resident of that city for more than thirty years, was born at Albion, N. Y., July 3, 1872, and is a son of Alonzo and Phoebe (Briggs) Atherton, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of New York, whose last days were spent in Muncie, in which city they established their home in 1891, about the time the modern development of the city began as a consequence of the opening of the natural gas field hereabout. The late Alonzo Atherton was a carpenter. In 1876 he moved with his family from New York to Ovid, Mich., and in 1891 moved to Muncie, where he became engaged as a carpenter and where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, her death occurring in 1912, she then being seventy-eight years of age, and his, in 1913, he then being eighty years of age. They were the parents of two children, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Grace. Reared at Ovid, Mich., for he was but four years of age when his parents moved to that place from New York, Charles B. Atherton completed the high school course and early became interested in the machinist's trade, a vocation to which his adult years have been devoted. After a varied and valuable experi-

ence in the line of practical mechanics, gained in machine shops at Muncie, Toledo and elsewhere, Mr. Atherton in 1917 organized the business of which he now is the head and which was incorporated as the Peerless Machine Works, with himself as president of the concern, Troy Livingston as treasurer and M. M. Atherton as secretary. This concern has a well equipped plant at 316 North High street, takes pride in the high class of the products turned out by its skilled labor and makes a specialty of the manufacture of special tools and jigs and of a gear-tooth rounding machine which was designed by Mr. Atherton and which long ago proved its effectiveness. Charles B. Atherton has been twice married. His first wife, Elizabeth Elliott, died four years after their marriage, leaving one child, a son, Lewin Bailey Atherton, and he then married Minnie Irving. Mr. and Mrs. Atherton are members of the First Baptist church of Muncie. Mr. Atherton is a Freemason and in that order has attained to both the York Rite (Knights Templar) and the Scottish Rite (32°).

FREDERICK KLOPFER, a retired manufacturer of Muncie, now living in that city in the enjoyment of the fruits of a life of industry and close application, is of European birth, but has been a resident and citizen of the United States since he was nineteen years of age and of Muncie for more than fifty years. Mr. Klopfer was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg on July 21, 1846, and is a son of Johannes and Catherine (Young) Klopfer, both of whom also were native Wurtembergers and who spent all their lives there. They were the parents of ten children, but three of whom are now living. Of these children five came to America, four of the sons and one of the daughters, Anna B., wife of Andrew Braun, founder of the Braun hotel at Muncie, who came to this country in 1865. An elder brother, George Klopfer, now deceased, located at Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Jacob Klopfer, who came in 1866, spent his last days in New York city. Mathias Klopfer became a resident of Muncie. Frederick Klopfer received his schooling in his native land and was early apprenticed to the trade of carriage making. Under the terms of the apprentice system there he rendered three years of service at the trade, without compensation, and his father paid the equivalent of $100 to secure for him the opportunity to learn the trade. The hours of labor to which he was indented were no fewer than fourteen a day, and work was the order of every one of these days. Upon completing his apprenticeship Mr. Klopfer worked for a time as a journeyman in his home country and then, at the age of nineteen years, came to America, landing at the port of New York on July 11, 1866. On the



FREDERICK KLOPFER

day following his arrival he declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States and there never since has been any deviation in his sound Americanism. For sixteen months Mr. Klopfer worked at his trade in New York city and then he came West and took employment at Tiffin, Ohio. Two years later he went to Milwaukee and was there employed for about four years, or until in 1873, when he came to Muncie, which ever since has been his home. For three months after coming here Mr. Klopfer worked as a journeyman, getting the lay of the land, and then he bought James Gaston's interest in the Gaston & Bower carriage and wagon shop and became engaged in business with George Bower, under the firm name of Bower & Klopfer, and began to extend the business, manufacturing for the general trade and carrying a large stock in anticipation of the growing demand along this line. This partnership continued until in December, 1880, when Mr. Klopfer sold his interest in the business to his partner and built an establishment of his own at the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, carrying on there with a large force of workmen the manufacture of carriages, buggies and light wagons until in 1916, by which time the rapid development of the automobile industry was beginning to have its effect on the carriage shops and he deemed it the part of good business judgment to close the factory and retire. In the meantime Mr. Klopfer had not been neglecting other forms of investment and upon his retirement found himself in possession of a fair competence. He was one of the organizers of the Muncie Trust Company (now the Merchants Trust and Savings Company) and of the Merchants National Bank and is still included among the stockholders of these institutions and a vice president of both. Since the time of its organization back in the '80s Mr. Klopfer has been an active member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and has served as an officer of that body. Since 1884 he has been affiliated with the Masonic order and has attained to the 32d (Scottish Rite) degree in that ancient order. He also is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is the only survivor of the original board of directors of the Merchants National Bank and of the original board of the Muncie Trust and Savings Company. In 1884 Frederick Klopfer was united in marriage to Clara S. Hummel, daughter of Joseph Hummel, of Muncie, and to this union two children were born, a daughter, Caroline, and a son, Frederick, who died in infancy. In his generation Joseph Hummel was regarded as one of the best bakers in eastern Indiana and he was the founder of an industry which may

be regarded as having been the beginning of "modern" bakery methods in Muncie. The Klopfers have a pleasant home at 110 South Jefferson street.

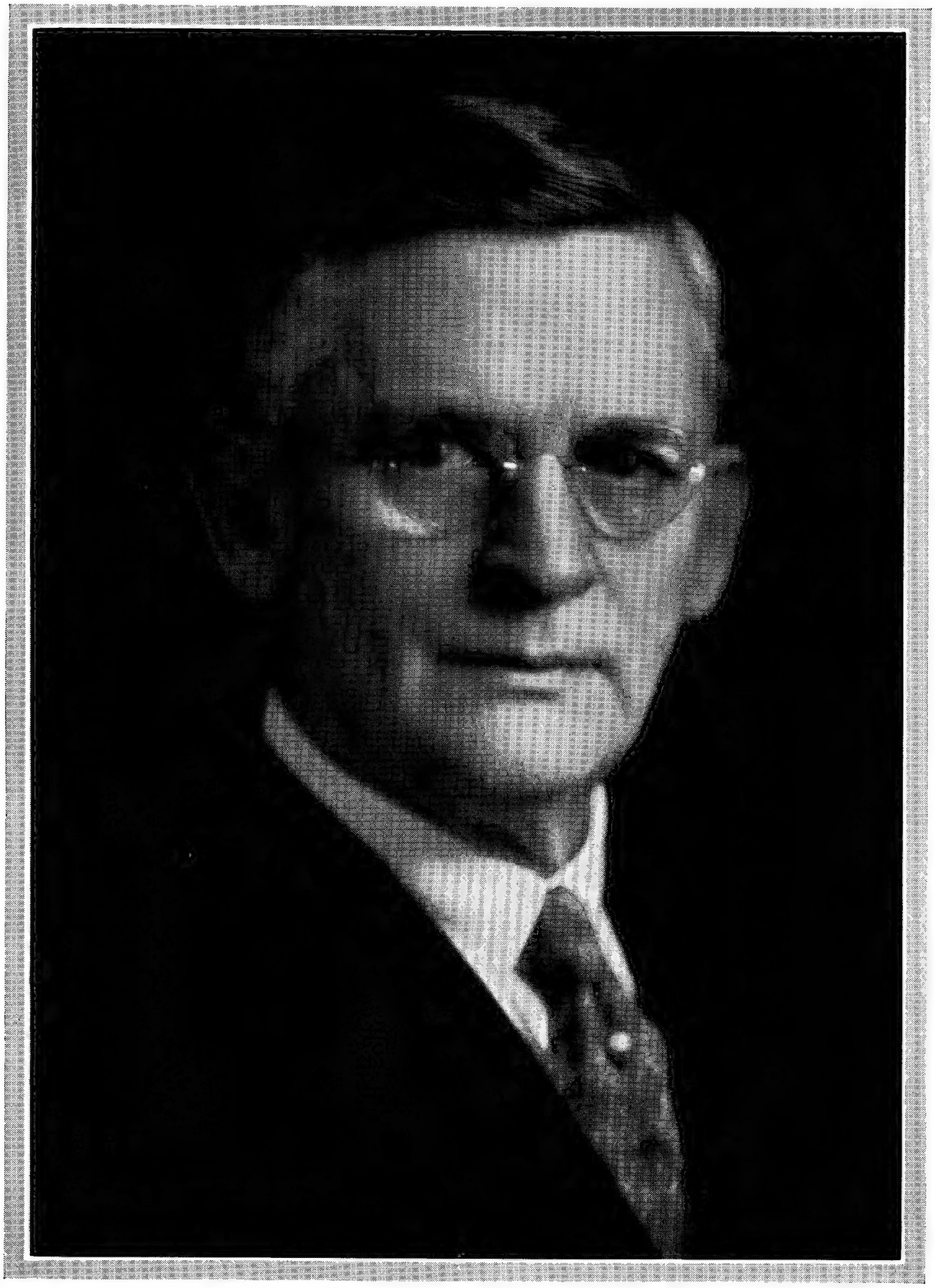
JOSEPH F. STEPHEN, proprietor of a well equipped garage at Muncie and manager of the Buick automobile sales agency in this field, one of the leaders in the local automobile sales business, was born on a farm in the adjacent county of Henry, May 10, 1873, and is a son of Peter R. and Margaret (West) Stephen, the latter of whom was born in that same county, in the Mt. Summit neighborhood, a member of one of the pioneer families in Henry county, the Wests having come into this section of Indiana from Virginia in settlement days. Peter R. Stephen was an Ohioan, born at Harrison, in Hamilton county, and was but a boy when he came to Indiana with his parents, the family settling in Henry county. He grew up to farming and after his marriage followed that vocation and became a landowner in Grant county. He died in 1875. To him and his wife were born three sons, the subject of this sketch, the last born, having two brothers, Jesse A. and William Richard Stephen. Joseph F. Stephen was but two years of age when his father died. Not long afterward his mother moved to Muncie and he thus was reared in this city. He early began working "on his own" and upon leaving school was variously employed until after awhile he became engaged in the real estate business. In the meantime he had become interested in the rapidly developing automobile industry and on November 7, 1917, acquired the local agency for the sale of the Buick automobile, established a sales room in Muncie and has ever since been thus engaged, agent for the sales of the Buick car and also handling used cars, and in this time has sold almost 800 cars in and around Muncie. In 1921 Mr. Stephen erected his present garage and sales room at 209-211 North Walnut street, one of the best established and most thoroughly equipped places of the kind hereabout, and is even now considering plans for the enlargement of his plant, the building of fire proof construction having been designed so that with some alterations its foundations could carry additional weight. Mr. Stephen is a Republican, is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and is also affiliated with the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On July 23, 1906, Joseph F. Stephen was united in marriage to Eunice Ames, who was born in the neighboring county of Jay, and he and his wife reside at 102 1-2 West Washington street.

JOHN D. ALLAN, secretary and treasurer of the Silverfild Company of Muncie, manufacturers and jobbers of table silverware, is a native of Scotland but has been a resident of this country for thirty years and more and of Muncie for the past twelve years. Mr. Allan grew up in Scotland. In 1893 he came to the United States and after a sometime residence in New York City, moved to Chicago, where he became engaged in the silverware business, establishing there a manufacturing concern which was developed into the present Silverfild Company. Mr. Allan is a Knight Templar Mason and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. In 1898, at Chicago, Ill., John D. Allan was united in marriage to Jeannette Watt, daughter of Hugh Watt, and to this union three children have been born, Jeannette, John and Margaret, the former of whom is now a teacher in Wilson high school at Muncie. The son is a student at Depauw University and the younger daughter is a senior in Muncie high school.

J. HENRY ORR, works engineer for the Warner Gear Company of Muncie, was born at Hartford, Conn., February 4, 1873, and is a son of John Henry and Caroline (Naedele) Orr, the latter also a native of Hartford and the former, of Jersey City, N. J. Reared at Hartford, J. Henry Orr finished his common schooling in New York city and then entered the College of the City of New York, from which in due course he was graduated. Upon leaving college he became employed on the work then in progress on Ellis Island and thus aided in the construction of the great immigration station there, which took the place of the old Castle Garden station. For two years he was engaged in this fashion and then he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was employed on construction work for some time or until his return to Hartford, where he became employed in the bicycle industry. In 1897 when the Pope Manufacturing Company began experimenting in the manufacture of automobiles or "horseless carriages" he was installed in the experimental department of that company's plant and took up the mechanical end of automobile construction from a technical point of view and did much to develop this construction along practical lines. For nine years Mr. Orr continued his connection with the Pope people and then, in 1906, he transferred his connection to the great plant of the American Locomotive Company at Providence, R. I., which then had taken over the manufacture of the Alco car, and was installed as foreman of the maintenance department of the plant. Presently he was promoted to the position of general superintendent of the plant and so continued until this company discontinued the manufacture of the car in 1913, when he

was made superintendent and manager of the service department and he was thus engaged until in 1915, when he was called into the service of the Warner Gear Company at Muncie as production manager, a position he occupied until he was made general "works engineer" in 1919, since which time he has had general oversight of the great plant's mechanical operations and production system, one of Indiana's widely recognized mechanical technicians. In 1898 at Hartford, J. Henry Orr was united in marriage to Nellie E. Towne, daughter of D. C. and Alice (Chapman) Towne, and to this union three children have been born, Dorothy, John Henry and Caroline. Mr. and Mrs. Orr are members of Grace Episcopal church. They reside at 601 West Main street. Mr. Orr is a member of Post R of the Travelers Protective Association.

WILLIAM EDWARD HITCHCOCK, president of the Delaware County National Bank of Muncie, president of the Muncie Savings and Loan Company, vice president of the Warner Gear Company, treasurer of the Glascock Manufacturing Company, director of the American Gas and Electric Company of New York City, also of the Warner Electric Company of Muncie and numerous other enterprises, is a New Englander by birth but has been a resident of Muncie for the past forty years. He was thus here engaged in a manufacturing way when Muncie was entering upon her new era of industrial and commercial development back in the '80s and he has ever maintained his position as one of the chief individual factors contributing to that development. Mr. Hitchcock was born in Meriden, Conn., January 30, 1859, the older of two children, a son and a daughter, born to Edward A. and Mary A. (Green) Hitchcock, both of whom also were natives of Connecticut and members of New England Colonial families. He was a child when his parents moved to Ashtabula, Ohio, where his father engaged in the woodworking industries of that city, particularly in the manufacture of bentwood products. It was thus that William Hitchcock came to be reared in Ashtabula. Upon the completion of his school work he became employed as a teller in a bank there, remaining in that line of work until 1876, in which year he returned to the city of his birth and was for three years employed as a bookkeeper in the office of the Meriden Britania Company, manufacturers of silverware. Upon his return to Ashtabula in 1879 he became engaged with his father in the latter's skewer and bentwood works. In 1884, then being twenty-five years of age, Mr. Hitchcock came to Muncie and established a wood-working plant, associating with him in that enterprise J. C. and A. L. Johnson, under



WILLIAM EDWARD HITCHCOCK

the name of the Muncie Skewer Company, for the manufacture of skewers, flag sticks, trunk slats, dowels and kindred products. This concern proved successful from the outset and was later incorporated as the American Skewer Company. In 1894, in order to be nearer its source of supply, the plant was removed to Jackson, Tenn., with the general offices remaining in Muncie. Later this enterprise was consolidated with the Weis & Lesh Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of oak and hickory spokes, with factories in Memphis and Jackson, Tenn. In 1919 this concern was sold to the Prudden Wheel Company of Lansing, Mich., Messrs. Hitchcock, Johnson and Morgan taking over the skewer and related products of the business and have since operated it under the name of the Morgan-Hitchcock Company, with factories at Jackson and Serles, Tenn., and general offices at Muncie, in the Johnson Block, with Mr. Hitchcock as secretary and treasurer. The Delaware County Bank, which had its beginning at the time of the opening of the gas boom, was in 1896 reorganized and chartered as a national bank with J. C. Johnson as president and W. E. Hitchcock as vice president. Following Mr. Johnson's death in 1904 Mr. Hitchcock was elected president and has since retained that position. Mr. Hitchcock has always been at the forefront in all activities that have brought Muncie to its present standing as one of the most substantial cities of its size in the country. He was one of the organizers and served as president of the Delaware and Madison Counties Telephone Company until this company was taken over by the Indiana Bell Telephone Company. He was active in building the Muncie, Hartford & Ft. Wayne interurban railway line, and acted as disbursing agent for the government when the postoffice building at Muncie was erected. He was appointed by Governor Matthews as the Republican member and served on the first board of commissioners of the metropolitan police of Muncie. He was elected vice president of the National Manufacturers Association of Indiana in 1901. Also the same year he was appointed a member of Governor Durbin's staff with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Mr. Hitchcock is active in the support of local betterment work, is a member of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association, the board of governors of the Home Hospital, and for more than twenty years has served on the Beech Grove Cemetery board. From the days of its inception he has taken an interested part in the work of the Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Rotary Club. He is a York Rite (Knights Templar) Mason and was reared in the faith of the

Episcopal Church. On September 30, 1885, the year following his arrival in Muncie, Mr. Hitchcock was united in marriage to M. Estella Morehouse, a daughter of Henry and Mary M. Morehouse, of Muncie. To this union three children were born, Edward H., who died at the age of six years; Fred W., who died at the age of four years; and William E., Jr., the surviving son.

CLARK BROTHERS, plumbers and dealers in plumbers supplies at Muncie, is a progressive firm composed of the two brothers, Donald Oliver Clark and Walter Cecil Clark, who in January, 1919, bought the old established plumbing business of James P. Dragoo at 317 East Main street and have since been carrying on there. These brothers were born on a farm in Kosciusko county, Indiana, the former on January 4, 1887, and the latter on September 21, 1889, and are sons of John David and Mary Catherine (Hughes) Clark, the latter of whom, a native of Ohio, is now living in Muncie. John David Clark, who was a native of Indiana, became engaged in farming in Kosciusko county after his marriage and was thus engaged until about 1894, when he left the farm and with his family moved to Warsaw, the county seat, where he died in 1896. To him and his wife were born three sons, the youngest of whom, Everett Odell Clark, is now living in California. Donald O. Clark was seven years of age when his parents moved to Warsaw and his brother Cecil was about five. It was thus that the brothers were reared at Warsaw and in the schools of that city received their schooling. They both learned the plumber's trade there and have thus been practical craftsmen since the days of their youth. In December, 1915, Walter C. Clark located at Muncie and in September, 1917, was joined by Donald O. Clark, the brothers then starting in business under the firm name of Clark Bros., general plumbers. In January, 1919, as noted above, they bought the Dragoo plumbing establishment in Main street and have since been established there, where they are well equipped to take care of all demands in their line. Donald O. Clark is a member of the local lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose and Walter C. Clark is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In 1909 Donald O. Clark was united in marriage to Evylina Baker and to this union two children have been born, Orville William and Ralph Baker. He and his family reside at 305 Queen street, Riverside, and he and his wife are members of the Normal City Methodist Episcopal church. In 1911 Walter C. Clark married Gladys A. Cole, who died in 1921. He and his mother and children reside at 306 East Wysor street.

WILLIAM H. MOON, secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Moon Machine Company of Muncie, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life, a resident of Muncie since the days of his boyhood. Mr. Moon was born on a farm in the neighboring county of Grant, February 22, 1876, and is a son of Elkanah and Lucinda (Osenbaugh) Moon, the latter of whom was born in Virginia. Elkanah Moon, who had been a resident of Muncie for more than thirty-five years, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, and early became a machinist, a vocation which he had followed with the exception of a few years following his marriage, when he lived on a farm in Grant county. From there he moved to Hartford City and thence, in 1888, to Muncie, where he spent his last days, his death occurring in February, 1923. To him and his wife were born four sons, the subject of this sketch, the third in order of birth, having three brothers, Ellsworth, Jabez T. and Charles R. Moon, the two latter of whom are associated with him in the operations of the Moon Machine Company. William H. Moon was twelve years of age when he came to Muncie with his parents in 1888 and his schooling was completed in the schools of this city. Upon leaving school he became employed in the Boyce bagging mill and was thus engaged for about seven years, at the end of which time he began working in the plant of the Common Sense Engine Works. A year later, when the "dummy" locomotives were installed for service on the Muncie street railway he became an engineer on one of these engines and held that job until finally the lines were electrified. He then began working in the plant of the Ball Bros. Glass Manufacturing Company, operating a stamping press there for about two years and then went to the plant of the Republic Steel and Iron Company as a machinist and was thus employed there for about five years, at the end of which time he decided to go into business "on his own." Rigging up a little machine shop in his father's barn, Mr. Moon started in as a special machinist, taking such jobs as he could handle with his initial equipment, a lathe, a drill press and a shaper. Work began to come in and the shop soon was on its way. Three years later Mr. Moon's brother Charles joined him in the enterprise and a year later, in 1912, they moved out of their barn shop and erected the present plant in North Hackley street at the Pennsylvania railway. Not long afterward Jabez T. Moon joined his brothers in their enterprise and the present Moon Machine Company was organized, with Charles R. Moon as president, Jabez T. Moon as vice president, and William H. Moon, founder of the business, as secretary-treasurer and general manager. This com-

pany specializes in the manufacture of special machinery and tools and in contract work on automobile parts, such as fly wheels, clutch drums, wheel hubs, special parts and the like. The Moons have one of the best appointed machine shops of its kind in the Midwest and they have created a market for their products that extends all over the country. William H. Moon is a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and in his political views is an "independent" Republican. Mr. Moon married Wealthy Wilson and resides at 1133 East Washington street. He and his wife are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN W. HARKER, cashier of the Farmers Savings Bank of Muncie, was born at Madison, Wis., February 8, 1897, and is a son of John W. and Ellen E. Harker, both of whom also were born in Wisconsin. The senior John W. Harker has for years been engaged in the banking business at Madison and also is the proprietor of a grain elevator there. The junior John W. Harker was reared at Madison and was graduated from the high school there in 1914. He then entered the Lawrence (Mass.) preparatory school and in the following year entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison and continued in attendance there until 1918, when he entered the United States naval reserves for service during the time of this country's participation in the World war, and was assigned to the officers training camp at Chicago, whence he presently was sent to Cleveland and from there after awhile to New York, where he was in service when mustered out in January, 1919. Upon the completion of his naval service, Mr. Harker became employed in the bond department of the National City Company of New York and was thus connected until he came to Muncie and became associated with the operations of the Delaware County National Bank, with which institution he remained until in February, 1922, when he was elected cashier of the Farmers Savings Bank, which position he now occupies, one of the youngest bank officers in eastern Indiana. Mr. Harker is a Freemason, an Elk and a member of the college fraternity, Alpha Tau Omega. He also is affiliated with the Muncie Club, which he has served as treasurer, the Kiwanis Club, the Ad Club and the Dynamo Club of Muncie. Mr. Harker married Ruth Lucile Ball, daughter of Walter L. Ball, of Muncie, and he and his wife reside at 319 South Mound street. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Harker's father, concerning whom further and fitting mention is made elsewhere in this work, is a veteran member of the bar of the Delaware circuit court and a former senator from this district in the upper house of the Indiana General Assembly.

JOHN W. HARKER

ORA C. NORTON, president of The Hartley Agency of Muncie, home building and financing and general realtors, began his connection with this concern years ago and has ever since been associated with it, rising to be president of the organization. Mr. Norton is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here all his life. He was born on a farm in Liberty township in 1879 and is a son of Albert and Eva (Harbaugh) Norton, the former of whom was born in Logan county, Ohio, and the latter in Delaware county, a member of one of the pioneer families here, the Harbaughs having been represented in this county since settlement days. Reared on the home farm, Ora C. Norton received his schooling in the local schools and early became attracted to the real estate business, becoming associated with the late John J. Hartley in the latter's general realty agency and home-financing office. Following the death of Mr. Hartley in 1912 this agency was reorganized as The Hartley Agency and Mr. Norton was elected president of the concern, a position which he since has occupied, with offices at 116 1-2 East Main street. The Hartley Agency is widely recognized as having been an important factor in the upbuilding and expansion of the city of Muncie, its particular province being the financing of home building. In this important behalf this agency has financed the building of more than 350 homes in Muncie, fifty-seven of these having been financed and built during the past year. Mr. Norton is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. Ora C. Norton married Sylvia Thomas, who also was born in this county, daughter of Richard Thomas, and has three children, Kenneth, Margaret and Dean. The Nortons reside at 120 the Granville road.

LANCE M. COONS, judge of the Muncie city police court, a former justice of the peace in and for Center township, and who also is engaged in the automobile business in Muncie, has been a resident of that city for nearly thirty years. Judge Coons was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Ogden, in Champaign county, Illinois, in December, 1863, and is a son of Jacob and Martha J. (Freeman) Coons, the latter of whom was born in that same county, a member of one of the real pioneer families there. Jacob Coons was born in Ohio. He and his wife had three sons, the subject of this sketch having two brothers, John L. and Jacob I. Coons. Reared on the home farm in Illinois, Lance M. Coons received his schooling in the schools of his neighboring village and remained on the farm until he was twenty years of age, when he became engaged in railroading

and became an expert telegraph operator, a vocation he followed for some time or until he became engaged in the mercantile business at Columbia, Mo. In 1897 Mr. Coons disposed of his interests in Missouri and came to Indiana, locating at Muncie, where he ever since has resided. Upon his arrival here he became engaged in the mercantile business, but not long afterward retired from that line and took up the real estate business, becoming a dealer in lands in the Southwest. While thus engaged he was elected justice of the peace and for six years served in that magisterial capacity. Retiring from the real estate field, Mr. Coons then became engaged in the automobile business, a member of the Walnut Automobile Company, and is still connected with the automobile business in Muncie. In the last city election he was elected judge of the Muncie city police court and has been serving in that capacity since entering upon the duties of that office on January 1, 1922. The city court is carried on in the old city hall building at the corner of Jackson and Jefferson streets. Judge Coons is a Freemason and is also affiliated with the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Woodmen. Lance M. Coons married Mary E. Lopp, daughter of Samuel and Margaret B. (Endler) Lopp, and to this union one child was born, a daughter, Maenette, who married Lewis Clayton and died at the age of twenty-seven years. Judge and Mrs. Coons reside at 225 West Washington street.

RAY A. SCHUSTER, secretary of The Moore Company, manufacturers of bed springs and steel cots at Muncie, has been a resident of that city for nearly fifteen years and has thus become a well known figure in the industrial activities of the city. Mr. Schuster was born at Bellevue, in Huron county, Ohio, July 10, 1888, and is a son of John and Mary C. (Ocker) Schuster, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. John Schuster, who is now living retired at Bellevue, grew to manhood in that city and was for years engaged in railroad service there as a locomotive engineer. Ray A. Schuster was graduated from the Bellevue high school in 1906 and then took a course in a business college at Sandusky. When in January, 1907, the J. L. Moore Manufacturing Company was organized at Bellevue he became a stockholder in the concern and was elected secretary-treasurer of the company. In 1909 the plant of this company was moved from Bellevue to Muncie and Mr. Schuster ever since has been a resident of the latter city. Upon moving to Indiana this company was reorganized under the laws of this state and incorporated as the Moore Manufacturing Company, a trade name which was maintained

until its reorganization in 1919 as The Moore Company, the Moore brothers (J. L. and C. G.) being respectively president and vice president and Mr. Schuster secretary. This company's specialty is the manufacture of bed springs, with particular reference to coiled wire and linked wire bed springs and steel cots. When the plant was established at Muncie (Westside) in 1910 it employed around thirty persons and had a daily capacity of 150 bed springs. As the market for its product grew it expanded until now the plant occupies about 60,000 square feet of floor space, gives employment to more than 100 persons and has a daily capacity of 600 bed springs and steel cots, its widely known products doing much to extend the fame of Muncie as a manufacturing city. Mr. Schuster also is secretary-treasurer of Electric Appliances, Inc. (Westside). He is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, is a member of the board of control of the influential Exchange Club and is also a member of the Muncie Club and a former member of the board of directors of the same; also secretary of the Delaware Country Club. He is a Knight Templar Mason and is also a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife are members of the First Baptist church and he formerly was a teacher in the Sunday school of that congregation. In 1915 Ray A. Schuster was united in marriage to Mary E. Leffler, of Muncie, daughter of Judge Joseph G. Leffler, concerning whom further and fitting mention is made elsewhere in this volume, and to this union two daughters have been born, Rebecca Ann and Nancy Jean. The Schusters reside at 310 South Proud street.

ANSON A. BIBLER, veteran oil man and coal dealer at Muncie, has been a resident of that city for nearly twenty years, an experienced oil man who came over here from Ohio to take part in the development of the oil fields hereabout at a time when oil development was a much more promising field of endeavor than it now seems to be. Mr. Bibler is a native of the old Buckeye state, born at Findlay, Ohio, April 20, 1878, and is a son of Eli Henry and Mary E. Bibler, both of whom also were born in Ohio, members of pioneer families in that state. Eli Henry Bibler was a life long farmer, owner of a farm on the outskirts of Findlay. Reared on that farm, Anson A. Bibler received his schooling in the Findlay schools and at the age of sixteen years began working in the Ohio oil fields, becoming an experienced field man and driller. For more than ten vears he worked along these lines in Ohio and then in 1905 came over here into Indiana and located at Muncie, which ever since has been his

home. For some time after locating at Muncie, Mr. Bibler was engaged in drilling in the local oil fields and then he took up the retail oil business, which he followed until in 1911 when he extended his operations to include a general wholesale business in oil, gasoline and grease, to which in 1916 he added coal and has since been thus engaged, with a well equipped yard and supply station at 1619 South Liberty street, where he is prepared to meet all demands in his line. Mr. Bibler is a Republican and he and his wife are members of the Jackson street Christian church, of which he formerly was a deacon. In 1898 Anson A. Bibler was united in marriage to Rosa Friend, daughter of John Friend, and to this union have been born five children, Lester David, Alice Marie, Clovis A., Robert H. and Pauline E., two of whom are married. Lester D. Bibler married Vera Moomaw and Alice Marie Bibler married Harvey Riley. Mrs. Bibler's father, John Friend, was a native of Germany who came to the United States with his parents as a boy, the family locating at Norwalk, Ohio. He later became a resident of Findlay.

JAMES S. McLEARIE, of the Superior Pattern Works, Muncie, is a native of the Keystone state and was reared in Ohio but has been a resident of Indiana for more than twenty years and of Muncie for thirteen years and more. Mr. McLearie was born in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., May 12, 1873, and is a son of James and Annabelle (Smith) McLearie, both natives of Scotland and the latter of whom came to this country with her parents in the days of her girlhood, the family locating at Pittsburg. James McLearie was trained in the iron industry in his native land and in 1871 came to the United States and not long afterward started a foundry in Pittsburg. He married there about the same time and established his home there, but presently disposed of his interests in that city and moved with his family to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was placed in charge of a foundry and where he was for years thereafter thus connected. He and his wife are the parents of seven children. James S. McLearie was but a child when his parents moved to Cleveland. He received his schooling in the schools of that city and upon leaving school entered upon an apprenticeship to a pattern maker and thus became thoroughly qualified as an artisan in that line, a vocation he ever since has followed. Mr. McLearie married when he was twenty-five years of age and three years later, in 1904, came to Indiana and located at Kokomo as pattern maker in the Apperson plant at that place, his service there thus including the making of some of the patterns for the first Apperson automobiles. In 1911 Mr. McLearie came to Muncie as

superintendent of the pattern shop of the Warner Gear Company and continued this connection for ten years or until in 1921, when he formed his present connection with the plant and operations of the Superior Pattern Works, 303 South Liberty street, and has ever since been thus engaged, this service covering a wide range of activity in pattern production, for the Superior Pattern Works has created a wide market for the products of its handicraftsmanship. It was on October 23, 1901, at Cleveland, that James S. McLearie was united in marriage to Minnie G. Gymer, who was born in England and who had come to the United States with her parents, George and Mahalia Gymer, in 1885, and to this union three children have been born, Elizabeth, James and Katherine. The McLearie family are members of the Presbyterian church. They reside at 320 Ashland avenue.

HARRY L. McCULLOUGH, proprietor of the Ideal Electric Shop at Muncie and a general electrical contractor of wide experience, is a veteran in the electrical field in Indiana and has been engaged in that field at Muncie for nearly twenty-five years. Mr. McCullough was born at Richmond, Ind., May 18, 1873, and is a son of Lewis H. and Mary (O'Hara) McCullough, the former of whom attained wide fame as an inventor in the early days of electrical development in this country. The late Lewis H. McCullough was born at Wadington, Del., and as a young man located at Richmond, Ind. He was an ingenious inventor and when electricity began to be applied to practical uses turned his whole attention to that amazing field, with a record of achievement including the invention of a system of fire-alarm signals which served as the forerunner of the present widely used Gamewell system and the invention of the wire cable system now so commonly in use. His grandfather, Jethro McCullough, first applied the process which made possible the manufacture of galvanized iron and was also the first vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Lewis H. McCullough was an important factor in the development of the Western Electric Company back in 1880. His last days were spent at Richmond. Reared at Richmond, Harry L. McCullough received his schooling in the schools of that city and early turned his attention to mechanical and electrical pursuits. His first work at Richmond was with the old Hoosier drill works and when that concern presently put in their electrical equipment he helped to instal the same and was given charge of the electrical plant. That was in the "pioneer" days of electrical installation, in the days when the old type "hair pin" lamp was used. When the Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane was erected at Richmond in the '90s, Mr.

McCullough left the drill works and took employment at the hospital where he installed the telephone system. In 1899 he was called to Muncie to install the electric plant at the works of the Republic Iron and Steel Company here and then was given charge of their gas engine, as well as the engines in the gas fields east of town, and was thus employed until given charge of the municipal electric light plant at Muncie, this plant then being located at Madison and Wysor streets. A year later Mr. McCullough decided to go into business "on his own" and with this end in view set up a small electrical shop and has ever since been thus engaged, doing general electrical contract work and dealing in general electrical supplies. In 1914 he established his present Ideal Electric Shop at 113 West Howard street and has since been located there with a full equipment for taking care of all demands in his line. Mr. McCullough is a member of the Indiana Electrical Contractors Association and is affiliated with the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a Republican and he and his wife are members of the Universalist church. In 1892 Harry L. McCullough was united in marriage to Madge Fender, daughter of John M. Fender, of Liberty, Ind., and to this union two children have been born, a daughter, Beatrice, and a son, Robert McCullough, the latter of whom is now connected with the operations of the Muncie Products Company. Beatrice McCullough married Daniel Hoover and has two children, sons both, John and Richard. The McCulloughs reside at 1110 South Jefferson street.

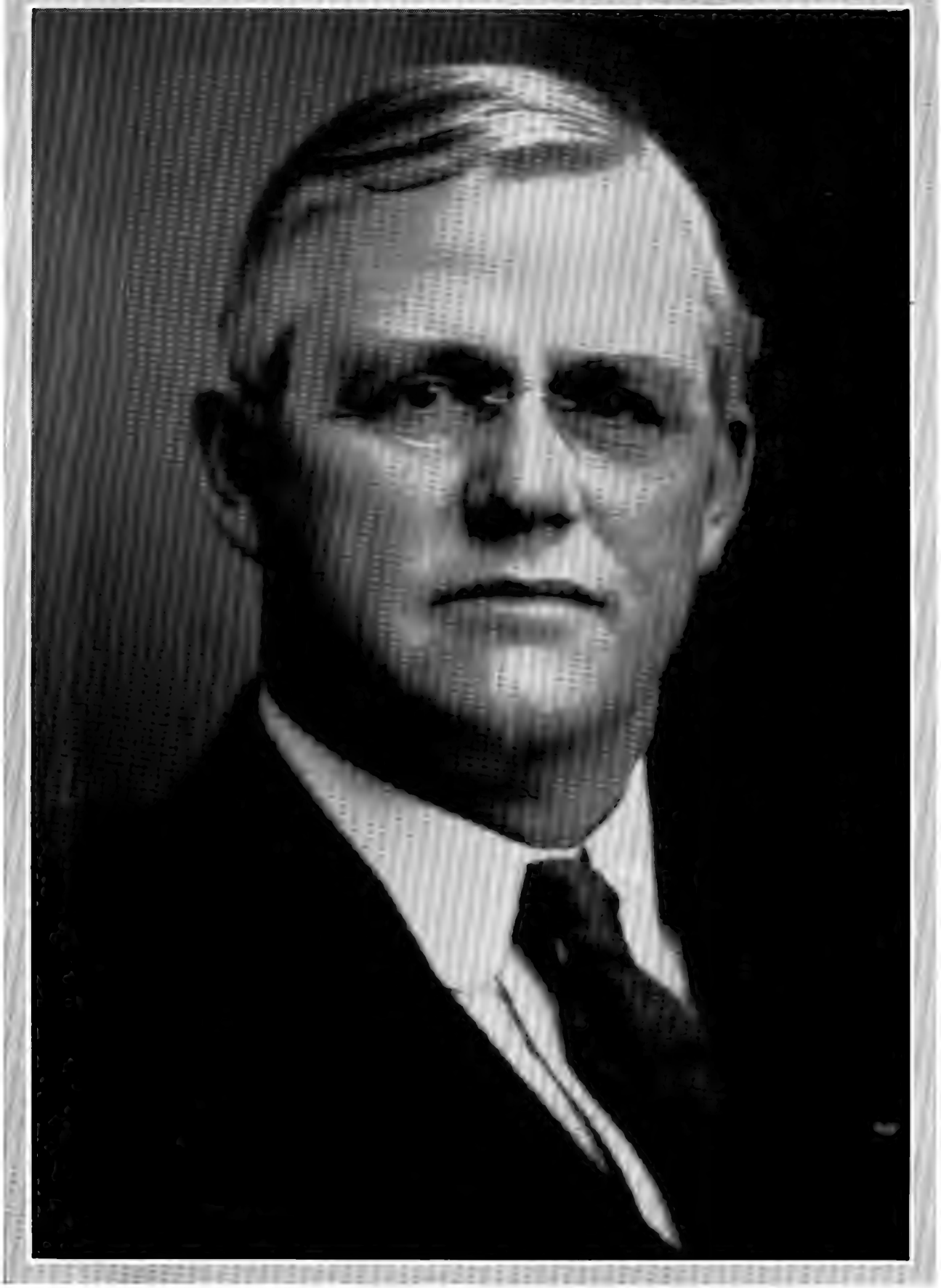
GEORGE A. TAYLOR, general manager of the plant and the concerns of the Durham Manufacturing Company of Muncie, "the world's largest makers of fireless stoves," was born at Lucas, Mich., July 23, 1887, and is a son of Weller H. and Alice P. (Keepers) Taylor. In 1912 he was graduated from the University of Michigan, having there specialized in electrical engineering, and upon leaving the university took employment with the General Electric Company, in whose behalf he traveled for about two years, in equipment, sales and construction service. At the end of this time he married and then transferred his connection to the Detroit Edison Company and later to the Hoskins Manufacturing Company, as superintendent of the shop and special traveling representative, and was thus connected until in 1919, when he became general manager of the plant of the Durham Manufacturing Company of Muncie, which position he now occupies. It was in 1914 that Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Jessie L. Dailey, of Manistee, Mich., and to this union one child has been born, a

daughter, Jessie R. As noted above, the Durham Manufacturing Company is referred to as "the world's largest makers of fireless stoves," its celebrated "Duplex" fireless stoves and equipment, aluminum cooking vessels, disk heaters and the like, being the special product of the plant, which employs about fifty persons. These fireless stoves are made in a half dozen or more sizes and styles, thus providing "a model that will fit any household," and their popularity has created for them a wide market throughout the country, so that the Durham products have done much to extend the name and fame of "Magic Muncie." The Durham Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1907 by the late J. E. Durham and the late J. M. Maring and their associates and has an admirable manufacturing plant at Mound and Cleveland streets. The present officers of the company are E. B. Ball, president; H. R. Bard, superintendent; Frank B. Bernard, vice president; Fred Durham, secretary, H. C. Johnson, treasurer, and George A. Taylor, general manager.

ARTHUR PHILIP EMMERT, general superintendent of the plant of the Warner Gear Company, one of the leading industries of Muncie, is a "Buckeye" by birth but a "Hoosier" by adoption and has had no occasion to regret the choice which made him a citizen of Indiana and of Muncie some twelve years ago. Mr. Emmert was born at Hamilton, Ohio, August 30, 1884, and is the second in order of birth of the six children born to John and Caroline (Geisler) Emmert, both of whom were born in that same county—Butler county—and who are still living, making their home at Hamilton, where for years John Emmert has been a department head in the plant of the Niles Tool Works. He is a son of Leonard Emmert, a native of Germany, who located in Butler county, upon coming to this country many years ago. His wife's father, Philip Geisler, also came to this country from Germany and settled in Butler county. Reared at Hamilton, Arthur Philip Emmert received a limited schooling in the schools of that city and early devoted himself, under the thoughtful direction of his father, a skilled machinist, to the machinist's trade. After an apprenticeship of four years in the plant of the Niles Tool Works at Hamilton he went to Detroit in 1905, he then being twenty-one years of age, and became a foreman in a plant engaged in the manufacture of steam engines. In the next year he married. In 1909 he became interested in the growing industry attendant on the manufacture of automobile parts and accessories and transferred his connection to a branch of the General Motors Corporation at Detroit, where he remained for two years, at the end of which time he accepted a posi-

tion as superintendent of the plant of a company engaged in the manufacture of motor parts at Cleveland and moved to the latter city. In the following year (1912) he came to Muncie, entering the plant of the Warner Gear Company as "trouble man" and foreman of the gear department of that thriving industry. Not long afterward he was made assistant to the general superintendent of the plant, later was advanced to the position of production manager and presently by further promotion in service was made general superintendent of the plant, the position he now occupies. It was in 1906, the year following his departure from Hamilton, that Arthur Philip Emmert was united in marriage to Maude Post, of that city, and to this union two children have been born, a son, Forrest M., and a daughter, Marjorie B. Mr. and Mrs. Emmert are members of the Jackson Street Christian church and Mr. Emmert is one of the elders of the congregation. He is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and of the Exchange Club, is a Freemason and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

DR. JOHN C. QUICK, mayor of Muncie, former county health officer, for nearly forty years a practicing physician at Muncie, has been a resident of this county since the days of his childhood. Doctor Quick was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Frankton, in the neighboring county of Madison, December 4, 1862, and is a son of Joseph A. and Mary E. (Love) Quick, the latter of whom was a native of Ireland, born on January 2, 1837, and was twelve years of age when she came to this country with her parents, James and Jane (Johnson) Love, in 1849, the family coming on out into Indiana and settling in Franklin county, whence they presently moved up to Madison county, where they established their home. James Love and his wife both were natives of Ireland, the former born in 1812 and the latter in 1814. Following the death of his wife in Madison county, James Love went to Minnesota, where his last days were spent. Joseph A. Quick was born in the Middletown neighborhood in the adjacent county of Henry, February 8, 1839, and was a son of John and Nancy (Clary) Quick, the latter of whom, a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, died in 1843. John Quick also was born in Ohio, in Territorial days. In 1827, the year in which Delaware county was erected as a separate civic unit in the then growing group of Indiana counties, he came into this state and entered a tract of a quarter of a section of land in the Middletown settlement in Henry county, which county had been erected in 1822. On that place he made his home until in 1858, when he moved over into Madison county, where his



DR. JOHN C. QUICK

last days were spent, his death occurring there in 1881. When Joseph A. Quick was sixteen years of age he began clerking in a store and was thus engaged until his marriage at the age of twenty-one, after which he rented his father's farm in Madison county and began farming. A year later he bought a place of his own there and continued farming in that county until in 1866, when he disposed of his interests in Madison county and moved over into Delaware county, buying a farm of 240 acres in Harrison township, to which place he presently added another "forty" and thus became the owner of a farm of 280 acres. It was in 1866 that Joseph A. Quick settled in Harrison township. Four years later, in 1870, he was elected township trustee, and served for four years. Twice afterward he was elected to this office and thus in all rendered twelve years of service as trustee of Harrison township, for years having been regarded as one of the leaders of the Republican party in that section of the county. Joseph A. Quick died at his home in this county on June 30, 1913, he then being in his seventy-fourth year. It was on January 2, 1860, that he married Mary Love. To that union were born four children, two daughters, Lizzie J. (deceased) and Nettie J., and two sons, Dr. James M. Quick and Dr. John C. Quick, of Muncie. Dr. John C. Quick was but four years of age when his parents moved from Madison county to Delaware county, and he grew to manhood on the home farm in Harrison township. He early devoted himself to the study of medicine and after completing preparatory studies here entered the old Physio-Medical College at Indianapolis, and in 1886 was graduated from that institution. Upon receiving his diploma, Doctor Quick opened an office for the practice of his profession at Muncie and has ever since been located here, with present downtown office at 114 East Howard street and office and residence at 421 South Mulberry street, where he has been located for the past twenty-five years and more. The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Indiana Medical Association and of the Delaware-Blackford Medical Society. Doctor Quick is a Republican. In 1919 he was appointed health officer for Delaware county and was thus serving when in 1921 he was elected mayor of Muncie, in which executive office he now is serving. On April 10, 1888, Dr. John C. Quick was united in marriage to Effie L. Langsdon, who was born and reared in Harrison township, this county, daughter of Martin and Hannah (Green) Langsdon, and to this union three daughters have been born, namely: Elma, wife of Austin B. Claypool, now living in Alberta, Canada; Leola, who died at the age

of twelve years, and Mary, wife of Harry Dean, now living at Boston, Mass. Doctor and Mrs. Quick are members of the Jackson Street Christian (Disciples) church.

JAMES E. STURGEON, head of the Sturgeon Grain and Coal Company of Muncie, has been a resident of Muncie for the past ten years and more. Mr. Sturgeon was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Portland, in the neighboring county of Jay, April 11, 1870, and is a son of Samuel N. and Mary (Allen) Sturgeon, the latter of whom was born in that same county, a daughter of Ebenezer Allen, who had come into Indiana from Preble county, Ohio, and had become one of the pioneers of Jay county. Samuel N. Sturgeon, a veteran of the Civil war, was born in Perry county, Ohio, a son of James Sturgeon, a native of Harrisburgh, Pa., and a son of Jeremiah Sturgeon, who had come to this country from Scotland and had settled in Pennsylvania. Samuel N. Sturgeon came into Indiana in the days of his young manhood and was living here when the Civil war broke out. He served as a soldier of the Union, a member of the 147th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and with that command was with Grant's army when Lee surrendered. Upon the completion of his military service he returned to Indiana and after his marriage located in the vicinity of Portland and there became engaged in farming. In 1875 he moved with his family to Kansas, where his wife died in 1878. In 1880 he returned to Indiana and here spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1895. He was an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He and his wife were the parents of eight children. James E. Sturgeon was eight years of age when his mother died. He was reared to farm life and his schooling was received in the common schools. He was ten years of age when his father returned to Jay county from Kansas and he grew to manhood on the farm there. When twenty-two years of age he married and thereafter continued farming for two years, at the end of which time he became engaged in the feed business at Portland, where he made his home. He later became engaged in the business of buying and shipping horses and was thus engaged for six years, at the end of which time he became employed in the immigration department of a North Dakota land company and for two years was engaged in traveling in that connection, locating immigrants on farms in North Dakota. Then he took up the tile industry, operated a tile factory for a year, and then took over a flour mill in Wayne county, an industry he maintained for two years, or until in 1913, when he disposed of his interests in that county and moved to Muncie, where he estab-

lished his present business and has since been thus engaged, with his sales establishment and coal yards at Jefferson and Seymour streets, handling coal and coke, grain, flour and a general line of feeds, with particular reference to the Quaker Oats line, his two sons and his daughter being closely associated with him in the business. Mr. Sturgeon is a member of the local camp of the Sons of Veterans, is a member of the Knights of Pythias and he and his sons are Masons and members of the local post of the Travelers Protective Association, while he and his wife and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. It was on June 28, 1892, while living in Jay county, that James E. Sturgeon was united in marriage to Cora A. Starr, who also was born in that county, and to this union four children have been born, namely: Leland Merit, who died in infancy; Lawrence L., who is associated with his father in business, and Lea A. and Leah A. (twins), both of whom also are taking part in the operation of the Sturgeon Grain and Coal Company. Lea A. Sturgeon is a veteran of the World war and a member of the local post of the American Legion. He had his military training in the S. A. T. C. of Indiana University and was with the Tank Corps upon the conclusion of the war. He married Helen Moore. Lawrence L. Sturgeon married Wilma Hawkins and has one child, a daughter, Betty Marie.

RICHARD OLIVER NABRING, freight agent for the Central Indiana Railway Company at Muncie and a wholesale dealer in coal in that city, is a native of Missouri but has been a resident of Indiana since he was ten years of age. Mr. Nabring was born at Dewitt, Mo., November 22, 1884, and is a son of Richard Henry and Matilda Frances (Smalley) Nabring, the latter of whom is still living, a resident of Muncie for nearly twenty years. She was born in Kentucky, a daughter of Oliver Smalley, who was a Confederate soldier during the time of the Civil war, serving under General Lee. The late Richard Henry Nabring was born in Missouri, a son of Henry Nabring, a native of Germany, who for some time after his arrival in this country was engaged in the hotel business at Mobile, Ala., and then made his home in Missouri. Reared in Missouri, Richard Henry Nabring was trained as a farmer and for some time after his marriage followed that vocation, later taking up the real estate business. In 1894 he moved with his family to Indiana and located at Fox Station, in Grant county. Two years later he moved to Upland and there made his home for ten years, at the end of which time, in 1906, he moved to Muncie and here spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1920, he then being sixty-four years of age. Of

the children born to him and his wife, four grew to maturity, three daughters and the son, subject of this sketch. Richard Oliver Nabring was ten years of age when his parents came with their family to Indiana in 1894 and his schooling was completed in the schools of Upland, in the neighboring county of Grant. When sixteen years of age, in 1900, he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Lines as a student in the railway office at Upland and in 1903 was made clerk in that office. Two years later he left the railway employ for a time and for a year was engaged in the plant of the Advance Glass Company at Upland, but a year later returned to railway service and remained in the employ of the Pennsylvania, serving in various stations and in various capacities, until in 1909, when he became employed in the Kitselman Bros. plant at Muncie, where he remained until in 1911, when he took his present position with the Indiana Central Railway Company, as freight agent for that company at Muncie. In 1915 Mr. Nabring became engaged in the wholesale coal business at Muncie, carrying on this line in addition to his railway work, and has since been thus engaged, carrying on this latter business under his own name. Mr. Nabring is a Scottish Rite and Knight Templar Mason and is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church.

HERBERT G. AUSTIN, formerly of the firm of Austin & Porter, wholesale milk dealers at Muncie, now living retired, is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here all his life. Mr. Austin was born on a farm on the Centennial pike just at the edge of the city of Muncie, November 12, 1890, and is the son and only child of Charles M. and Lillian (Dick) Austin, the latter of whom also was born in this county, and who are still living on their farm on the Centennial pike. Charles M. Austin is a Virginian by birth and was but a child when he came to Indiana with his parents, Eugene Austin and wife, the family settling on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Muncie. It was here that Charles M. Austin grew to manhood. He received his schooling in the Muncie schools and formerly and for years was engaged as a school teacher, serving for a time as principal of the schools at Greensburg and at New Albany and later in the Muncie city schools. Herbert G. Austin supplemented the schooling he received in the Muncie city schoools by a course in the university at Valparaiso and then continued on the home farm until in 1916, when he became engaged in the wholesale milk business at Muncie in association with W. T. Porter, doing business under the firm name of the Austin & Porter Milk Company, and was thus engaged until in 1922

when ill health compelled him to dispose of his business interests and he since then has been living temporarily retired. On April 19, 1917, Herbert G. Austin was united in marriage to Hazel Fuson, who also was born in this county, February 19, 1893, daughter of Thomas and Mary E. (Thomas) Fuson, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Virginia. The Austins reside at 1924 Centennial avenue. Mr. Austin is a member of the college fraternity Phi Delta Kappa. Mrs. Austin also is a member of one of the pioneer families of Delaware county, her grandfather, John C. Fuson, having come over here from Ohio with his family in 1848 and settled in Monroe township. He became a well-to-do landowner in that township and spent the rest of his life there, his death occurring in October, 1890. His son, Thomas Fuson, father of Mrs. Austin, was born in January, 1845, and was thus but three years of age when he came to Delaware county with his parents. Though but sixteen years of age when the Civil war broke out he got into the service of the Union army and served as a soldier for two years or until discharged in 1863 because of physical disability. He became the owner of a good farm in Monroe township and for ten years and more served as a member of the advisory board of that township. Mrs. Austin's mother was born in North Carolina, a daughter of Magnum and Sarah (Harrold) Thomas, who came to Indiana with their family in 1864 and settled in Henry county. She married Thomas Fuson in December, 1881.

CHARLES VENEMAN, proprietor of a well established furniture store at 120 South Mulberry street, Muncie, is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here all his life, interested in merchandising from the days of his youth. Mr. Veneman was born in 1878 and is a son of Homer and Mary E. (Langston) Veneman, the latter of whom was a daughter of Martin and Hannah (Greene) Langston, who had come here from Ohio. Homer Veneman, a member of one of the pioneer families of Delaware county, was for years engaged in mercantile business in Harrison township. He and his wife were the parents of three children, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Myrtle, and a brother, Frank Veneman. Reared to the mercantile business, Charles Veneman has followed that line all his life. Upon completing his schooling he became employed in a retail dry goods store at Muncie and was thus employed until in 1912, when he became engaged in business on his own account, opening his present furniture store in South Mulberry street and has ever since been thus engaged in business, having an admirably equipped store and a stock of goods equal to all the demands of his trade. Charles Vene-

man married Carrie Mitchell, daughter of Marcellus and Ella Mitchell, and he and his wife have one child, a son, Charles W. Veneman. Mr. and Mrs. Veneman are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They reside at 311 West Washington street. Mr. Veneman is a member of the board of directors of the Citizens Finance Association of Muncie and secretary of that association and also has interests in several manufacturing concerns in the city.

CHARLES C. WILLIAMS, one of Muncie's well known plumbers, has been a resident of Muncie since 1910. Mr. Williams was born at Carlisle, in Nicholas county, Kentucky, in 1882, and is a son of John W. and Deborah (Glasscock) Williams. He early became trained in the plumbing and steam fitting line and thus from the days of his boyhood has been thus engaged. His first work in this line was performed at Columbus, Ohio, and he later was engaged in the same line at Kansas City, Mo., from which place he went to Elgin, Ill., and in this latter city was engaged in the plumbing business until in 1910, when he came to Muncie, which ever since has been his place of residence. In 1915 Mr. Williams became associated with William Lyman in the plumbing business and presently succeeded to that business, of which he since has been sole proprietor, with present establishment at No. 1225-1227 East Main street, where he is well equipped to answer all calls in his line. Mr. Williams has made some of the most extensive plumbing installations put up in Muncie, including that of the plant of the Warner display room and others of large importance. Charles C. Williams married Gertrude Young-Kin. He is a Freemason.

DEAN DEWITT BINKLEY, secretary-treasurer and general manager of the White City Lumber Company of Muncie, was born at Goshen, Ind., April 6, 1892, and is a son of Benjamin C. and Henrietta (Weybright) Binkley, the latter of whom also was born in Indiana and who are still living in that city. Benjamin C. Binkley, a machinist, is a native of New York state, but has for many years been a resident of Goshen. He and his wife are parents of eight children. Reared at Goshen, Dean Dewitt Binkley was graduated from the high school of that city and early became attracted to the lumber business, not long after leaving school taking a position in the office of a lumber concern at Indiana Harbor, where he became thoroughly familiar with the details of the lumber business. Mr. Binkley remained at Indiana Harbor until in the latter part of 1919 when he became a factor in the organization of the White City Lumber Company, which bought the yards and business of the old H. C. R.

Wall lumber establishment at Muncie and on December 27 of that year took over the old lumber yard and with numerous modern improvements in the plant has since been carrying on the business, with a well equipped lumber yard and mill in Mock avenue. This company not only does a general retail lumber business but has a good plant for mill work. Mr. Binkley is the secretary-treasurer of the company and general manager of the business, the other officers being William H. Campbell, president, and W. H. Campbell, vice president. In 1917 Dean Dewitt Binkley was united in marriage to Glenn Call and to this union two sons have been born, Dean Dewitt, Jr., and Maxwell Call Binkley. Mr. and Mrs. Binkley are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Binkley is a Freemason, a member of Muncie chapter, No. 30, Royal Arch Masons, and of Muncie council, No. 16, Royal and Select Masters; also a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is affiliated with the Muncie Kiwanis Club.

F. CARL PITTENGER, secretary-treasurer of the National Clay Products and Silo Company of Muncie, was born on a farm in the eastern part of Delaware county, about midway between Albany and Selma, November 9, 1888, and is a son of Fletcher D. and Alice R. (Shroyer) Pittenger, both of whom were members of pioneer families in that part of the county, the former a son of the Rev. John A. Pittenger, who in his generation was widely known hereabout as a local Methodist preacher. Fletcher D. Pittenger was a farmer, operating the place on which his wife was born, the old Anthony Shroyer farm in Liberty township. Of the three children born to him and his wife the subject of this sketch alone survives. Reared on the home farm, F. Carl Pittenger was graduated from the Selma high school and not long afterward became employed as a traveling salesman for a Kalamazoo (Mich.) tank and silo company. For five years he remained thus employed and then he transferred his services to the Indianapolis branch of the John Deere Plow Company, with which concern he was connected for five years, or until in 1920, when he became connected with the National Clay Products and Silo Company of Muncie, which was organized in that year by W. W. Wingate, president of the company, as is set out elsewhere, and has since been serving as secretary and treasurer of the company. This company was incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing clay products, hollow building tile and silos a specialty, and has plants at Brazil and Monroe, Ind., with offices in the Neely block at Muncie, and has developed a good business in its line. In 1919 F.

C. Pittenger was united in marriage to Mabel E. Rose, of Muncie, and to this union one child has been born, a son, Robert C. Mr. and Mrs. Pittenger are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Pittenger is a Freemason.

FRANK B. BERNARD, president of the Merchants National Bank, vice president of the Merchants Trust and Savings Company of Muncie, a director of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and in other ways interested in the commercial and industrial activities of the city, is a native of the old Buckeye state but is a Hoosier by choice and adoption and has been a resident of Muncie for the past twenty years. Mr. Bernard was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Wilmington, in Clinton county, Ohio, and is a son of John William and Clara (Thatcher) Bernard, both of whom also were born in Ohio and the former of whom died when his son Frank was a child. Reared on the home farm in Clinton county, Ohio, Frank B. Bernard was graduated from the Sabina high school and in 1904 came over into Indiana to attend the business college at Muncie. Upon the completion of this course of instruction in business forms he became employed as a clerk in the Merchants National Bank of Muncie and was thus engaged for three years, meantime taking a year's work in the Muncie high school, and in 1908 was graduated from that school. He then entered the University of Michigan for a course in accountancy and banking and presently was elected a member of the faculty of that institution, from which in 1912 he received his A. B. degree. Upon retiring from school work in 1912 Mr. Bernard became engaged as a professional accountant and was thus engaged for about a year, at the end of which time, in 1913, his services were secured by the Merchants National Bank as manager of the savings and investment department of that institution. In 1916 he was elected to a place on the board of directors of that bank and made vice president of the bank. In 1919 when the Merchants Trust and Savings Company was organized he became a member of the directorate of that institution and was made vice president of the company, which position he still occupies. Following the death of Hardin Roads, president of the Merchants National Bank, in May, 1923, Mr. Bernard was elected president of the bank and is thus now serving in that administrative capacity. The vice presidents of this bank are C. F. Koontz, F. D. Rose and Fred Klopfer; B. F. Shroyer is cashier, and F. D. Conyers, T. P. Mann and C. C. Wingate are assistant cashiers. Eugene Vatet is chairman of the board of directors and the other members of the directorate, besides the officers of the

FRANK B. BERNARD

bank above mentioned, are E. B. Ball, E. Arthur Ball, George A. Ball, Joseph A. Goddard, Myron H. Gray, A. L. Kitselman, C. A. Penzel, W. M. Sample, W. C. Sampson, D. O. Skillen, C. L. Retherford, J. W. Truitt and George W. Wagner. Associated with Mr. Bernard (vice president) in the officiary of the Merchants Trust and Savings Company are F. D. Rose, president; Fred Klopfer, second vice president; H. M. Koontz, secretary; Dale Shreeve, treasurer, and H. B. Shriner, assistant secretary. The Merchants National Bank, operating under charter No. 2234, is a member of the Federal Reserve System. A recent consolidated statement of the condition of this bank and of its subsidiary, the Merchants Trust and Savings Company, reveals the combined resources of the two institutions to be near $7,000,000, the resources of the bank aggregating right around $5,000,000. Mr. Bernard also has interests in other commercial and industrial enterprises about town and is the secretary of the T. J. Ault company, commission merchants; vice president of the Durham Manufacturing Company and a member of the directorate of the Kuhner Packing Company. He is one of the directors of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, of which he formerly was secretary and treasurer, and is also affiliated with the influential Exchange Club and the Ad Club. Mr. Bernard is a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite (32°) Mason and a Republican. In 1915 Frank B. Bernard was united in marriage to Gladys Rockwell Jenney, daughter of Rollin H. Jenney, of Pontiac, Mich., and to this union three daughters have been born, Jean Eleanor, Alice Marilyn and Nell Corinne. Mr. and Mrs. Bernard are members of the First Presbyterian church of Muncie and Mr. Bernard is a member of the board of trustees of that congregation. The Bernards reside at 907 East Jackson street.

ARTHUR D. McKINLEY, a member of the bar of the Delaware circuit court, former state senator from this district, present city attorney and a cousin in the second generation of William McKinley, twenty-fifth President of the United States, is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here all his life. Mr. McKinley was born on a farm in Washington township on August 3, 1880, and is a son of John W. and Rebecca (Burgess) McKinley, the latter of whom is still living, a resident of Muncie for the past thirty years and more. She also was born in Washington township, a daughter of David Burgess, a Virginian, and one of the pioneers of that township. The late John W. McKinley, a veteran of the Civil war, was born in Niles, Ohio, and was a son of the Rev. John McKinley, a brother of President McKinley's father. The Rev. John McKinley was a Methodist

Protestant circuit rider and for thirty years, back in the days of the pioneers, "rode circuit" throughout this section of Indiana and over in western Ohio, a strong and vigorous influence for good in the community's formative period. John W. McKinley was but a boy when the Civil war broke out, but before that struggle had ended he had twice enlisted and had seen much active service. In May, 1864, when but sixteen years of age, he enlisted for service in Company G of the 134th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was accepted for the ninety-day call issued in that eventful spring. Upon the expiration of this period of enlistment he re-enlisted, in the fall of 1864, at Indianapolis, and was assigned to Company K of the 13th Indiana, with which command he was mustered out in September, 1865, the war then being over. During this term of service he was assigned to the signal corps and was with Sherman's army on the memorable march to the sea. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. McKinley returned to Delaware county and after his marriage established his home on a farm in Washington township, where he remained until his retirement from the farm in 1890 and removal to Muncie, where his last days were spent, his death occurring there in 1922, he then being seventy-seven years of age. He was a Republican, a member of the Williams post of the Grand Army of the Republic, was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was a charter member of the Avondale Methodist Episcopal church, as also is his widow. To him and his wife were born three sons, two of whom survive, the subject of this sketch having an elder brother, George O. McKinley, a Muncie mail carrier. The second son, the late Joseph Clark McKinley, was elected representative from this county to the lower house of the Indiana General Assembly in 1918, served in the session of 1919 and died in 1920 while a candidate for re-election to the House. Arthur D. McKinley was ten years of age when his parents moved from the farm to Muncie and his public schooling was completed in the schools of that city. He was graduated from the high school and later entered the Eastern Indiana Normal University, from which he was graduated in 1900, majoring in the commercial course. He later entered the Indiana Law School, from which he was graduated in 1903 with the degree of L.LB., and in that same year was admitted to the bar and has since been practicing law at Muncie, something more than twenty years, with present offices in the old Little block. Mr. McKinley is an active Republican and is now rendering public service as city attorney. Early in his career as a lawyer he served one term as deputy prosecuting attorney

for this county. In 1916 he was elected to represent the county in the state Senate, and served for four years in the Senate, this service including the memorable sessions of the General Assembly in 1917 and 1919, as well as the special sessions which marked that period of national stress during the time of this country's participation in the World war. An unusual feature of this service in the session of 1919 was the fact that while he was serving in the Senate his brother, Clark McKinley, was serving in the House, both representing the same county, a coincidence that is believed to be unique in the annals of the Indiana Legislature. Mr. McKinley is a Scottish Rite (32°) and York Rite (Knights Templar) Mason and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church and he is a member of the board of trustees of that congregation. In 1911 he was united in marriage to Lola L. Burns, of Muncie, a teacher in the Muncie public schools, and to this union two children have been born, a son, Arthur David, Jr., and a daughter, Rebecca Eliza. Mrs. McKinley takes an active interest in local club work and is the present president of the Woman's Club, the oldest woman's club in the city as well as one of the oldest in Indiana, and is also an officer (auditor) of the local Federated Club of Clubs.

JAMES T. LYNCH, superintendent of the Muncie district in the operations of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, with offices at Muncie, was born at Meriden, Conn., January 4, 1875, and is a son of Peter H. and Mary T. (McCabe) Lynch, the latter of whom was born in New York city. The late Peter H. Lynch, whose last days were spent in Muncie, was born in Ireland and was but six years of age when he came with his parents to the United States. He was married in Meriden, Conn., where he became engaged in the grocery business and where he made his home until after the death of his wife in 1912, when he joined his son James in Indiana and his last days were spent in Muncie, his death occurring there in 1922. He and his wife were members of the Catholic church and their children, four sons and one daughter, were reared in the faith of that church. Reared at Meriden, James T. Lynch received his early schooling in the parochial school of his local parish and supplemented this by a course in the public high school, after which he began working for his father in the latter's grocery store and was thus engaged until he was twenty-one years of age when, in 1896, he began a connection with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York which has been maintained ever since, or for

more than a quarter of a century. His first service with this company was rendered at Waterbury, Conn., where he remained until 1904, when he was transferred to the Evansville (Ind.) office as assistant superintendent in that office. A year later he was sent back to Connecticut, being made assistant superintendent in the Bridgeport office. In 1908 he was promoted to a superintendency and was sent to Hopkinsville, Ky., where he remained a year, at the end of which time he was sent to the Paris (Ky.) office. Two years later he was transferred to the Louisville (Ky.) office and two years later, in 1913, was made superintendent of the Muncie district, with offices at Anderson. In the next year (1914) this office was moved to Muncie and since then Mr. Lynch has been a resident of the latter city, now having well equipped offices in the Johnson building on Walnut street. In 1919 Mr. Lynch led all district managers in the service of this company in gain of personal business secured and has done much to bring his district well up to the front in the way of volume of business in force. He is now president of the association of Metropolitan managers in Indiana. During the period of this country's participation in the World war Mr. Lynch was active in all local campaigns in behalf of funds for the prosecution of the war and rendered service on various local committees. He and his wife are members of the Catholic church and he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is president of the Ad Club, financial secretary of the social service bureau of Muncie and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In his political views he is a Democrat. In June, 1895, at Naugatuckta, Conn., James T. Lynch was united in marriage to Margaret L. Burke. Of the children born to this union five are living, Joseph B., Mary T., Helen G., Alice Catherine and Ethel M., the latter of whom is now in high school. Mary T. Lynch is a graduate nurse, trained in St. Vincent's Hospital at Indianapolis and graduated from the Home Hospital at Muncie. She then took a course in laboratory clinics at the Woman's College at Philadelphia and was graduated there in 1921. Helen G. Lynch was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1923 and Alice Catherine Lynch is in college. Joseph B. Lynch, the only son, is a veteran of the World war and in 1923 was admitted to practice at the bar of the Delaware circuit court. He was graduated from the Anderson high school and in May, 1917, enlisted for service in the United States marines. In August of that year he was sent overseas with the 6th regiment of the 2d Division (the "Fighting Sixth") and participated

in active service on several battle fronts. In September, 1918, he was gassed at St. Maline and was invalided, but presently rejoined his regiment and on October 4-5 he took part in the battle of Blanc-Mount Ridge. On the second day of this battle he was wounded in the right arm by a rifle bullet, receiving a wound which not only put him out of commission for further active army service but rendered that arm permanently useless. In March, 1919, he received his discharge at the Great Lakes Hospital and then entered the law school of Northwestern University at Chicago to complete the study of law which he meanwhile had been pursuing, and is now prepared for the practice of the profession to which he has devoted himself.

DR. J. H. LINDLEY, one of Muncie's dental surgeons, is a native Hoosier and has been a resident of this state all his life. Doctor Lindley was born at Kingman, in the lower part of Fountain county, Indiana, August 20, 1884, and is a son of Charles W. and Miriam T. (Towell) Lindley, both of whom also were natives of Indiana and the former of whom, a veteran of the Civil war, was a well-to-do farmer. Charles W. Lindley was but sixteen years of age when he enlisted as a soldier of the Union for service during the Civil war and he served two terms of enlistment. He completed his schooling in Indiana University, for some time was engaged in teaching school and also served for several terms as surveyor of Fountain county. His wife was a graduate of Earlham College and also was for some time engaged as a school teacher. Reared on the farm, J. H. Lindley completed his schooling in the academy maintained by the Friends at Bloomingdale, in Parke county, not far from his home, and as a young man became engaged in railroad work. For about five years he continued thus engaged and then after a year of preparatory work in the University of Illinois he entered the Indiana Dental College at Indianapolis and in 1913 was graduated from that institution. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Lindley opened an office for the practice of his profession at Evansville, whence he some time later moved to Dugger, a coal mining town in Sullivan county. In 1920 he left Dugger and after a course of post-graduate work at Northwestern University he came to Muncie, where he since has been engaged in practice, with offices in the Anthony building at the corner of Jackson and Walnut streets. He makes a specialty of extraction and plate work. Doctor Lindley is a member of the national, state and district dental associations and of the Muncie Dental Society. He is a member of the Friends church, is a Freemason and also is affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective

Order of Elks. The Doctor is a member of the board of medical inspection of the Muncie city schools and has charge of the Dental Clinic of the local schools.

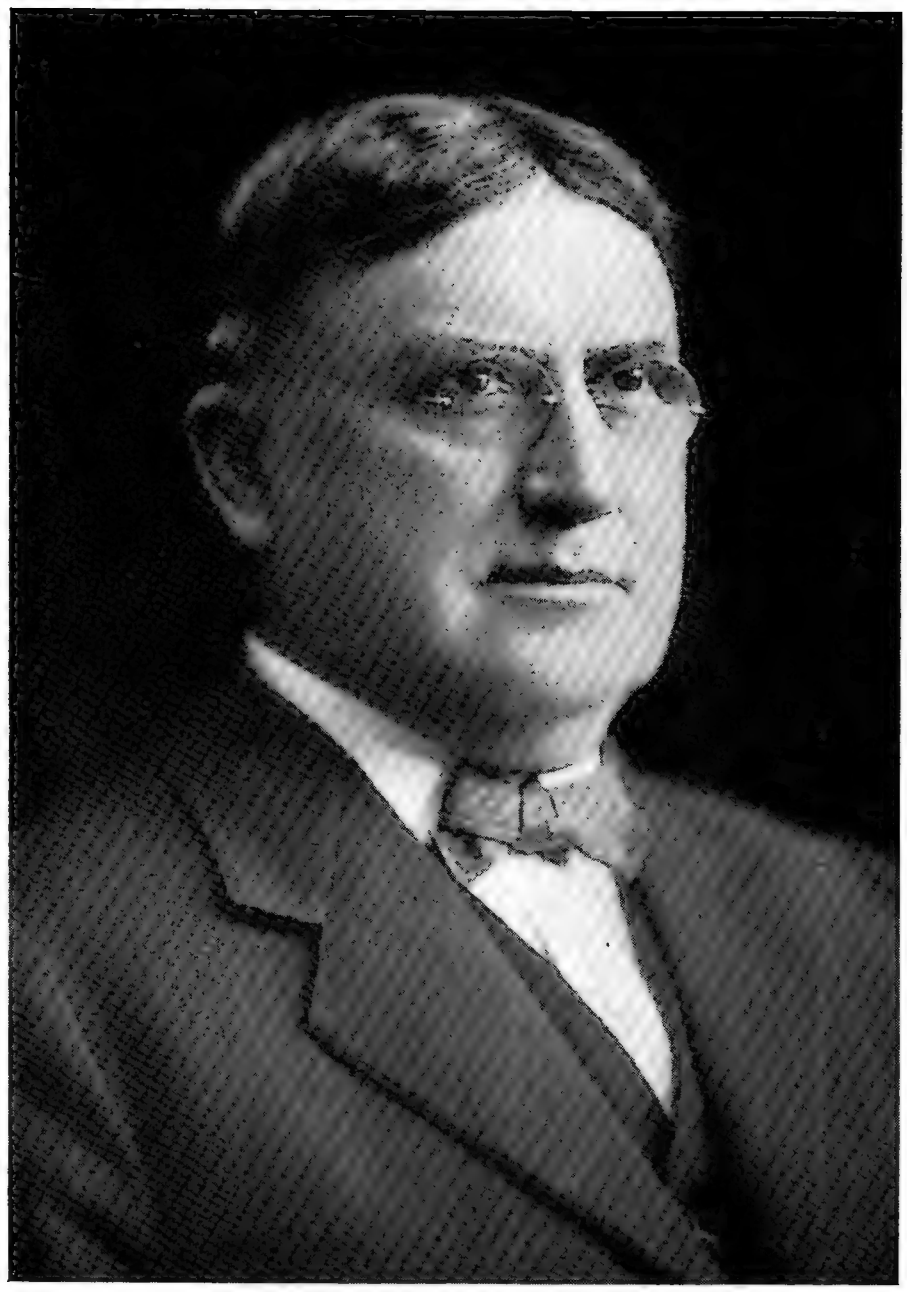
JOSEPH G. LEFFLER, senior member of the law firm of Leffler Ball & Leffler at Muncie and former judge of the Delaware circuit court, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the real pioneer families here, and has resided in this county all his life, engaged in the practice of law here for more than thirty-five years, save for the time spent on the bench. Judge Leffler was born on a farm in Hamilton township, this county, December 26, 1864, and is a son of Philip and Mary (Gerard) Leffler, the latter of whom died when her son Joseph was but four years of age. Both Philip Leffler and his wife were born in Ohio and were but children when their respective parents came to Indiana, both the Lefflers and the Gerards settling in Delaware county in pioneer days. Philip Leffler, Sr., father of Judge Leffler's father, entered a tract of land from the Government in Hamilton township and there established his home, and it was in that same township that the junior Philip Leffler, a veteran of the Civil war, established his home after his marriage and developed a good farm. Enlisting as a soldier of the Union during the time of the Civil war, he rendered service for more than two years, or until the close of the war, and by right of this service Judge Leffler has for years been one of the leaders of the local post of the Sons of Veterans. Reared on the home farm in Hamilton township, Joseph G. Leffler received his common schooling in the local district school and at the age of eighteen began to teach school. He took a course in the Central Indiana Normal School at Danville and was for four years engaged during the winters as the teacher of the Center school in his home township. Meanwhile he was following a course of preliminary reading in law and in 1884 entered the law office of Mellette & Orr at Muncie and under that preceptorship was prepared for practice, and in 1888 was admitted to the bar of the Delaware circuit court. Two years later, in 1890, he was elected prosecuting attorney for this judicial district (Forty-sixth Indiana) and in 1892 was re-elected to that office. In 1898 he was elected judge of the circuit court, succeeding Judge George H. Koons, and by re-election served for twelve years on the bench, or until on November 16, 1910, when he was succeeded by Judge Frank Ellis. Upon retiring from the bench Judge Leffler resumed his law practice at Muncie and has since been thus engaged, senior member of the law firm of Leffler, Ball & Leffler, with offices in the Nickey building.

Judge Leffler is a Republican and has for years been recognized as among the leaders of that party in the Eighth congressional district. The Judge is a Freemason and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. In 1890 Joseph G. Leffler was united in marriage to Laura Emerson, daughter of Joseph Emerson, of Muncie, and to that union three children have been born, two daughters, Mary Eugenia and Ruth, and a son, Paul E. Leffler, who was graduated from the law school of Indiana University and is now associated with his father in the practice of law. Paul E. Leffler served in the navy during the time of this country's participation in the World war. He married Carrie Reese and has a son, Joseph James Leffler. Mary Eugenia Leffler married Raymond Schuster and has two daughters, Rebecca Ann and Nancy. Ruth Leffler married Harvey Mitchell Anthony, who rendered service in the army during the World war. Judge and Mrs. Leffler are members of the First Baptist church. They reside at 822 West Charles street.

E. K. RESONER, proprietor at Muncie of one of the best established jewelry stores in eastern Indiana, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the old families here, and has resided here practically all his life, for nearly ten years established in business on the corner now occupied by him as a jewelry store at Jackson and Mulberry streets, right in the heart of the city's retail district. Mr. Resoner was born in the village of Wheeling on August 23, 1886, and is a son of George W. and Julia A. (Keller) Resoner, both of whom also were born in this county, members of pioneer families here, and who were the parents of two children, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Mrs. Bessie Resoner Howell, now living in Chicago. George W. Resoner, former postmaster at Wheeling, was engaged in the mercantile business in that village until his retirement about twenty-five years ago and removal to Muncie. E. K. Resoner was about twelve years of age when his parents moved to Muncie and his schooling was completed in the Riverside school here. When sixteen years of age he entered upon an apprenticeship to the jewelry trade in the establishment of H. W. Ellis at Muncie and upon completing this apprenticeship remained with the Ellis store for about four years, at the end of which time he sought other places of employment and was engaged in this same line at Muncie, at Hartford City and at Newcastle until in 1915, when he opened a store of his own at the corner of Jackson and Mulberry streets, Muncie, and has since been engaged in business at that point. The character and scope of the stock carried by Mr. Resoner reveal the fine discrim-

inating taste he displays in catering to the trade needs of the community in his line, and his efforts towards the establishment of "Resoner quality" as a local standard in jewelry and silverware products have been rewarded. Mr. Resoner is a member of the National Jewelers Association, of the Indiana Jewelers Association and is chairman of the district association (No. 8) of jewelers. He is a Freemason and has attained to the cryptic degree (council of Royal and Select Masters) in that ancient order. He also is affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and of the Country Club and the Muncie Club. In 1906 E. K. Resoner was united in marriage to Ethel Koontz, daughter of Albert Koontz, also a member of one of Delaware county's pioneer families, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Julia Alice, now a student in high school, member of the class of 1925. Mr. and Mrs. Resoner are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church. They have a pleasant place of residence on the Burlington pike, just out of town, on Old Town Hill, one of the most historic spots in Delaware county.

JAMES H. MOORE, proprietor of the Rochester Clothing Store at Muncie, is a native Hoosier, a member of one of the pioneer families of Indiana, and has lived in this state all his life, a resident of Muncie for the past thirteen or fourteen years. Mr. Moore was born on a farm in the vicinity of Clermont, in Marion county, Indiana, March 27, 1859, and is a son of John and Sarah (Speer) Moore, who in their generation were well known residents of that part of this state. John Moore was a Virginian by birth and was but a child when his parents moved with their family to Zanesville, Ohio. In 1832 they came to Indiana and settled in Marion county. There the balance of his life was spent, for years a substantial farmer in the Clermont neighborhood. During the time of the Civil war he served as a member of the Indiana Home Guards. James H. Moore finished his schooling in the Indianapolis high school, which he attended for three years, and then became a clerk in the Hogshire & Reisener shoe store at Indianapolis, later known as the G. A. Reisener shoe store, and in time became the manager of this store. From the days of his boyhood Mr. Moore has taken an interested part in political affairs. During the terms of J. W. Hess and A. A. Womack as sheriff of Marion county, he served for five years as bailiff in the sheriff's office. In 1897 he served as assistant to the superintendent of the old Marion county work house, now discontinued and torn down, and then be-



JAMES H. MOORE

came engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Indianapolis. For eight or ten years Mr. Moore continued engaged in this business and then, in 1910, came to Muncie as manager of the Rosenblume ready-to-wear clothing store. Three years later he bought that store and has since been engaged in business for himself, with a well stocked and admirably equipped establishment known as the Rochester Clothing Store at 210 East Main street, where he has done well. Mr. Moore's wife, Mrs. Ida L. (Lewis) Moore, was born at Oskaloosa, Iowa, and is a daughter of the Rev. C. E. Lewis. Mr. Moore is a veteran member of the order of Knights of Pythias in Indiana, years ago having become affiliated with Marion lodge, No. 1, at Indianapolis. For sixteen years he held the station of keeper of records and seal of that lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and was one of the directors of the Castle Hall Association when the Indianapolis Pythians erected Castle Hall in that city in 1899. Mr. Moore is a Republican.

DR. CLAY A. BALL, a practicing physician at Muncie, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the old families here, and has resided here practically all his life, the exception being a brief period during his school-teaching days, twenty years and more ago, when he was teaching down state. Doctor Ball was born on a farm in Monroe township on November 19, 1877, and is a son of George M. and Susanna (Hale) Ball, the latter of whom, still living, was born in the neighboring county of Henry, daughter of Lafary Hale, a Virginian and a pioneer of Henry county. George M. Ball was born in Delaware county in 1844 and was a son of Samuel Ball, a member of one of the first families to settle in the southern part of this county. After his marriage George M. Ball for a time resided in the adjacent county of Blackford and then returned to the old Ball neighborhood in the southern part of this county, where he established his home on a farm and where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in March, 1879, he then being thirty-five years and eight months of age; and his widow was left with six children, those besides the subject of this sketch, the fifth in order of birth, being Walter L., Joseph H., Claud C., John W. and Mrs. Maude M. Ayres. As will be noted by a comparison of above dates, Doctor Ball was but little more than a year old when his father died. He grew up on the home farm and finished his common schooling in the Cowan high school, after which for two years he taught school in his home township. He then entered Indiana University and after a four years course there was graduated

in 1902. During the following winter he served as superintendent of the schools at Patriot, in Switzerland county, meantime continuing his studies with a view to taking up the study of medicine, and in the next year entered the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, from which institution he was graduated in 1906. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Ball opened an office for the practice of medicine at Muncie and has since been thus engaged, with office and residence at 303 West Adams street. Doctor Ball is a member of the American, Indiana state and Delaware-Blackford (county) medical associations, is a past president of the latter society, and is the present president of the Muncie Academy of Medicine, to which office he was elected in October, 1923. He also is a member of the Eighth District Medical Society, of which he was for some years the secretary, and is now the president of that society. He is a Republican and a Freemason and is affiliated with the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and the Country Club. In 1906 Dr. Clay A. Ball was united in marriage to Helen Mauck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Mauck, of Berea, Ohio, and to this union three children have been born, Edward, Philip and James. Doctor and Mrs. Ball are members of the Presbyterian church.

PERRY W. MANSFIELD, clerk of courts for Delaware county and formerly and for years chief deputy in the office of the county clerk, is a member of one of the old families of Delaware county, the Mansfields having come over here from Greene county, Ohio, in the days, nearly a hundred years ago, when establishments of permanent settlement were being set up here in the then new county of Delaware. Mr. Mansfield was born on a farm in Hamilton township in 1890 and is a son of C. L. and Lila (Baker) Mansfield, who are still living and the latter of whom was born in Wisconsin. Mrs. Mansfield is a daughter of Henry and Laura (Cassidy) Baker, the latter of whom was born in this county. Henry Baker, a native of Massachusetts, was a soldier of the Union during the Civil war and was wounded in action. C. L. Mansfield, a farmer and stock buyer of Union township, was born in this county and is a son of Robert and Diana (Gibson) Mansfield, both of whom also were born here, members of pioneer families in the county. To C. L. and Lila (Baker) Mansfield five children have been born, the subject of this sketch—the second in order of birth—having two brothers, Fred and Robert, and two sisters, Esther and Doris. Fred Mansfield is a veteran of the World war with an overseas record. Reared on the home farm in Hamilton township, Perry W. Mansfield was grad-

uated from the township high school and in the following winter taught a term of school in this county. He then went to Texas with a view to possible location in that state, but after a period of prospecting around there came to the conclusion that Indiana was quite as good a place of residence as the Southwest ever possibly could be, and he returned home. Not long thereafter, during the incumbency of John W. Mansfield as county clerk, he was made a deputy in the office of the county clerk and applied himself so definitely to the tasks that there confronted him that he was retained as deputy during the succeeding incumbencies of Charles F. Bowden and Frank E. Barber, and was serving as chief deputy in the office when in the fall election of 1922, as the nominee of the Republican party in this county, he was elected county clerk, his term of service to run for four years from January 1, 1924, and he is thus now serving in that important office. Mr. Mansfield is a Freemason and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. In 1915 Perry W. Mansfield was united in marriage to Esther Smith, daughter of James Smith, also of this county, and to this union two children have been born, Perry and Marthadel. Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield are members of the Christian church.

HERSCHAEL F. SHAW, general agent for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company at Muncie, has been connected with railway service operations since the days of his boyhood and is thus recognized as one of the best informed railroad men in Muncie. Mr. Shaw was born at Middletown, Ohio, in 1887, and is a son of Armstead and Anna (Foltz) Shaw, the former of whom is a son of Hiram Shaw, a veteran of the Civil war. Mrs. Shaw's father, Henry Foltz, also was a veteran of the Civil war. Reared at Middletown, Herschael F. Shaw received his schooling in the schools of that city and at Forest, Ohio. He started his railway career as a clerk in the Big Four and Pennsylvania railway offices at Forest, Ohio, and in time was advanced to various positions in offices at Forest and Middletown, Ohio, and was thus connected until in 1911, when he was appointed to the office of division freight agent of the Cincinnati, Chicago & Louisville Railway Company, now a part of the C. & O. railway system, and was made the company's commercial agent at Muncie. Mr. Shaw continued thus connected with the C. & O service until in 1920, when he was appointed general agent of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company and has since been serving as that company's general agent at Muncie. In 1912 Herschael F. Shaw

was united in marriage to Eva Shoenberger, of Forest, Ohio, and to this union two children have been born, a son, Armstead, and a daughter, Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Shaw is a Knight Templar Mason and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and of the local Dynamo Club.

THE REV. HEBER DWIGHT KETCHAM, D. D., pastor of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church, Muncie, and one of the leading figures in Indiana Methodism, was born at Kenton, the county seat of Hardin county, Ohio, and is a son of the Rev. C. W. and Mary Dyer (Parkison) Ketcham, the latter of whom was a daughter of Joshua and Jane (Reed) Parkison and a granddaughter of John and Mary Dyer. John Dyer, of Pendleton county, Virginia, was a soldier of the Revolution. Joshua Parkison's father laid out the town of Maysville, Ky. The late Rev. C. W. Ketcham, a veteran of the Civil war, was born in Washington county, New York, and was a son of Joshua and Mary (Livingston) Ketcham, the latter of whom, a member of the widely represented family of Hudson River Livingstons, was a daughter of John Livingston, a Revolutionary soldier, whose father, also John by name, also was a soldier of the Revolution. Joshua Ketcham also was born in Washington county, New York, a son of Joshua and Eleanor (Soule) Ketcham, the latter of whom was of the Soule family descended from George Soule, one of the Pilgrims in the "Mayflower." The first of the Ketchams in this country landed in 1637 and became a member of the Massachusetts colony. He was from Northumberland, England. The senior Joshua Ketcham, mentioned above, was a native New Yorker and served as a soldier in the patriot army during the time of the Revolution. The Rev. C. W. Ketcham rendered service in the army during the time of the Civil war as chaplain of the 96th regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He became a strong force in Ohio Methodism, organized the Cincinnati Missionary Society and was twice a presiding elder in the Cincinnati conference. During the time of his pastorate at Toledo he built St. Paul church there and it was during his pastorate at Cincinnati that St. Paul was erected in the latter city. He had served earlier pastorates at Kenton, Sidney, Bellefontaine and Springfield. His death occurred at Cincinnati in 1889. Of the children born to the Rev. C. W. Ketcham and wife the Rev. Heber Dwight Ketcham was the second in order of birth, the others being as follows: The Rev. Merrick Ketcham, who is now superin-

tendent of the Hillsboro district of the West Ohio conference; Mrs. Lulah K. Anderson, wife of Bishop Anderson, of Cincinnati; Dr. Charles Ketcham, a physician now practicing at Leesburg, Ga., and Miss Rosemary Ketcham, professor of original design in the University of Kansas. With the exception of Dr. Charles Ketcham who had but three years there, all these children were graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University, as were their parents. By reason of his father's early itinerary Heber Dwight Ketcham had periods of youthful schooling at Toledo, Springfield and Cincinnati, this public schooling being completed in the schools of the latter city. He then entered Ohio Wesleyan University and upon completing the course there entered Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J., and in due time was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. Doctor Ketcham's first pastorate was at Blanchester, in Clinton county, Ohio, and his next was at Mt. Washington and Red Bank, suburbs of Cincinnati. From there he went to Wilmington, then to Clifton (Cincinnati), thence to Hillsboro and thence to Greene Street (Piqua). It was while serving in this latter pastorate that he was appointed presiding elder of the Dayton district. He later became pastor of Trinity church at Cincinnati. Taking a transfer to Tennessee, Doctor Ketcham's next pastorate was that of the First Methodist Episcopal church at Knoxville, in that state, from which place he went to the First church, Kankakee, Ill., thence to State Street, Trenton, N. J., and then, in 1920, to Muncie, where he since has made his home, pastor of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church, with residence at 429 West Charles street. Doctor Ketcham was at one time president of the Epworth League of Ohio and Kentucky, was a delegate from the Cincinnati conference to the General Conference of the Methodist church, held at Los Angeles in 1904, and was for ten years a member of the Freedman's Aid board of the church. He was invited to contribute one of the volumes of the Pulpit Series published by the Methodist church in 1905. The volume was entitled "The Certainty of the Kingdom." As a pulpit orator, it is not too much to say that Doctor Ketcham has an established reputation, his pulpit addresses on more than one occasion having attracted wide attention. In 1890, at Columbus, Ohio, Doctor Ketcham was united in marriage to Bertha McVay, of that city, a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and daughter of Jason and Mary (Garvey) McVay, the former of whom was one of the general managers of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati; was at one time a leading member of the

Ohio Legislature, and belonged to one of the leading pioneer families of Ohio. Mrs. Ketcham is a member of the national board of trustees and one of the general managers of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist church, and since 1910 has had the oversight of Bennett Academy, a school for whites in northern Mississippi. She was president of the Friday Club at Hillsboro, of the Fortnightly Club at Piqua and of the Contemporary Club at Trenton, N. J. Doctor and Mrs. Ketcham have three daughters, Maria, a graduate of the University of Chicago and wife of H. L. Heinzmann, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Tulsa, Okla.; Bertha Louise, who attended Ohio Wesleyan University, and who married Otis Bowman II, of the Bowman Coal Company of Trenton, N. J., and has two children, Otis III and Louise Ketcham; and Emily Livingston Ketcham, who was graduated in 1923 from Syracuse University and is now at the head of the home economics department of the New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, Long Island, near New York city. The Ketcham sisters are all members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Dr. Ketcham is a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Muncie Exchange Club.

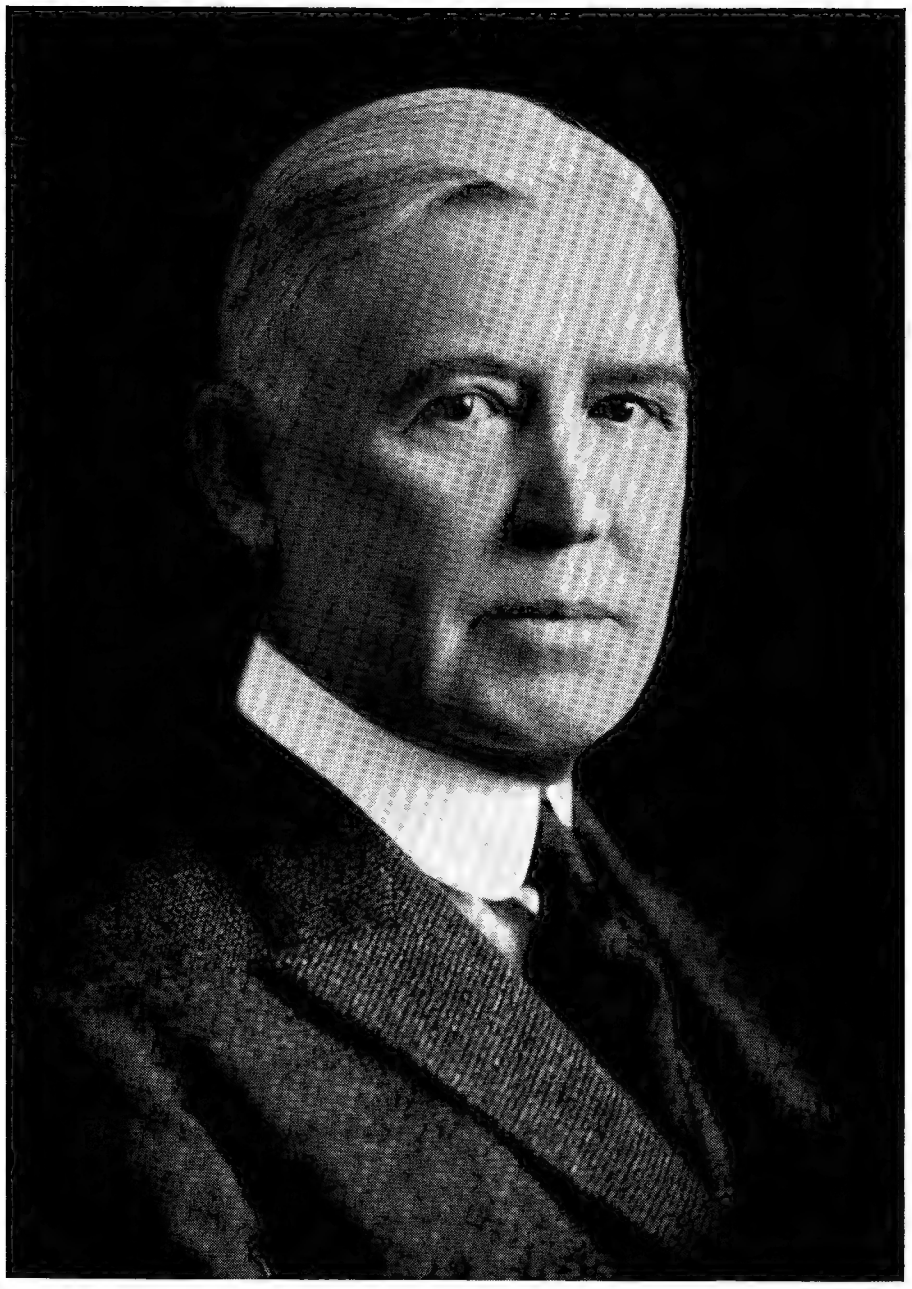
DR. CLARENCE L. BOCK, secretary of the Delaware-Blackford Medical Society, a veteran of the World war with the rank of captain and for nearly ten years a practicing physician at Muncie, is a native Hoosier and has been a resident of this state all his life. Doctor Bock was born at Kokomo, Ind., in 1886, and is a son of S. A. and Elizabeth (Eikenberry) Bock, the latter of whom was born at Russiaville, Ind., a daughter of J. Eikenberry and wife, the latter of whom was a Scott. S. A. Bock is a native of Ohio, born in the vicinity of Dayton, son of Daniel Bock and wife, the latter of whom was an Erbaugh, and has been a resident of Kokomo for many years. Doctor Bock was reared at Kokomo and upon completing the course in the schools of that city entered Indiana University, from which institution in due time he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the medical college of the university at Indianapolis, from which, in course, he was graduated and in 1915 began the practice of his profession at Muncie and was thus engaged here when in the spring of 1917 this country took a hand in the World war. Doctor Bock enlisted his services in behalf of the Medical Corps of the army and at Ft. Oglethorpe, in the vicinity of Chattanooga, was commissioned a lieutenant in that corps and presently was assigned to Base Hospital 204 for overseas duty. After a period

of intensive training at Hudsley, England, Doctor Bock was assigned to duty as ward surgeon in Base Hospital 53 in France and thus continued in active service until the close of the war, and upon his return to the United States was mustered out with the rank of captain. Upon the completion of his military service Doctor Bock resumed his practice at Muncie and has since been thus engaged, with offices at 209 the Western Reserve Life building. The Doctor has long been actively identified with the Delaware-Blackford Medical Society and for some years past has been serving as secretary of that well established body. He is a Freemason and also is affiliated with the local post of the American Legion. In 1921 Dr. Clarence L. Bock was united in marriage to Leonora Barr, daughter of Gordon Waite, of Indianapolis, and to this union three children have been born, Joseph, Francis and Martha. The Bocks reside at 187 Kilgore avenue.

LEOPOLD M. KLEIN, veteran merchant and proprietor of Klein's Cloak and Suit House at Muncie, is of French birth but has been a resident of this country ever since he was a boy and of Muncie for nearly forty years. He became a part of the commercial life of Muncie in the days of the gas "boom," which started things going here along new lines, and has thus been a continuous factor in the city's commercial development during all the years of its "modern" progress. Mr. Klein was born in the then French province of Alsace-Lorraine in 1856, son of Martin and Elise Klein, and was but fifteen years of age when he came to America, landing in this country on January 1, 1872. He located at Cincinnati and in due time became engaged there in the cigar business, afterward extending his operations to a general line of dry goods and notions. After awhile he was made manager of a dry goods store at Hickman, Ky., and from there went to Batesville, Ark., where he was placed in charge of a store, and later was made manager of the Wolf & Goldman store at Newport, Ark., from which place he returned to Kentucky and in 1885 located at Fulton, in the latter state. In the next year, 1886, Mr. Klein came up into Indiana and established himself in business at Muncie, where he ever since has been thus engaged, being now the oldest merchant in continuous service, operating under the original firm name, in eastern Indiana. Upon setting up in business at Muncie, Mr. Klein opened a dry goods and furnishing store in a room on the site now occupied by the Templer building in East Main street, and was there engaged in business until in 1899, when he moved into his present commodious quarters at the corner of Main and Mul-

berry streets, where he ever since has been carrying on his business and where he makes a specialty of women's cloaks and suits, with a stock ample for all the demands in the local trade. As noted above, Mr. Klein was here when the gas "boom" came on in the late '80s and did his part in the development work which followed the exploitation of that great natural resource. He was one of the members of the formerly active Citizens Enterprise Association, a worker in the old Commercial Club and is a charter member of the present energetic Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Klein also is one of the charter members of Silver Shield lodge, No. 403, Knights of Pythias, organized in June, 1894, and is likewise a charter member of the local lodge of the order of B'Nai B'rith. He is a member of the congregation of Beth El Temple. On April 18, 1894, Leopold M. Klein was united in marriage to Nora Silverburg, who was born in Natchez, Miss., daughter of Hyman Silverburg and sister of Adolph C. Silverburg, veteran Muncie lawyer, and to this union one child was born, a daughter Elise. Mrs. Klein died on June 14, 1914. Mr. Klein makes his home at the New Kirby Hotel.

JACOB ARTHUR MEEKS, head of the firm of J. A. Meeks & Son, manufacturers, at Muncie, is a native son of that city and has lived there practically all his life, the exception being a brief period during the days of his young manhood when he was employed at Toledo. Mr. Meeks was born on January 15, 1856, and is the last born of the four sons born to Robert and Sarah (Jones) Meeks, the latter of whom was born in that section of the Old Dominion now included in West Virginia and was eleven years of age when her parents, Jacob and Beersheba (Haymond) Jones came to Indiana with their family in 1838 and settled in Delaware county. Robert Meeks, who died in Muncie in 1906 and concerning whom further and fitting mention is made elsewhere in this volume, also was a Virginian, born in Monongalia county of what since the time of the Civil war has been West Virginia, and was seventeen years of age when he came to Indiana with his parents, Amos and Nancy (Means) Meeks, in 1839, the family locating in the vicinity of Parker, in Randolph county. He helped his father clear a tract for a farm there and then came over to Muncie and began working in the cabinet shop of Nottingham & Swain, where he got his start in the furniture manufacturing and undertaking line in which he continued the rest of his life and which latter line still is carried on in the family, as is set out elsewhere. Jacob Arthur Meeks, youngest son of this pioneer, grew up at Muncie and at the age of seventeen, in 1873, was graduated from



JACOB ARTHUR MEEKS

the high school there. He then became employed as a clerk in the grocery store of Maddy, Burt & Kirby and was thus connected for four years, meanwhile taking time off to take a commercial course in Miami College at Dayton, Ohio. He then went to Toledo and became employed there as a bookkeeper, but in 1880 returned to Muncie and became employed as bookkeeper in the office of James Boyce, who then still was operating his bagging factory here, and in that same year he bought an eighth interest in that concern, which in 1885 was sold to the Warren-Jones & Gratz Company of St. Louis, Mo. Following this sale Mr. Meeks bought a half interest in the Boyce handle factory and has ever since been engaged in the manufacture of handles, thus now being at the head of what probably is the oldest continuing industrial enterprise in Muncie. This mill was destroyed by fire in April, 1893, but was at once rebuilt and much enlarged. Two years later, in 1895, Mr. Meeks secured control of the handle, rivet and machinery department of this factory and has since continued the business, also operating there on East Washington street a well-equipped general lumber mill. In 1919, Mr. Meeks took into this business as his partner, his son, Erle G. Meeks, and the business has since then been operated under the firm style of J. A. Meeks & Son and has developed an up-to-date and thriving industry. Though still connected with this firm, Erle G. Meeks is now living at Connersville, where he is the secretary and treasurer of the P. H. & E. M. Root Company, manufacturers of rotary blowers. He married Esther Johnston and has one child, a daughter, Sylvia. It was in 1879 that J. A. Meeks was united in marriage to Lydia J. Gray, daughter of J. M. Gray and wife, of Anderson, Ind., and the latter of whom was a member of the pioneer Shoemaker family of this region. Erle G. Meeks is their only child.

FRANK VAN R. BUNN, professional singer and one of the leading instructors in vocal training in eastern Indiana, with his studio in Muncie, was born at Decatur, Ill., November 16, 1873, and is a son of David Lewis and Amanda M. (Suits) Bunn, the latter of whom was a native of New York state. The late David Lewis Bunn, for years one of the leading lawyers at Decatur, Ill., was born in Chillicothe, Ohio. Reared at Decatur, Frank Van R. Bunn received his early schooling in the schools of that city and then entered Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill., and was graduated from this institution, following this by a course of law study and was admitted to the bar. Meantime he had been giving attention to the cultivation of his vocal powers, having from the days of his boyhood been recognized

as a singer of unusual talent, and after spending four years in law practice at Decatur gave up that profession and went to New York city to become a professional singer. Mr. Bunn took vocal training under some of the greatest masters in this line in the country and it was not long until he had attained a distinct place in professional circles in New York, his services coming to be in constant demand not only for choir singing but for recitals and the opera, and for fifteen years he followed this profession in New York. In 1915 Mr. Bunn came to Muncie on a visit and was so well received in musical circles here that he volunteered to take charge of a class in vocal training. By the time this course had been completed he had come to feel so much at home in the town that he decided to make this his home. He established his home and studio at 302 West Main street and has since been engaged in vocal training, during this time having given direction to the voices of many of Muncie's most promising singers. On May 30, 1912, Frank Van R. Bunn was united in marriage to Huldah M. Markman, who was born at Richmond, Ind., daughter of Charles H. and Nellie Markman, but was reared at Denver, Col. Mr. and Mrs. Bunn are affiliated with the local Church of Christ (Scientist). Mr. Bunn is a Republican. Fishing is his chief recreation in season and he has long been a staunch supporter of the Izaak Walton League.

RALPH W. PITTENGER, secretary of the A. E. Boyce Company of Muncie, former deputy auditor of Delaware county and a veteran of the World war, was born at Muncie on November 4, 1894, and is a son of Willis V. and Emeline (Ogle) Pittenger, the latter of whom was born in Harrison township, this county, a member of one of the old families of that section of the county. Willis V. Pittenger, a veteran carriage and automobile painter of Muncie, is a native of Hamilton county, this state, a member of one of the pioneer families in that section of Indiana. Reared at Muncie, Ralph W. Pittenger received his schooling in the local schools and upon leaving high school became employed in the office of the county auditor, presently was made a deputy to the auditor and for seven years rendered public service in that office, or until this country took a hand in the World war in the spring of 1917, when he presently got into the service of the army, in April, 1918, and was stationed at Ft. Thomas on special duty in the classification department, serving thus for a period of nine months or until after the close of the war. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Pittenger returned to Muncie and became employed in the office of the A. E.

Boyce Company, printers and manufacturers of and dealers in general office supplies, 321 East Main street, and presently was made secretary of this company, which position he now occupies. Mr. Pittenger is a Democrat and is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce. He is a Freemason and is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. On August 1, 1917, Ralph W. Pittenger was united in marriage to Edna M. Covault and to this union one child has been born, a son, Richard M. Pittenger. The Pittengers reside at 623 West North street. Mrs. Pittenger was born at Hartford City, Ind., and is a daughter of Ezra C. and Emily (Cole) Covault, the former of whom served for two terms as sheriff of Blackford county. Before her marriage Mrs. Pittenger taught school for several terms in Huntington county.

FRED B. JONES, secretary and treasurer of the wholesale grocery firm of Joseph A. Goddard & Company at Muncie, has been connected with the operations of that concern for more than twenty-five years and during that period has risen in the service of the company from the humble position of office boy to his present administrative position. Mr. Jones was born in the village of Milton, in Wayne county, this state, October 24, 1875, and is a son of T. M. and Charlotte (Posey) Jones, the latter of whom was a daughter of Oliver Posey, the building contractor who erected the Earlham College buildings at Richmond. He was the son of one of the Virginia Poseys, who had located at Wilmington, Ohio, and from this latter place, when he engaged in business for himself, he moved to Richmond. Two of his brothers were soldiers of the Union during the Civil war. T. M. Jones was born at Milton, Ind., and was a member of one of the pioneer families of that section of Wayne county. Reared at Milton, Fred B. Jones received his early schooling in the schools of that village and supplemented this by a course in the business college at Richmond, his studies there being directed with special reference to his ambition to follow a mercantile career. In 1897, not long after he had attained his majority, Mr. Jones came to Muncie and became employed in the Goddard wholesale grocery establishment, his initial service there being virtually, if not wholly literally, that of an office boy. But he was starting in to learn the business and there, at the bottom, was the place to begin. Finding conditions in this establishment to his liking, Mr. Jones ever since has remained with the Goddard organization, and it is thus that he has rendered more than a quarter of a century's service with that organ-

ization. Step by step he "climbed the ladder," earning his promotions as they came, and in time became a member of the company, and in 1903, twenty years ago, was elected secretary-treasurer of the company, the position he since has occupied. During the period of this country's participation in the World war Mr. Jones rendered efficient local service in connection with the administration of the Federal Food Administrator's office, his long acquaintance with methods of handling and distributing staple food products giving value to these services. Mr. Jones has other business interests in town and is the secretary-treasurer of the Ned Howe Company, retail dealers in shoes, in Walnut street. He is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and of the local Rotary Club and he and his wife are members of the Country Club. Mrs. Jones (Agnes Howe) is a daughter of James E. and Florence (Jack) Howe, the latter of whom was a daughter of John Jack, the pioneer merchant and miller of Muncie, concerning whom numerous references are made elsewhere in this work. James E. Howe formerly and for years was engaged in the mercantile business in Muncie, a member of the old firm of Howe & Little. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Episcopal church and Mr. Jones is one of the vestrymen of that parish. For twenty years Mrs. Jones sang in the choir of the Episcopal church.

EVERETT GODWIN, district manager for The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, with offices at 308 the Wysor building at Muncie, was born in the village of Fairview in the neighboring county of Randolph, July 20, 1894, and is a son of Henry P. and Adna (Friddle) Godwin, the latter of whom is now living at Muncie. She was born at Parker in Randolph county, daughter of Robert McClellan Friddle, of the Greene county (Ohio) family of Friddles who had come out of South Carolina in early settlement days. Robert McClellan Friddle was a landowner and farmer in Randolph county and years ago was proprietor of a store at Fairview and postmaster of that village in the old mail coach days. Henry P. Godwin also was a native of Randolph county, a member of one of the pioneer families there, and after his marriage established his home at Fairview, where he was living when, at the age of twenty-five, he lost his life in an explosion at a gas pumping station. His widow continued to make her home there until in 1916, when she came to Muncie, where she and her son Everett now reside. Everett Godwin was but a child when his father met his tragic death. He grew up at Fairview, where he received his grade schooling and then en-

tered the Albany high school, from which he was graduated in 1912. He then took a course in the Muncie Normal College and was for two years thereafter engaged in teaching school, one term in the district schools of Green township, Randolph county, and one term in the schools at DeSoto, in this county. In the meantime he had taken up the sale of life insurance, as a local agent for The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and so capably did he demonstrate his fitness and qualifications for this line of endeavor that presently he was made the district manager for this company and in 1916 moved to Muncie, where he since has resided. On March 29, 1918, Mr. Godwin entered the service of the army, for service in connection with this country's activities in the World war, and was assigned to the 3d company of the 1st Training Battalion at Camp Zachary Taylor, whence he presently was transferred to the Field Artillery Officers Training School and commissioned a second lieutenant, with which rank he was honorably discharged on December 6, 1918, the war then being over. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Godwin resumed his position as district manager for The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and has since been thus engaged. Mr. Godwin is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, president of the Dynamo Club and a member of the Kiwanis Club. He is a Freemason, past worshipful master of Anthony lodge, No. 171, of Albany, and has attained to the 32d degree or Scottish Rite in Masonry, a Knight Templar and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a Republican and he and his mother are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church. They reside in the Koons apartments, 119½ East Adams street.

ARTHUR C. CLYNE, manager of the home office and local branch of the Indiana Flour and Feed Company (Inc.) at Muncie and a veteran of the World war with an officer's commission, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the pioneer families of the county, and has resided here all his life. Mr. Clyne was born on a farm in Perry township on October 4, 1889, and is a son of Henry C. and Mary E. (Helm) Clyne, both of whom also were born in that township and both now deceased. They were the parents of seven children. Reared on the home farm, Arthur C. Clyne completed his schooling in the high school at Farmland and a course in the Muncie Business College and then became a bookkeeper

for the Delaware Trucking and Coal Company at Muncie, a position he occupied for four years, at the end of which time he was made manager of the Delaware Trucking and Storage Company, a position he likewise occupied for four years or until the time when this country took a hand in the World war, when he got into the service of the army. On November 17, 1917, Mr. Clyne enlisted his services and was sent to Ft. Thomas (Ky.), and was there assigned to Camp Sherman. After some preliminary training there he was transferred to Camp Lee (Va.), where on September 9, 1918, he was commissioned a second lieutenant and was made an assistant instructor in the camp, where he was serving at the time the armistice was signed in the following November and on the 22d of that month he received his discharge, the war then being over. Upon his return home Mr. Clyne became employed in the office of the Props-Dunn Motor Company at Muncie and remained there for a year or until he took his present connection as manager of the office and local branch of the Indiana Flour and Feed Company, which was incorporated on March 3, 1920, and the officers of which are H. E. Burns, of Jasonville, Ind., president; Fleen VanMeter, vice president, and William Willen, secretary and treasurer, these and Mr. Clyne being directors of the company. In 1919 Arthur C. Clyne was united in marriage to Helen C. Hinkle and to this union one child has been born, a son, John Clayton Clyne. Mr. Clyne is a member of the local post of the American Legion and is affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

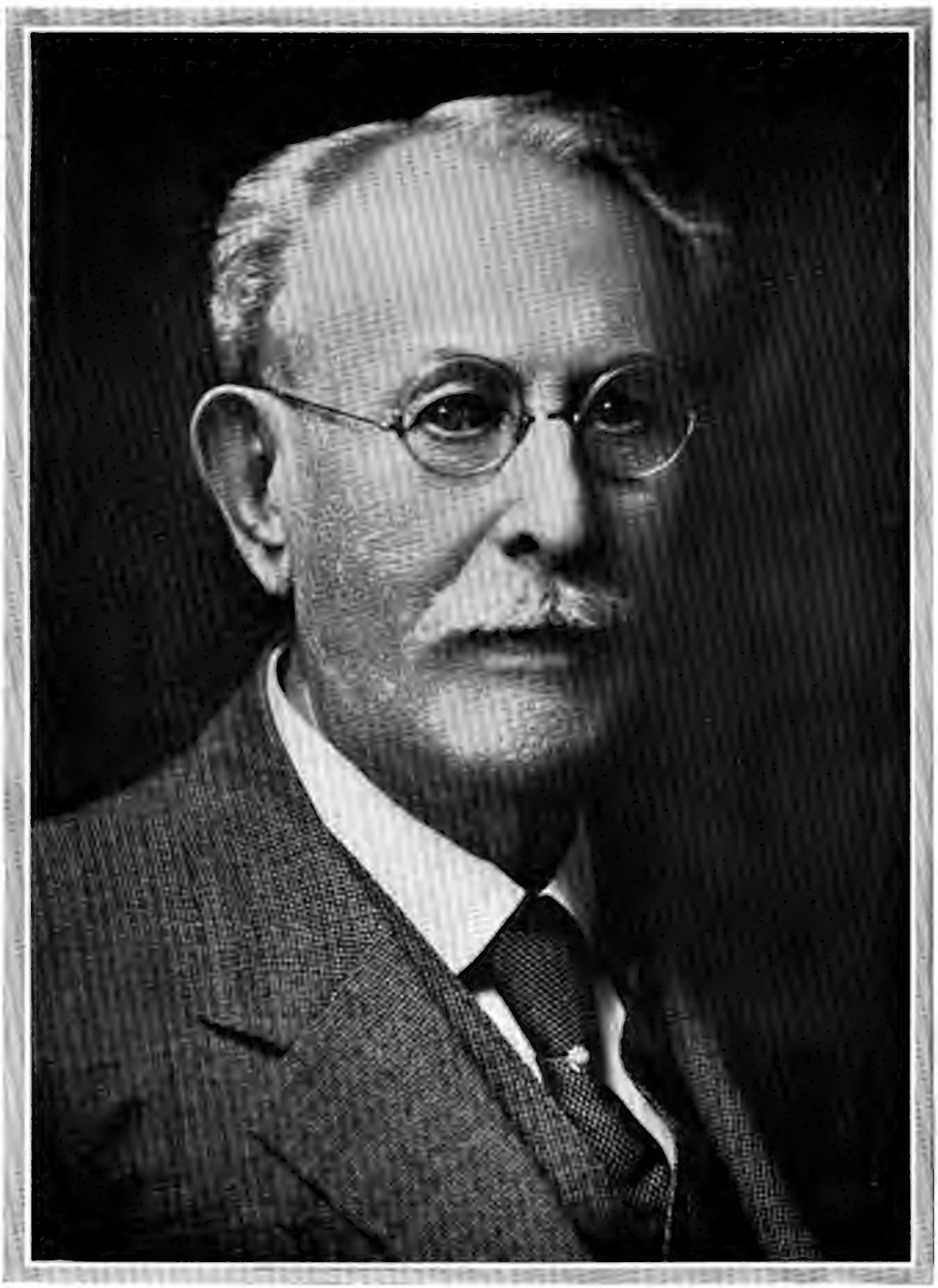
HAROLD B. BURKEY, art photographer and proprietor of Burkey's Studio at 416½ South Walnut street, Muncie, was born on a farm west of Eaton, in this county, March 26, 1882, and is a son of Peter and Arabella (Thompson) Burkey, the latter of whom, now deceased, was a native of Ohio. Peter Burkey was born in Pennsylvania and as a young man came to Indiana and settled in Delaware county, where he married and became engaged in farming in the Eaton neighborhood, where he is still living. Of the children born to him and his wife, eight grew to maturity. Reared on the home farm in the Eaton neighborhood, Harold B. Burkey received his schooling in the village schools and when fourteen years of age became interested in photography, his first professional training being received at Eaton. He later went to Chicago and after three years of intensive training in the art of photography in that city returned to Eaton and there became engaged in business in that line. In 1907 he disposed of his establishment at Eaton and moved to

Muncie, where he established himself in business and has ever since been thus engaged, the products of his studio having attained a wide reputation for artistic excellence. In addition to his general business as a photographer Mr. Burkey also engages in a wholesale kodak business. In 1902 Harold B. Burkey was united in marriage to Leota Walburn, daughter of Robert Walburn, of Eaton, and to this union four children have been born, two of whom, Arabelle and Joseph Oliver, died in infancy, the survivors being a son and daughter, Harold B., Jr., and Marguerite. Mr. Burkey has for years taken an active interest in the work of various fraternal orders and is affiliated with the local lodges of the Loyal Order of Moose, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Red Men, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and others of a like beneficiary nature. He has been "through the chairs" in the local lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose and has done effective work in behalf of that order, his services as a lecturer in this behalf being in wide demand.

HOMER D. FIDLER, proprietor of the establishment of the Fidler Sales Company, general electrical appliances, houseware and lighting equipment, at Muncie, was born on a farm in the neighboring county of Randolph on June 10, 1887, and is a son of George W. and Emma A. (Hobbick) Fidler, both of whom were born in that same county and the former of whom is a lumberman, now living at Indianapolis, to which city he moved upon leaving Muncie some years ago. Prior to taking up his residence in Muncie in 1905 George W. Fidler had been for some years a resident of Hartford City, Ind., and it was in this latter city that Homer D. Fidler completed his schooling, he having been eighteen years of age when the family moved to Muncie, which he ever since has regarded as his home. At the age of twelve he began his mercantile career, clerking in a store at Hartford City during school vacations, and he ever since has been interested in the contracting and mercantile line. For some time he was engaged as a clerk for a contracting firm doing business in the erection of drilling rigs and power plants in the oil fields and then he took employment with the Remey Electric Company at Anderson, a connection which he held for a year or more, at the end of which time he was sent to take charge of a lumber mill in Ripley county, Missouri. Fourteen months later he discontinued that connection and opened a retail lumber yard at Joplin, Mo., but not long afterward sold that plant to advantage and returned to Muncie, where he became employed in the establishment of the Kimbrough Hardware Company. For ten years Mr. Fidler

was thus engaged and then on June 1, 1919, he opened his own establishment and has since been engaged in business for himself, having a well stocked place at 114 East Jackson street, right in the heart of the Muncie retail district, where he is carrying on as a general dealer in electrical appliances, lighting equipment and the like, and is doing well. Mr. Fidler has the distinction of having been the first person in Muncie to broadcast a radio program from this point. This was in June, 1922, when he installed in his establishment a government broadcasting outfit. In the international window-trimming contest conducted by the Apex Electrical Manufacturing Company in 1922-23, he was awarded third place and third money for the attractive display he made in that competitive exhibition. On May 16, 1908, at Muncie, Homer D. Fidler was united in marriage to Helen Gehring, daughter of John and Bessie Gehring, of that city, and to this union one child has been born, a son, James Clayton. Mr. Fidler is a York Rite (Knights Templar) and Scottish Rite (32°) Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

AMOS NELSON WHITELEY, octogenarian manufacturer now living retired at Muncie and whose varied activites have for more than thirty years been closely identified with and related to the best of the material interests of that city, was born on a farm in the vicinity of Springfield, Ohio, March 14, 1838, second in order of birth of the sons born to Andrew and Nancy Catherine (Nelson) Whiteley, the latter of whom was born in Tioga county, New York, February 28, 1812. She was a daughter of Amos and Jane (Sampson) Nelson, the former of whom was born in Massachusetts in 1780, a son of Deacon Amos and Eunice Eddy (Pierce) Nelson. Deacon Amos Nelson was born in Massachusetts in 1742 and died there in 1793. He was a son of William and Elizabeth (Howland) Nelson, the former of whom was a son of Thomas and Hope (Higgins) Nelson. Thomas Nelson was a son of William Nelson, who was a son of William Nelson, of Scrooby, England, one of the Pilgrims who came over on the "Mayflower." Andrew Whiteley was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, May 31, 1812, the first born of the seven children born to John and Christiana (Hall) Whiteley, who became the founders of the Ohio branch of the Whiteley family. John Whiteley was a North Carolinian, born in November, 1780, a son of Joseph and Sarah (Stoppleton) Whiteley, the former of whom was a son of Dr. Joseph Whiteley, who after practicing medicine for some years in White Haven, England, came to America, following his brother, John Whiteley,



AMOS NELSON WHITELEY

who was the first of the name to come to this country, and in 1750 settled in the vicinity of Jamestown, Va., where five years later, in August, 1755, both he and his wife died, leaving their two sons, Joseph and John. These lads were reared by their uncle, John Whiteley, who died a bachelor in 1770. About that time Joseph Whiteley married Sarah Stoppleton and moved from Virginia to North Carolina, where he was living when the Revolution came on. He took up arms in behalf of the Colonies and served in the army of General Greene. Thrice at the battle of Eutaw Springs he was wounded, but upon his recovery rejoined his company and continued service until the close of the war. He afterward moved to Washington county, Virginia, and some years later moved into the Tennessee country, settling on the Cumberland about seventy miles above Nashville. His son, John Whiteley, married Christiana Hall, of Ohio, and established his home in Harrison county, Kentucky, but later, in 1814, moved up into Ohio and settled on a farm six miles east of Springfield, in Clark county, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1845. He had been well schooled in his youth and was for years a school teacher, teaching during the winters while carrying on his farm operations. He was aligned with the Whigs in his political views. Andrew Whiteley was but two years of age when his parents moved from Harrison county, Kentucky, to Clark county, Ohio, and on the home farm in this latter county he grew to manhood. On September 24, 1833, he married Nancy Catherine Nelson and for many years thereafter made his home on a quarter-section farm in the near vicinity of Springfield. Upon retiring from the farm he moved to Springfield, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their days, her death occurring on February 15, 1884, and his, January 30, 1897. They were members of the Universalist church, Mrs. Whiteley being particularly active in church work, and their children were reared in that faith. There were six of these children, namely: William Needham, of whom more presently; Amos Nelson, the immediate subject of this biographical review; Eliza Jane, who married J. Johnson Morton; Nancy Catherine, who married William T. Stillwell; Caroline, who married Edward Meyers, and James Reid Whiteley, who was a soldier of the Union during the Civil war. William Needham Whiteley was born on August 3, 1834, and early began to apply himself to the study of mechanics, a field in which he was destined to achieve distinction through his numerous mechanical inventions, particularly that of the "Champion" harvester, the manufacture of which at Springfield did so much to start

that city on its way as a manufacturing point. In 1892, attracted by the promising outlook over here consequent to the opening of the Muncie gas field as a means of providing cheap fuel, he moved his manufacturing interests to Muncie and created the suburb of Whiteley, across the river and east of the Ft. Wayne tracks. On August 3 of that year there was an auction sale of lots in this suburb and excursions were run from neighboring cities to bring in purchasers, the big promotion event being followed in the evening by what the newspapers of the time called a "love feast" at Wysor's. In later celebration of the inauguration of this suburb there was held on the evening of December 30 of that year a Whiteley "inaugural" ball, which the newspapers described as a brilliant event, among the distinguished guests present having been Governor Chase. On the following June 3 (1893) much was made of the beginning of distribution of the finished product of the new harvester works, farmers celebrating the opportunity to purchase "home made" harvesting machines. Dinner was served under the trees of Wood's park by officers of the company to purchasers and friends, and the affair was followed by a parade through the city. On May 6 of the next year (1894) this promising plant for the manufacture of reapers and mowers was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of more than $100,000, without insurance. The plant was not rebuilt and William N. Whiteley presently returned to Springfield, where he resumed his manufacturing operations and where he died on February 7, 1911. In the meantime Amos N. Whiteley, who had been engaged in business at Springfield, with varied interests — including manufacturing, railroads and banking, decided to follow his brother William to Muncie, the brothers ever having been closely associated in their business relations, and in the summer of 1893, having disposed of his interests at Springfield and in association with his sons, Burt H. and Elmer J. Whiteley, came to Muncie with a view to the manufacture here of malleable castings and on June 17 of that year the Whiteley Malleable Casting Company was incorporated, others besides the Whiteleys interested in the project being Thomas Liggett, D. W. C. Bidwell, R. R. Armour, A. L. Johnson, George F. McCulloch and A. F. Patterson. Work at once was begun on the plant on Wysor's Heights and on August 20, 1894, operations were begun. The formal "opening" of the plant was not held until on the following October 30, when this event was accompanied by a public sale of lots on Wysor's Heights. From the newspaper accounts of the "opening" it is seen that liberal advertising brought many strangers to the city and that

the opening of the new addition and its principal industry was an important event. The stockholders in the enterprise later organized a subsidiary concern under the name of the Whiteley Steel Castings Company. Amos N. Whiteley continued at the head of the two concerns, the business of which was carried on in the one plant, until in 1919, when the Whiteley Malleable Castings Company's interests were sold to the present corporation, the Muncie Malleable Foundry Company, and the business of the Whiteley Steel Castings Company was wound up. Since then Mr. Whiteley has been living a generally retired life, though still retaining an active interest in affairs as they pass before his view, for his time here has not been wholly given over to the great manufacturing industry which he did so much to develop. His interest in the promotion and organization of the Muncie Home Hospital did much in that behalf and this interest is retained. Formerly and for some years he took a warm interest in the breeding of horses for the speed ring and his "White River Stock Farm" at the edge of town, with the famous "Advertiser," an "Electioneer-Wilkes" get, at the head of his stable gave him a means of diversion that continued for ten years or more, or until advancing years decided him to take advantage of an attractive offer to buy. Mr. Whiteley is a Republican, even from the days of the organization of that party, and has ever taken an active interest in political affairs, but the only public office he ever held was that of city councilman for a time during his residence in Springfield and it was during that term of office that he got through the ordinance creating that city's waterworks system. He was present at the Chicago convention of the Republican party that nominated Abraham Lincoln for President in 1860 and he never can forget a later meeting with the President at the White House when Mr. Lincoln introduced him to his cabinet as "the man who nominated me," and then told the story of how Mr. Whiteley in the early hours of the morning on the last day of the convention packed the historic "wigwam" with Lincoln enthusiasts who thus, when it came time for balloting, were able to put up a much more vociferous welcome to the name of Lincoln than could the Seward boosters when their favorite's name was introduced, and it is a historic fact that the volume of applause for the name of Lincoln had much to do in determining the choice of the delegates on that great occasion. Though Ohio had a candidate before the convention, Tom Corwin having presented the name of John McLean, Mr. Whiteley, then a vigorous young man just past his majority, was for Lincoln all the way and his success in organizing an effective band of what

is now called "rooters" undeniably had much to do toward turning the tide of popular favor in the direction of his favorite when the crucial moment of the convention arrived. Mr. Whiteley also had a later and pleasant acquaintance with Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Benjamin Harrison, and William McKinley, during their respective incumbencies in the White House. In May, 1860, Amos N. Whiteley was united in marriage to Josephine Ferrell, who was born in Cincinnati and was but an infant when her parents, Nathaniel and Sarah Ferrell, moved with their family to Springfield, where she was reared and married, and to this union were born two sons, Burt H., born on March 14, 1861, and Elmer J., July 26, 1863. Mrs. Whiteley died at Springfield, Ohio, May 23, 1906, while on a visit with relatives and friends in her old home town, and she was buried in the Whiteley lot in Ferncliff cemetery in that city. Burt H. Whiteley, who was long associated with his father in the latter's manufacturing enterprises, died on March 21, 1917. His widow (Mary Elizabeth Painter), who was born on August 9, 1883, died on June 6, 1920, leaving a son, Amos. Elmer J. Whiteley continues to make his home in Muncie, where he has extensive interests. He married Maud B. Baughman. One child born of this union died in infancy.

LEWIS V. HURST, of the firm of Hurst Bros., grocers, 1602 Macedonia avenue, Muncie, was born on a farm in Delaware county on October 22, 1872, and is a son of Leroy D. and Sarah (Keisling) Hurst, the latter of whom, now deceased, was born in the neighboring county of Henry, a daughter of Andrew Keisling. Leroy D. Hurst, who is now living at Matthews, Ind., where he is engaged in market gardening, was formerly and for years a farmer in Delaware county. He was born in Fayette county, this state, and is a son of Sanford Hurst, a member of one of the pioneer families of that county. Reared on the home farm in this county, Louis V. Hurst received his schooling in the neighboring district school and remained on the farm until his marriage at the age of twenty-two years, when he made his home at Muncie, where he ever since has resided. For four years after coming to Muncie Mr. Hurst was engaged in the dairy business. He then was for some years connected with the Lockwood bakery, and then, in 1906, he and his brother, Sanford N. Hurst, became engaged in their present business at the point where they now are located on Macedonia avenue, opening a meat market, grocery and bakery and operating under the firm name of Hurst Bros. It was in 1894 that Louis V. Hurst was united in marriage to Lida Lee. To this union three children have been born, Ora, Stella and Madonia. Stella died

at the age of three years. Ora Hurst married Lillian Smith and has three children, Paul, Martin Lewis and Ora Robert.

CHARLES F. KOONTZ, former treasurer of Delaware county, later and for some years engaged in the banking business at Muncie and now giving his attention to his agricultural and stock raising interests in Mt. Pleasant township, with residence in Muncie, was born in the village of Yorktown and has been a resident of this county all his life, save for two years spent in New Mexico. Mr. Koontz was born on September 4, 1860, and is a son of J. Harve and Viletta Amanda (Shimer) Koontz, the latter of whom was born in the neighboring county of Madison on September 17, 1840, a daughter of Jacob and Catherine Shimer. The late J. Harve Koontz, a veteran of the Civil war and a former representative from this district in the Indiana Legislature, was born in Fayette county, Indiana, December 27, 1827, and was a son of Jacob and Deborah (Combs) Koontz, natives of Virginia and pioneers of eastern Indiana. Jacob Koontz, who was the youngest of the four children born to his parents, was reared in Virginia, where he was married. In 1820 he moved to Brownsville, Ohio, and five years later came over into Indiana and settled at Alquina, in Fayette county, whence some years later he moved over into Henry county and in 1829 platted the town of Middletown, where he died in the next year, 1830, leaving his widow with six children, Mary, Jane, Allison, B. Frank, Lorenzo D. and J. Harve. His widow married William Daugherty, of Ohio, and by this second union was the mother of four children, Sarah, Isabel, Deborah and William. J. Harve Koontz was not three years of age when his father died. At the age of sixteen he "began for himself," working in the woods down along the Ohio river. In 1850, following the opening of the gold fields in California, he went to the coast, sailing from New Orleans and landing in San Francisco 110 days later. He met with some success in his search for gold and presently returned, arriving at the port of New Orleans in February, 1852, and returned to Middletown and in that same year came up into Delaware county and bought a piece of land in the Yorktown neighborhood. Not long afterward he became engaged in mercantile business at Yorktown and after his marriage in 1855 established his home in that village, having also meanwhile bought the mill at Yorktown, which he continued to operate until 1865. In 1870 he disposed of his store and moved to his farm in the neighborhood of Yorktown, but some years later again became engaged in merchandising at Yorktown and was thus afterward engaged for many years. Mean-

while he had taken up the study of law and was admitted to the bar, but never made a specialty of practice. During the time of the Civil war and at the time of the flurry occasioned by Morgan's raid into Indiana, he had been commissioned by Governor Morton as captain of a company of Delaware county Minute Men, which later became a part of the Indiana Legion and Captain Koontz was commissioned colonel of the regiment acting in this district. For seventeen years, beginning in 1854, he served as trustee of Mt. Pleasant township and in 1876 was elected, as the nominee of the Republican party, to represent this district in the lower house of the Indiana General Assembly, and in that important public capacity served during the sessions of the Legislature in 1877 and in 1879. His later years were spent on his farm south of Yorktown, where he died in 1909. Colonel Koontz was twice married. His first wife, Anna Brown, daughter of John B. Brown, one of the pioneers of this county, whom he married in 1855, died in the next year, leaving an infant daughter, Harriet Antoinette, who married W. A. Goings, of Yorktown. In 1857 he married Viletta Amanda Shimer, who died in February, 1911, and to that union were born five children: Florence May, who died at the age of two years; Charles F., the immediate subject of this biographical review; Oliver Morton and Harve M. Koontz, and Clara, wife of Will A. Young, of Muncie. Charles F. Koontz was reared at Yorktown, supplemented the course in the village schools there by a course in Valparaiso University and then was engaged as a clerk in his father's store until in 1883, when he accepted the appointment as deputy county treasurer, during the incumbency of John W. Taylor, and was continued in this position during the succeeding incumbency of George Kirby, thus serving in the treasurer's office for eight years, or until in 1891. For a year thereafter Mr. Koontz was engaged in the canning business and then took up general public accountancy, a line which he followed until the time of his election in 1898 to the office of treasurer of Delaware county, in which office he served for four years. Meantime he had become a director in the old Union National Bank of Muncie, T. F. Rose then president, and in 1904 was elected vice president of that institution, a position he continued to occupy until this bank's eventual merger with the Merchants National Bank. Since leaving the bank Mr. Koontz has given his attention chiefly to the development of his agricultural interests on the old Koontz homestead farm in the Yorktown neighborhood, where he makes a specialty of the raising of live stock. He has been one of the leaders in the Boys

and Girls Calf and Corn Club movement and has done much to further the effectiveness of that useful movement in this county. He is a Republican, a 32 degree Mason and a Knights Templar, and he and his wife and son are members of the Presbyterian church. In 1884 Charles F. Koontz was united in marriage to Laura May Port, daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Williams) Port, of this county, and to this union were born four children, only one of whom, Rodney Harvey Koontz, is now living, the others having been Mabel Port, who died at the age of six years; Grace, who died at the age of twenty, and Robert Charles Koontz, who died on May 1, 1922, at the age of nineteen years.

FRANK O. AND HARVEY E. ARMSTRONG, doing business at Muncie under the firm name of the Autoelectric Service Corporation, were born and reared at New Albany, this state, and are sons of William T. and Amelia (Hesselrode) Armstrong, the latter of whom is now living at Yorktown, in this county, now past seventy-two years of age. The late William T. Armstrong, who was a marine engineer at New Albany, died when just past fifty years of age. To him and his wife were born four children, of whom the brothers here mentioned alone survive, they having had a sister, Nettie A., who died at the age of eighteen years, and another brother, Arthur T. Armstrong, who died leaving one son, Arthur Lee Armstrong, of St. Petersburg, Fla. Frank O. Armstrong, who was born on January 25, 1875, has been twice married. By his first wife Musetta P. Vest, he had one child, a son, Robert E., who died in infancy. Following the death of his first wife he married Mary E. Rockhold, who died in the fall of 1919. Harvey E. Armstrong, who was born on February 25, 1893, married Margaret Compton and has four children, Ruth, Arthur, Alice and Harvey. He makes his home at Yorktown, residing at the corner of Broadway and Locusts streets. He came here from Anderson, where he had for some time been engaged in electrical mechanical work before taking up similar work in Muncie, where he and his brother are now engaged in business. Frank O. Armstrong left New Albany years ago and moved to Indianapolis, whence some years later he moved to Anderson, where for some years he served as superintendent of the Madison County Orphans Home. After leaving the orphans home he and his wife went south for one year and then returned to Indianapolis where Mrs. Armstrong died in the fall of 1919. In the following year (1920) Frank O. Armstrong rejoined his brother, Harvey, who meanwhile had become a resident of Muncie, and in this city has since made his home. It was thus that

in 1920 the two Armstrong brothers established their present business, operating under the name of the Autoelectric Service Corporation, general electrical and battery service for automobiles, and they now have a well equipped plant and a flourishing business at 107 North High street. They give close attention to the needs of their trade and have built up a permanent establishment. The brothers are both members of the local lodge (No. 33) of the Loyal Order of Moose.

PHILIP P. BUSCH, president of the firm of Busch, Russell & Gelts, monument makers and dealers in architectural stone at Muncie, a former member of the city common council and the present head of the board of control of Beech Grove cemetery, has been a resident of Muncie since 1884, when he came here to take a hand in the erection of the court house. Mr. Busch was born in the city of Chicago on February 22, 1854, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Cruse) Busch, both of European birth, natives of the grand duchy of Baden. Peter Busch came to this country in the days of his young manhood and after a bit of prospecting around decided that here was the place to make his home. He went back to Baden for the girl who was there waiting for him and after their marriage they came to America, not long afterward locating at Chicago, where Peter Busch became engaged working at his trade as a wagon maker and where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, he being eighty-eight years of age at the time of his death and she, eighty-seven. They were the parents of fourteen children and their descendants in this generation form a considerable connection in this country. Philip P. Busch was reared at Chicago and in the schools of that city received his schooling. He early learned the stone-cutter's trade and as a young man went West as a journeyman stonecutter. He made his way to the coast and at San Francisco worked on the erection of the Palace hotel and some of the other notable buildings erected there during the late '70s, and then worked back East, as a journeyman, spending several years in this form of travel, during which he worked in most of the important cities of the United States. While in the East, in the summer of 1884, he married and straightway thereafter came to Muncie to be on hand for the erection of the Delaware county court house, the plans for which were being developed in that year, and on the stone work of which he was employed until the monumental job was finished. By the time the court house was finished Mr. Busch had become so deeply attached to Muncie that he decided to remain here and in earnest of this permanent attach-

ment became engaged in business on his own account as a stonecutter, making a specialty of architectural stone which about that time came into large demand in Muncie, this demand being greatly increased when presently the town entered upon its general rebuilding program following the opening of the gas field. Two years after he had opened his stone yard here Mr. Busch was joined in his enterprise by Duncan Russell, the two thereafter doing business under the firm name of Busch & Russell until in 1898, when George F. Gelts joined the firm, which since has carried on the business under the name of Busch, Russell & Gelts, with a well equipped plant for general stone cutting and monumental work on Kilgore avenue, Mr. Busch being president of the concern. Mr. Busch is a Republican and for eight years represented his ward in the city council. For eighteen years he has been a member of the Beech Grove Cemetery Association and is the present president of the cemetery board of the common council. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1885, the year following his arrival in Muncie, and he also is a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. It was on June 27, 1884, that Philip P. Busch was united in marriage to Mary F. Gelts and he and his wife have two daughters, Esther, wife of Clarence G. Wood, and Ethel, wife of Fred Lesh.

JAMES F. HILDEBRAND, secretary-treasurer of the American Mutual Cyclone and Hail Insurance Company of Indiana, with general offices at Muncie, is a native Hoosier and has spent all his life in this state with the exception of several years spent in the West not long before he took up his residence in Muncie. Mr. Hildebrand was born on a farm in the vicinity of Attica in Fountain county, Indiana, September 11, 1873, and is a son of Francis Marion and Emaline (Duncan) Hildebrand, the latter of whom was born in Ohio. Francis Marion Hildebrand was born in Pennsylvania and was but a lad when he came to Indiana with his parents, the family locating in Fountain county, where he grew up and where, after his marriage, he established his home. Reared on the home farm, James F. Hildebrand received his schooling in the Attica schools and was graduated from the high school there in 1892. He then began clerking in a drug store in that city and after awhile became a qualified pharmacist. For more than nine years he continued thus engaged as a clerk and then he bought the drug store and became engaged in business on his own account. Five years later, however, he found the confinement of the store was affecting his health and he sold out and went to Colorado, where he remained for five years and where he received much

physical benefit from the change of climate. During the greater part of this time spent in Colorado Mr. Hildebrand was engaged in the drug business. During the last eighteen months of that period he was employed as hospital steward in the Colorado Soldiers and Sailors Home. He then returned to Indiana and after a brief stay at Attica came to Muncie, where he since has made his home. Upon coming to Muncie Mr. Hildebrand opened a drug store here, but not long afterward he promoted the organization of the American Mutual Cyclone and Hail Insurance Company of Indiana and was elected president of the company. Two years later, having meantime disposed of his drug store and thus being in a position to devote his whole time to the affairs of the insurance company, he was made secretary-treasurer and general manager of the company and has since been serving in that capacity, with offices in the Jones building. This company operates only in Indiana, insuring greenhouses and their contents against damage by hail and wind. Mr. Hildebrand also is interested in the Florists and Gardeners Insurance Company of Toledo, which he helped to organize. He is a Democrat and a Royal Arch Mason. Mr. Hildebrand married Luella Shields, daughter of David and Elizabeth Shields, of Attica, Ind., and he and his wife reside in the Canopic apartments.

R. EDWARD MAUER, vice president and general manager of the Coca Cola Bottling Works at Muncie, has been a resident of Muncie since the days of his infancy and literally "grew up" to the bottling business, a vocation he has followed all his active life. Mr. Mauer was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., March 2, 1886, and is the son and only child of M. F. and Anna (Peters) Mauer, who for nearly forty years have been residents of Muncie and the latter of whom also was born in Indiana, the place of her birth being Aurora, in Dearborn county. M. F. Mauer is a native of Germany and was but two years of age when he came to this country with his parents, the family settling on a farm in the vicinity of Bloomington, Ill. He grew to manhood on that farm and early became engaged in railroading, a locomotive fireman until after his marriage, when he became engaged in the grocery business at Crawfordsville and was thus engaged at that place until in 1887 when he moved with his family to Muncie and has ever since resided here. Upon his arrival here Mr. Mauer bought the Martin Klopfer bottling plant and has ever since been engaged in the bottling business here, formerly and for many years bottling soda waters. In 1915 he and his son Edward promoted the organization of a company to take over the local Coca

Cola bottling franchise and he was elected president of this company, which was incorporated on May 30 of that year and has since been doing business as the Coca Cola Bottling Works of Muncie, with an up-to-date and ample plant at 200 West Willard street. As will be noted by a comparison of above dates, R. Edward Mauer was only a year old when he came to Muncie with his parents in 1887. He received his schooling in the local schools and from the days of his boyhood was a helpful factor in the operation of his father's bottling plant, presently being made manager of the same. In 1915 when the Coca Cola Bottling Works of Muncie was organized, as set out above, he was elected vice president and general manager of that concern and has since been acting in that capacity. In 1922 this plant was enlarged and expanded by the addition of a modern filter and water-softening system and now has a capacity of no fewer than 1,200 cases a day. The territory covered by this local company's franchise includes Delaware county and parts of the adjacent counties of Randolph, Henry and Grant. Mr. Mauer is a member and former director of the Indiana State Bottlers Protective Association, of the National Bottlers Protective Association and of the Coca Cola Bottlers Association. He is a Democrat and is affiliated with the local council of the Knights of Columbus and the local lodges of the Improved Order of Red Men, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Loyal Order of Moose. R. Edward Mauer married Mary Mulvihill, daughter of James and Catherine Mulvihill, and has two children, Margaret and Catherine. Mr. and Mrs. Mauer are members of St. Mary's Catholic church at Dunkirk.

DR. M. T. BOTKIN, a veteran of the World war and one of the younger of Muncie's dental surgeons, with offices at 211½ South Walnut street, was born in the hamlet of Unionport in the neighboring county of Randolph on April 9, 1896, and is a son of John and Suda (Cheesman) Botkin, both of whom were born in that same county, members of pioneer families there. John Botkin, now superintendent of highways for Randolph county, has been a farmer most of his life. He is a son of Dr. Thomas Botkin, who was for nearly forty years engaged in the practice of medicine at Unionport and Farmland, and who was a son of Dr. John Lafayette Botkin, of Unionport, who was one of the real pioneer physicians of Randolph county. John Botkin and wife have two sons, the subject of this sketch having a brother, Harold Botkin. Reared on the farm, M. T. Botkin received his schooling at Unionport and at Farmland and in 1914 was graduated from the high school in the latter village.

After a preparatory course in the medical school of Indiana University he then entered the Indiana Dental College at Indianapolis and in 1918 was graduated from that institution. In the meantime he had been rendering army service as a member of the Indiana National Guard, in 1916, during the time of the flurry on the Mexican border having been in field hospital service on the border, with Pershing's army. In the following April when this country took a hand in the World war he again was called to the colors and with his unit was attached to the army at Camp Shelby (Miss.), where he was assigned to Field Hospital 149. In the following January he received leave of absence to complete his course in the Indiana Dental College and was graduated with his class in the spring of that year (1918), after which he resumed his army service and was assigned to the Dental Corps at Camp Greenleaf (Ga.), where he was given a commission, and was thus in service until mustered out after the close of the war. Upon the completion of his military service Doctor Botkin opened an office for the practice of dental surgery at Albany, in this county, and a year later closed out his interests there and moved to Muncie, where he since has been engaged in practice, with offices at 211½ South Walnut street, formerly and for years the office of Doctor Davis. Doctor Botkin is a member of the Muncie Dental Society and of the East Central Indiana Dental Association. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is also affiliated with the American Legion and with the Modern Woodmen of America. Dr. M. T. Botkin married Catherine Dunn, daughter of George N. Dunn, of Terre Haute. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and in their political leanings are "independent."

WILLIAM J. CLARK, president of the Farmers Savings Bank of Muncie and for many years a resident of Muncie, was born on a farm in the vicinity of Ossian, in Wells county, Indiana, August 5, 1872, and is a son of James M. and Eliza E. (Bowman) Clark, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in Pennsylvania, and who are now living retired at Ossian. James M. Clark is a son of Abraham Clark, a Pennsylvanian, who for some time after his marriage made his home in Ohio and then came over into Indiana, settling in Wells county. One of his sons, John Clark, was killed while serving as a soldier of the Union during the time of the Civil war. Mrs. Clark is a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Young) Bowman, natives of Germany, who after a some time residence in Pennsylvania came to Indiana and settled in Wells county. Reared

on the home farm, William J. Clark received his schooling in the Ossian schools, was graduated from the high school there and supplemented this by a course in a local commercial school. When he was nineteen years of age he "took up" railroading and was thus engaged for four years, as telegraph operator and station agent, and then became connected with the operations of the Standard Oil Company in the Indiana oil field and presently took up his residence in Muncie. For twenty-five years Mr. Clark continued his connection with the Standard Oil Company, most of the time as oil inspector, and then, in December, 1916, became one of the active promoters of the organization of the Farmers Savings Bank at Muncie. When in April, 1917, the final organization of this bank was effected Mr. Clark was elected president of the same and has since been engaged as the executive head of this financial concern. This bank found an immediate place in the commercial activities of Muncie and has long since passed its half million mark in the way of deposits. The bank has admirable quarters at 200 East Main street. In 1892 William J. Clark was united in marriage to Rosa E. Dickason, of Petroleum, in his home county of Wells, and to this union two sons have been born, William Herbert and Clyde D. Clark, the former of whom is connected with the refining company. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are Republicans. Mr. Clark has lodge affiliations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

WILLIAM C. BENBOW, of the firm of Benbow Bros., home decorators, Muncie, and a veteran in that line, was born in the neighboring county of Henry, July 21, 1874, and is a son of Ephraim and Mary E. (Hutchings) Benbow, both of whom were born in Delaware county, members of pioneer families here, and who for a while following their marriage made their home in Henry county but who later established their home on a farm in Harrison township, this county, in the New Corner (Gaston) neighborhood. It was thus that though a native of Henry county William C. Benbow was reared in Delaware county and got his schooling in the schools of Harrison township. When he was eighteen years of age, in 1892, he came to Muncie and entered upon an apprenticeship in home decorative arts under the decorating firm of Benbow & Jones and was thus engaged for three years and more, at the end of which time he began to take contracts on these lines on his own account and was thus engaged in Muncie until in 1909, when he became engaged as a department

manager in the McNaughton department store. In 1912 he transferred his connection to the J. B. Pearce Wall Paper Company of Cleveland and was connected with that concern as a salesman until in 1919, when he and his brother, Ira Benbow, established a business of their own at Muncie, opening an establishment at 114 West Jackson street, in the Western Reserve Life building, and have ever since been thus engaged, proprietors of a well equipped place, amply prepared for all calls in the way of house decoration, and are doing well, their store being known as the Home Decorators. Mr. Benbow is a Republican and is affiliated with the United Commercial Travelers, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Loyal Order of Moose. In September, 1896, at Muncie, William C. Benbow was united in marriage to Maggie M. Moore, who was born in York, Pa., daughter of Samuel Moore, but was reared in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Benbow are members of the Baptist church. They have five children, Gladys M., Margaret W., Veda A., Carlton M. and Samuel E. The Benbows reside at 204 South Vine street.

ROLLIN W. LENNINGTON, a member of the bar of the Delaware circuit court, a practicing attorney, with offices at Muncie, and a landowner of Mt. Pleasant township, where he makes his home, is a member of one of the old families of this part of the state. Mr. Lennington was born at Winchester, in the neighboring county of Randolph, August 10, 1872, and is a son of Abraham and Mary (Birch) Lennington, both of whom were members of pioneer families in eastern Indiana. Abraham Lennington, a soldier of the Civil war, served as a member of Company E of the 36th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was for some time attached to the staff of Colonel Groce, of Newcastle. At the battle of Chickamauga he was so severely injured by the fall of his horse that he ever afterward suffered from this injury and died when his son Rollin was a small child. When he was six years of age Rollin W. Lennington was further bereaved by the death of his mother. He was reared in the household of a neighbor in the Winchester neighborhood and upon leaving school took up the study of law in the office of Warner & Brady at Muncie and in due course of time was admitted to the bar and has ever since been practicing law, with present offices at 504 the Wysor building at Muncie. Mr. Lennington has a well improved farm in Mt. Pleasant township, where he makes his home. He is a Republican and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. On September 5, 1894, Rollin W. Lennington was united in marriage to California Harman, also a member of one of the pioneer families

hereabout, and to this union seven children have been born, John R., Mary C., Harman A., Paul A., Jacob N., Joseph B. and Dainty A. L., the two elder of whom are married. John R. Lennington married Nora E. Haney and has a son, William Warner Lennington. Mary C. Lennington married F. B. Bocook and has three daughters, Mary Catherine, Julia Lavina and Ella Pauline. Mrs. California Lennington was born in Mt. Pleasant township, January 7, 1873, and is a daughter of John W. and Lavina (VanMatre) Harman, the latter of whom was a daughter of James M. and Mary (Jones) Van Matre, the former of whom was a member of the pioneer VanMatre family which took a conspicuous part in the settlement of the Yorktown neighborhood, as is set out elsewhere. John W. Harman was born in Maryland in 1829, son of John and Elizabeth Harman, and became a resident of Indiana in 1838, coming over here from Ohio. After his marriage to Lavina VanMatre he established his home on a farm in Mt. Pleasant township and there came to be the owner of more than 600 acres of land.

JAMES L. DAVIS, recorder of Delaware county, now serving his second term in that important public office, is a native son of this county and has resided here all his life. Mr. Davis was born in the historic old village of Smithfield, in Liberty township, in 1859, and is a son of Joseph and Fannie (Waldo) Davis, the latter of whom was born in Jacksonburg, in Wayne county, this state, daughter of Doctor Waldo, the village physician there. Joseph Davis, who for many years was a veterinary surgeon at Smithfield, was a native of South Carolina, of Welsh stock, and was but a boy when he accompanied his parents to Indiana, coming through on horse back, the family settling in Delaware county, among the pioneers of Liberty township. Of the children born to Joseph Davis and wife four are still living, the subject of this sketch having three brothers, John W., Joseph E. and Marion G. Davis. Reared at Smithfield, James L. Davis received his schooling in the schools of that village and as a young man became engaged in the barber business there, and for thirty-six years was thus engaged. Meanwhile he had ever taken an interested and active part in local political affairs and came to be recognized as one of the leaders of the Republican party in this county. In 1918 he received the nomination for the office of county recorder and in the election of that fall was elected to that important office. So satisfactory did his services in this public capacity prove that in 1922 he was renominated and re-elected, and is thus now serving his second term in the recorder's office. Mr. Davis is a Free-

mason and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Independent Order of Foresters. In 1892 James L. Davis was united in marriage to Louisa M. Kirp, who is now assisting her husband in the recorder's office, serving as deputy county recorder. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have three sons, Eugene K., Frederick and Joseph H., the latter of whom was recently admitted to practice at the bar of the Delaware circuit court. Eugene K. Davis is a veteran of the World war with an overseas record and Joseph H. Davis served in the S. A. T. C. during the time of this country's participation in that war. Eugene K. Davis married Lillian Davis and has one child, a son, Eugene, Jr. Frederick Davis married Marcile Curry and has two children, Joseph Byrl and Betty Jean.

JAMES P. DRAGOO, auditor of Delaware county, is a member of one of the real pioneer families of this county. He was born on a farm in Center township on August 8, 1864, and is a son of William and Amanda (Truitt) Dragoo, the latter of whom also was born in this county, daughter of George Truitt, who was one of the pioneers of Liberty township. The late William Dragoo, former auditor of Delaware county, was four years of age when he came to this county from that part of Virginia now comprised within West Virginia with his parents in 1836, his father, William Dragoo, becoming one of the pioneer landholders of Delaware township. That was less than ten years after Delaware county had become a separate civic entity. It is thus that both the Dragoos and the Truitts have been continuing factors in the development of this county from an early day. The junior William Dragoo grew up in Delaware township, familiar with all the details of pioneer farming and clearing. He was an apt student in the pioneer schools of his home neighborhood and for several years before his marriage was engaged during the winters in teaching school. After his marriage he settled on a farm in Hamilton township, but presently bought a farm of eighty acres in Center township, not far out of Muncie, and there established his home. From the days of his young manhood he had taken an active part in local political affairs, one of the leaders of the Republican party here, and in 1874 was elected auditor of Delaware county, in which office he served for four years, meantime maintaining his home on the farm. In 1884 he was again elected auditor and served another four-year term. Upon this second election he left the farm and moved to Muncie, for the greater convenience of the administration of his office, and upon retiring from office in 1888 became engaged in the retail meat business in that city, later taking

JAMES P. DRAGOO

up the plumbing business and in this latter line was engaged the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1904. His widow survived him until 1914. To William Dragoo and wife were born four children, two of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Mrs. Emma Hoover, of Muncie. Reared on the home farm in Center township, James P. Dragoo was graduated from the Muncie high school in 1883. For two or three years thereafter he continued working on the home farm and then he became engaged in the plumbing business at Muncie and was thus engaged for several years, at the end of which time he moved to Elwood. Four years later he returned to Muncie and resumed his plumbing business and was thus engaged when in 1918 he was elected auditor of Delaware county and thus entered upon the duties of the office from which his father had retired thirty years before. In 1922 Mr. Dragoo was reelected auditor and is thus now serving his second term in that important public office. As was his father, Mr. Dragoo is an ardent Republican and has long been looked upon as one of the leaders of that party in this county. He is a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Loyal Order of Moose, in which latter lodge he has been "through the chairs" and in 1915 was the representative of that lodge in the Supreme Lodge of the order, meeting that year at San Diego, Cal. James P. Dragoo has been twice married. In 1887 he was united in marriage to Sadie Imes and to that union were born three children. Of these but one is now living, a son, Robert W. Dragoo, a veteran of the World war, who is now engaged in the advertising business at Indianapolis. In 1906 Mr. Dragoo married Mrs. Ella Budd, who by her first marriage is the mother of a daughter, Hazel, who married Arthur Walling, a member of one of the old families of Muncie, and is now living at Kansas City, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Dragoo are members of the Jackson Street Christian church and for seven years Mr. Dragoo was a member of the official board of that congregation.

WILLIAM T. HAYMOND, a member of the bar of the Delaware circuit court, junior member of the law firm of White & Haymond, of Muncie, was born in the village of Cowan, this county, August 1, 1880, and is a son of Henry Clay and Margaret A. (Louthain) Haymond, the latter of whom is still living, making her home at Muncie, where she has resided for nearly forty years. She also was born in this county and is a daughter of George Louthain, who came here from South Carolina and became one of the pioneer farmers and merchants of Delaware county, where his last days were spent, his

death occurring when he was past ninety years of age. The late Henry Clay Haymond was born at Palestine, near the city of Fairmount, West Virginia, May 4, 1852, and was a son of Octavius and Elizabeth (Fleming) Haymond, the former of whom died when this son Henry was but nine months of age. When he was seventeen years of age, in 1869, Henry Clay Haymond came to Indiana to make his home with his elder brother, William A. Haymond, who in the days before the Civil war had come here and settled on a farm in Delaware county. Upon coming here he entered the Muncie schools and presently became engaged in teaching school, a vocation he followed for nine years, and while thus engaged, in 1877, married Margaret A. Louthain. He then became engaged in the mercantile business at Cowan, where he also presently started a tile factory, and continued to make that village his home until in 1886, when he disposed of his interests there and moved to Muncie, shortly afterward becoming connected with the Indiana Bridge Company, with which concern his interests were identified for many years, or until within a few years prior to his death. In the meantime he was developing other local interests and in 1905 was elected vice president of the Delaware County National Bank, a position he retained the rest of his life. He also was a member of the board of directors of the Muncie Trust Company and of the Mutual Home and Savings Association. He was a Republican, for some time represented his ward in the city council, served for several years as city controller and also for years served as a member of the city school board. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Freemasons, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. To Henry Clay Haymond and wife were born four sons, of whom the subject of this sketch is the second in order of birth, the others being Walter O., Edgar L. and Fleming Clay Haymond. William T. Haymond attended the Muncie schools, from which he was graduated in 1899. He entered Indiana University and in 1903 received from that institution his A. B. degree. Two years later, in 1905, he received his Bachelor of Laws degree from the Indiana Law School, which he had entered upon leaving the university, and in the same year began the practice of law at Muncie. In 1906 he became a member of the law firm of Bingham, White & Haymond, now White & Haymond and has so continued, with present offices at 123½ West Main street. Mr. Haymond is a Republican. He is a Scottish Rite (32°) and York Rite (Knights Templar) Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and is also affiliated

with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1909 he married Helen Louise Glass, of Detroit, Mich. They have one child, a daughter, Jane.

WILLIAM D. RAMSEY, one of the leading "down town" grocers of Muncie, has been engaged in that business for the past six years and more, prior to which time he was for some years engaged "on the road," as a traveling salesman for a local concern. Mr. Ramsey was born in Muncie on June 26, 1889, and is a son of Charles A. and Jane (Harris) Ramsey, who are now living at Ft. Wayne, Ind. Charles A. Ramsey was born at Winchester, in the neighboring county of Randolph, and is a son of Simon and Elizabeth (Allen) Ramsey, the latter of whom was born in the Winchester neighborhood, a member of one of the real pioneer families there. Simon Ramsey was born at Cincinnati, a son of Benjamin and Jeannette Ramsey, the former of whom was born in the vicinity of Pittsburg, Pa., the son of a Scottish immigrant who had settled there upon coming to this country from Glasgow. Mrs. Jane Harris Ramsey was born in Wayne county, this state, a daughter of Jesse and Emily J. (Hampton) Harris, the latter of whom for many years and until her death was clerk of the Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends. Jesse Harris was a son of Obediah Harris, a minister of the Friends church, who came to this country from England and after a some-

time residence at Philadelphia, moved to Richmond, Ind., where he established his home. Charles A. Ramsey became a resident of Muncie back in the '80s and was for some years engaged in business here. He served for some time as a state bank examiner and is now engaged as a public accountant at Ft. Wayne. He and his wife have three children, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Mary E., who completed her schooling at the Western College for Women at Oxford, Ohio, and a brother, Carl, the latter of whom, a veteran of the World war, is now the recorder for the Ft. Wayne temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Carl Ramsey served during the war as a second lieutenant in the machine gun battalion of the 334th regiment and was an instructor at Camp Hancock. William D. Ramsey completed his schooling in the Missouri Military Academy and at DePauw University and then became employed as a traveling salesman for a clothing house. He presently transferred his services to the A. E. Boyce Company, office supplies, at Muncie and was engaged as a traveling representative for that concern until in 1917, when he became engaged in the grocery business at Muncie and has since been thus engaged, with a well ap-

pointed store at 117 West Charles street. Mr. Ramsey is a Freemason and is also affiliated with the order of Knights of Pythias. In 1914 William D. Ramsey was united in marriage to Mary Lamb, daughter of Charles and Emma (Rhenheimer) Lamb, and to this union two children have been born, daughters both, Barbara Jane and Rachel Sue. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey are members of the Presbyterian church. They reside at 720 West North street.

DR. LEWIS PAYTON, for nearly forty years a practicing physician at Muncie and who continues active in practice here, is a member of one of the pioneer families of Delaware county and has lived here pretty much all his life. Doctor Payton was born on a farm in Delaware township, this county, September 7, 1851, and is a son of Gabriel and Mary E. (Headrick) Payton, the latter of whom was born in Virginia and was but a young girl when she came to Indiana with her parents, the family settling in this county. Gabriel Payton was born in Indiana, a member of one of the pioneer families of Wayne county. In 1833, as a young man, he came to Delaware county with his parents, the family locating on a farm in the vicinity of Mt. Tabor church in Monroe township. After his marriage he established his home on a farm in Delaware township and there spent practically all the remainder of his life. Of the children born to him and his wife four grew to maturity and three of these are still living, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Martha, and a brother, Philip Payton. Reared on the home farm in Delaware township, Lewis Payton supplemented the schooling received in the neighborhood schools there by a course in the old National Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, and then was for several years engaged during the winters in teaching school, continuing his work on the farm during the summers. He married when twenty-three years of age and established his home on a farm he had bought two and a half miles northeast of Muncie, where he was engaged in farming for four or five years. Meantime he had been carrying on a course of study in medicine and thus equipped by preparatory study entered the old Curtis Physio-Medical Institute at Marion, Ind., and in 1883 was graduated from that institution. Upon receiving his diploma, Doctor Payton established himself in practice at Hartford City, but in the fall of that same year (1883) moved to Ft. Wayne, where he was engaged in practice until his return to Muncie in 1885, since which time he has been engaged in practice here, one of the real veterans in medical practice in this part of the state. Doctor Payton as a member of the Delaware-Blackford (county) Medical

Society and of the Muncie Academy of Medicine and is also affiliated with the Allied Medical Association of America. He is a Republican and is affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men. It was in 1874 that Dr. Lewis Payton was united in marriage to Agnes J. Beall, who was born in Virginia and who was but a child when she came to Indiana with her parents, Samuel Beall and wife, the family settling in this county. Doctor and Mrs. Payton have three children, two daughters, Laura P. and Marietta, and a son, Volney W. Payton, the latter of whom married Bessie Yelley and has one child, a daughter, Ethel. Laura P. Payton married Harry Bowen and Marietta Payton married Robert Meeks and has five children, Ralph P., Milton, Edith, Mary Janet and Martha Julia. Doctor Payton resides at 316 West Washington street, where he also has his office.

JAMES B. PINER, a veteran grocer at Muncie, has been a resident of that city for almost thirty years. Mr. Piner is a native of the old Blue Grass state, born in Kenton county, Kentucky, October 1, 1856, and is a son of William E. and Almeda (Rouse) Piner, both of whom were members of old families in Kentucky. Reared on a farm, James B. Piner received his schooling in the neighborhood school and as a young man began working out "by the month" as a farm hand and so continued until his marriage at the age of twenty-four, after which he rented a farm and began farming on his own account. Not long afterward he started a country store which became the nucleus of a trading center which came to be known by the name of Piner, in his honor, and at which a postoffice presently was established. For nine years Mr. Piner continued in business in this hamlet of Piner and then he sold out there and moved to Covington, Ky., where he bought a hotel. This was not a successful venture and three years later he found himself practically "broke." That was in 1895, when industry was on the boom here in Muncie, and after closing out his affairs in Covington Mr. Piner came to Muncie and took a job in a factory. Four years later he found himself in a position again to engage in business and he opened up a grocery store in Whiteley. This business prospered and in 1905 he bought the place where he now is engaged in business at 508 North Elm street and has ever since been located there, operating a well stocked and well equipped grocery and meat market, and is doing well. Mr. Piner is a Democrat. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. It was in 1880, while living in Kentucky, that James B. Piner was united in marriage to Minnie H. Rouse, a

daughter of E. R. and Elizabeth Rouse. Mr. and Mrs. Piner reside at 518 North Elm street. They are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church.

CHARLES W. KESOT, proprietor of the Indiana Pattern Works of Muncie and a resident of that city for more than thirty-five years, is a native of the old Buckeye state but has been a resident of Indiana since the days of his young manhood, having come to Muncie from Marion in the year in which natural gas development here began to promise so much in the way of industrial development. Mr. Kesot was born in Warren county, Ohio, December 25, 1865. His parents were very poor and as there were no compulsory education laws in those days he never attended a day of school, his education being picked up by close personal application after he had attained some degree of maturity. When he was seven years of age his parents moved with their family to Illinois and even at that tender age he began to herd cattle on the open range. He continued thus until he was a well grown boy, when he returned to Ohio and at Marysville learned the carpenter's trade. Some time later he came to Indiana and located at Marion, where he remained until in 1888 when, attracted by the gas "boom" then on here at Muncie, he came to Muncie and set up as a building contractor. Mr. Kesot followed this line at Muncie until in 1903 when he began to develop his present business as a pattern and mold maker. In 1915 he formed a partnership in this line with William P. Fisher, under the firm name of the Indiana Pattern Works, and this working arrangement continued for two years or until in 1917, when Mr. Kesot bought his partner's interest in the concern and has since been carrying on alone, though retaining the old trade name of the Indiana Pattern Works, with a well equipped plant at the corner of Fifth street and Macedonia avenue, where undertakings are made in all kinds of patterns and molds for mechanical processes. Mr. Kesot is a member of the local lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose and of the local aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and he and his wife are members of the Christian church. They reside at 901 Macedonia avenue. Charles W. Kesot was united in marriage to Mary E. Duke, daughter of Thomas Duke, of Muncie, and to this union three children have been born, Blanche (deceased), Benjamin Merrill and William Thomas, the two latter of whom are married. Benjamin Merrill Kesot married Mae Schriver and has two children, Charles and Frederick. William Thomas Kesot married Sudie Carr and has one child, a daughter, Frances.

BURRELL C. ANDERSON, dealer in coal and manufacturer of cement block at Muncie, is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here all his life, a resident of Muncie for almost twenty-five years. Mr. Anderson was born on a farm in Niles township on June 22, 1875, and is a son of Felix P. and Mary J. Anderson, both of whom were born in Greene county, Ohio, and who came here and settled in Niles township following their marriage in Ohio. Reared on a farm, Burrell C. Anderson completed his schooling in the Albany schools and was for a time thereafter engaged in labor as a farm hand. He then rented a bit of land and farmed for himself a year, at the end of which time he opened a barber shop at Albany and thus started in a business which he was to follow for twenty years. Two years later he moved to Muncie and became engaged in the barber business here, three years afterward establishing the shop at "Five Points" which he continued to operate for fifteen years, at the end of which time he sold out that shop and became engaged in the grocery business, a line which he followed for three years. In the meantime he had been operating somewhat in the coal line and in 1921 he sold his grocery store and has since given his whole attention to his coal trade and to his developing business as a manufacturer of cement block, with a well equipped yard and plant at 406 Windsor street, and is doing well. In 1901 Burrell C. Anderson was united in marriage to Zola B. Schrack, and to this union four children have been born, Ruby, Ray, Helen and Elsie, two of whom are married. Ruby Anderson married Fred Conrad and has two children, Fred and Norman, and Helen Anderson married Paul Allen. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Methodist Protestant church.

ELI HOOVER, candy jobber of Muncie, was born in that city and has lived there all his life, engaged in the cigar and tobacco business for the past thirty years and more. Mr. Hoover was born in 1854 and is a son of A. R. and Mary Jane (Freeman) Hoover, the latter of whom was a daughter of Isaac Freeman, one of the pioneers of Delaware county. A. R. Hoover also was born in this county, a member of the pioneer Hoover family here. Of the children born to him and his wife, five are still living, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Lulu, and three brothers, C. L., Wilbur and Dr. J. E. Hoover. Reared at Muncie, Eli Hoover received his schooling in the local schools and was variously employed until in 1893, when he established the cigar and tobacco business in which he has since been engaged. About fifteen years ago he added the jobbing

of candy, and in that time has built up a business which has come to be recognized as one of the most substantial in the trade area in which the Hoover products are distributed. From its small beginning in 1893 the Hoover confectionery establishment has grown into the extensive plant now maintained by that concern at 316 West Main street and its products are being more and more widely distributed each year. Mr. Hoover is an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, an Elk and a Red Man. In 1877 Eli Hoover married Eldora Shick, of Muncie, daughter of Leonard and Psyche Shick, and to this union have been born three daughters, Edna, wife of George Roche; Psyche and Reba.

ROBERT SCOTT, who for many years was engaged in the hardware business at Muncie, a business which is being continued by his sons, operating under the name of the R. Scott Hardware Company, left a good memory at the time of his death in the summer of 1922, and it is but proper that there should be carried here some brief memorial to that veteran merchant. The late Robert Scott was a native of Scotland. He grew up as a machinist in his native land and there married Elizabeth Sandeman, who also was born in Scotland. Following their marriage he and his wife came to the United States and were for some time located at Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was placed in charge of the operations of a flax mill, later being transferred to a similar factory in Jersey City. When in the '80s the Boyce flax mill at Muncie was taken over by the company with which he was connected he was transferred to the Muncie plant and was in charge of the operations of that concern until in 1888, when he became engaged in business on his own account, opening a hardware store at 304 South Walnut street. For fourteen years Mr. Scott continued in business at that location and then (in 1902) moved to the site now occupied by the store at 312 East Main street, where the business has since been carried on. As his sons grew into the business, Mr. Scott organized as the R. Scott Hardware Company, and thus continued in business until his retirement in 1921. His death occurred in the next year, August 13, 1922, and the business since then has been carried on by his sons, Robert A. and James Scott. The Scott hardware store occupies two floors and the basement of the building in which it is located in East Main street, these floors being 33 by 125 feet in dimension, and is thus able to carry a stock of goods ample for local trade needs in that line. The senior Robert Scott was active in local commercial promotion enterprises and for some time served as a director of the old Commercial Club. He and

ROBERT SCOTT

his wife were members of the Presbyterian church and he had rendered service as a member of the board of trustees of that congregation. His wife had predeceased him a little more than seven years, her death having occurred on June 30, 1915. They had three children, the two sons, Robert A. and James Scott, and a daughter, Daisy S., the latter of whom married Fred Thalman and has two children, Frederick and Elizabeth Jane. The junior Robert Scott (Robert A.) was born in Jersey City, N. J., but was reared in Muncie and his schooling was completed at Wooster Academy, at the University of Michigan and at the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., his training having been directed with a view to assist in carrying on his father's hardware business. Both he and his brother literally "grew up" to this business and are thus worthy successors to its founder. During the time of this country's participation in the World war, Robert A. Scott rendered service in the Quartermaster's Department of the army in New York City. Upon his father's death he and his brother took charge of the business and have since been carrying it on. Robert A. Scott is a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He married Alma Loucks and has one child, a son, Donald A. James Scott, the younger son of Robert and Elizabeth (Sandeman) Scott and a veteran of the World war, was born at Muncie on February 10, 1895, and has been associated with the operations of the hardware store since the days of his boyhood. He rendered military service during the time of the World war, enlisting on May 2, 1917, and continuing in service until his honorable discharge on October 2, 1919, almost a year after the war had come to an end, this service having been with the Coast Artillery Corps in Panama and with the 10th Company at Christobal. He married Alma Geer. Since the completion of his army service his time has been devoted to the affairs of the hardware store, in association with his brother, the two thus carrying on a business which has been established in Muncie for more than thirty-five years.

EDWARD C. DOEDING, head of the Doeding Coffee Company of Muncie, was born at Toledo, Ohio, in 1886, a son of Fred and Helen (Haafker) Doeding, and has been a resident of Muncie since he was seven years of age. He finished his schooling in Muncie, early became interested in commercial pursuits, for some time clerked in stores and then was made manager of one of the local "chain" stores, a position he occupied for nine years, at the end of which time he became engaged in business on his own account, roasting and blending coffee, and has since developed an extensive busi-

ness in that line, with his establishment at 119 West Jackson street. Mr. Doeding married Lina Shafer, daughter of John and Mary (Howell) Shafer, and has two children, a son, George F., and a daughter, Mary E. Mr. and Mrs. Doeding are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They reside on the West Jackson street road. Mr. Doeding's parents both were born in Germany and came to this country in their youth. They were married at Pittsburg, Pa., where Fred Doeding was employed as a nickel plater. He later moved to Toledo and thence after some years to Terre Haute, Ind., going thence presently to Vincennes, Ind., where he remained until in 1893, when he moved with his family to Muncie and here worked at his trade until his death. To him and his wife were born five children, the subject of this sketch and four daughters, Johannah, Mary, Margaret and Helen.

EDWARD FRANCIS TINDAL, M. D., a practicing physician of Muncie for the past twenty years and more, with special reference to surgery of the eye, ear, nose and throat, has been a resident of Indiana for more than twenty-five years, or ever since he entered upon the practice of his profession in 1897. Doctor Tindal was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Summerton, S. C., May 27, 1869, and after completing the course in the common schools there entered the University of South Carolina and took three years of instruction in that institution, completing the junior year. He then entered the pharmacy school of the university at Valparaiso, Ind., and was graduated from that institution in August, 1895. Two years later, in 1897, he was graduated from the Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis and since then has followed several post-graduate courses along special lines at the Chicago Clinical School and at the Chicago Polyclinic. Upon receiving his medical degree in 1897 Doctor Tindal located at Stone Bluff, in Fountain county, this state, where he continued engaged in practice for four years, or until in 1901, when he came to Muncie and has since been engaged in practice here, making a specialty of eye, ear, nose and throat surgery, with offices in the Wysor building, Walnut and Main streets. Doctor Tindal is a member of the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Society, the Delaware County Medical Society and the Muncie Academy of Medicine. He is affiliated with Muncie lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Muncie lodge, No. 37, Knights of Pythias, and with Muncie camp, Modern Woodmen of America. He is the owner of a farm in Perry township, this county, and takes an active interest in farming and in the welfare

of the farming interests of the county. In 1895 Dr. Edward Francis Tindal was united in marriage to Hattie Malcolm, of Milford, Ind., and to this union one child has been born, a son, John M. Tindal, who is now a student in the Eastern Division of the Indiana State Normal School at Muncie. Doctor and Mrs. Tindal are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church and the Doctor has served for several years as a member of the official board of that congregation. Doctor Tindal's parents, Levi R. and Eliza M. (Brock) Tindal, both were born in Clarendon county, South Carolina, the latter a daughter of Colonel Brock, an officer of the Confederate army and a former member of the Legislature of that state. Levi R. Tindal, who became a successful farmer, also served as a soldier in the Confederate army during the time of the Civil war, four years with Gary's brigade, and on April 7, 1865, near Petersburg, Va., was captured by Grant's army. Both he and his wife were of Revolutionary descent.

ASHER L. MURRAY, of the Murray Rug and Drapery Company, Muncie, has been a resident of this city for nearly a quarter of a century, continually connected with mercantile activities, and thus has a wide acquaintance throughout the county. Mr. Murray was born in the pleasant village of Laurel, in Franklin county, Indiana, in 1870, and is a son of Isaac and Mollie E. (Sollenberger) Murray, both members of Pennsylvania families who had settled in that county in pioneer days. Isaac Murray was a merchant at Laurel. He and his wife were the parents of six children, the subject of this sketch having two sisters, Mrs. Bertie Humphries and Mrs. Hattie Cruse, and three brothers, Charles Murray, a noted actor, member of the celebrated comedy team of Murray and Mack; Edward Murray, editor of the *Labor Review*, Dayton, Ohio, and Carver J. Murray, of Muncie. Reared at Laurel, Asher L. Murray received his schooling in the schools of that village and from boyhood in his father's store was trained in the ways of merchandising. As a young man he went to Cincinnati and was for some time employed there in the John Shillito department store, later becoming engaged in the insurance business, and was thus engaged until in 1899, when he came to Muncie and became employed as a department manager and buyer for the McNaughton store. For twenty years Mr. Murray remained with the McNaughtons, naturally in this time becoming thoroughly familiar with the trade needs of the wide area served in the Muncie market. In 1920 he established his present store at 125 West Charles street, doing business under the firm name of the

Murray Rug and Drapery Company, and has created there a distinctive establishment, given over entirely to rugs and draperies and such like furnishings of the home, with a stock quite equal to the growing local demand in that line. Mr. Murray is a member of the local aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1894 Asher L. Murray was united in marriage to Lela Twibell, daughter of George and Martha Twibell, of Blackford county, and to this union four children have been born, Louise, Esther, Mary Ellen and Marie. The Murrays reside at 509 West Adams street.

DR. TOM R. OWENS, one of the younger of the physicians of Muncie and a brother of the late Dr. O. W. Owens, who for more than twenty years was numbered among the best known of Delaware county's medical practitioners, was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of the pleasant village of Venedocia, in VanWert county, Ohio, March 5, 1891, and is a son of David J. and Margaret (Parry) Owens, who are still living there. David J. Owens was born at Anglesey, Wales, and was but six years of age when he came to this country with his parents, the family settling in Ohio, where he grew to manhood and became established as a farmer in the Venedocia neighborhood. He has been twice married and is the father of ten children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the last born. The late Dr. O. W. Owens, above referred to, who died at his home in Muncie in 1921, was born at Venedocia in 1869. He attended the old Middle Point Normal School and then for five years taught school, during which time he was carrying on preliminary studies in medicine, and in 1897 was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago. For three years thereafter he was engaged in practice at Venedocia and then, in 1900, came to Muncie, where the remainder of his life was spent. In 1902 Dr. O. W. Owens married Elizabeth Davies, daughter of Evan Davies, also of VanWert county, and to that union were born three sons, David Wendell, born in 1903; Walter Evan, 1907, and Richard Rapp, 1911. Dr. Tom R. Owens was graduated from the VanWert high school in 1910 and then for two years was engaged in teaching school, preparatory to entering college. He then for two years was a student in Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, pursuing a course there with special reference to further medical studies, and then entered the Medical School of the University of Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1918. For a year or more after receiving his diploma Doctor Owens rendered service as an interne in the Cincinnati General Hospital and then, in 1920,

came to Muncie to join his elder brother, who then had been in practice here for twenty years. Upon starting in practice here Dr. Tom Owens had offices in the Johnson block in South Walnut street, but in May, 1922, his brother meanwhile having died, he moved into his present offices in the Western Reserve Life building. Doctor Owens is a member of the Muncie Academy of Medicine, of the Delaware-Blackford Medical Society and of the Indiana State Medical Society. He is a Freemason and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and are Republicans. In 1922 Dr. Tom R. Owens married Marie Williams, daughter of Leonard Williams, of Muncie, and he and his wife reside in the Ringgold apartments. They have a little daughter, Margaret Annah, born on November 14, 1923.

FRANK BECHTELL, proprietor of Bechtell's Cafe in South Mulberry street, Muncie, has been a resident of that city for more than half a century and has been engaged in business there for the past twenty-five years, so that he has come to be one of the best known restaurant men in eastern Indiana. Mr. Bechtell was born at Nenah, Wis., and was but a small child when his parents, George and Ellen (Birmingham) Bechtell came to Indiana in 1868 and established their home at Muncie. He thus grew up at Muncie and received his schooling in the schools of that city. As a young man he became interested in the restaurant business and in 1898 became engaged in this business on his account and has ever since been thus engaged, occupying the building he now occupies at 322 South Mulberry street, in the near vicinity of the interurban traction terminal station, since the year 1903. Mr. Bechtell is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Frank Bechtell married Jennie Laboyteaux and he and his wife have three children, Margaret, Ollie and Helen. The Bechtells reside at 322½ South Mulberry street.

EDWARD M. SLINGER, of the T. J. Slinger Sign Company, of Muncie, a concern that has been in operation here for nearly sixty years, was born in this city and has lived here all his life, actively interested from the days of his boyhood in the business which is now being operated in the third generation of this family, it having been established by his grandfather and continued by his father and is now being carried on in their generation by himself and his brother Harry, the latter of whom is a veteran of the World war. These brothers have three sisters, Alice, wife of Van Ogle; Mabel, wife of E. E. Cramer, and Lorene. They are children of Thomas J. and Emma (Templer) Slinger, the latter of whom was a daughter of James N. and Ann (Adair) Templer, the latter of whom was a

daughter of the pioneer John J. Adair. James N. Templer, who in his generation was for years one of the foremost lawyers of Delaware county, was born in the vicinity of Xenia, Ohio, a son of George W. and Hannah S. (Medsker) Templer. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar in this circuit and practiced law at Portland until his removal in 1871 to Muncie, where he spent the remainder of his life. Thomas J. Slinger was born at Newcastle, in the neighboring county of Henry, August 1, 1855, and is a son of Andrew J. and Lindamire (Needham) Slinger, the latter of whom also was born in Henry county, a member of one of the pioneer families there. Andrew J. Slinger, former sheriff of Delaware county and the founder of the Slinger sign works at Muncie, was born at Lafayette, Ind., January 20, 1834, and was a son of Thomas J. and Nancy (Fink) Slinger, the latter of whom was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania. Thomas J. Slinger was a native of England. In 1832 he came to Indiana and started a distillery at Lafayette, where he died in 1838. His widow later married Benjamin Runyon and became a resident of Henry county, where she died in 1877. When sixteen years of age Andrew J. Slinger went to Indianapolis, where he served an apprenticeship to a sign painter. He then set himself up as a painter at Newcastle and was thus engaged when the Civil war broke out. In 1861 he enlisted as a member of the band of the 36th Indiana and served with that organization until the regimental band was mustered out in March, 1862, when he returned and assisted in the recruiting of Company I of the 69th Indiana and was elected first lieutenant of that command. With this command he served until at the battle of Port Gibson he received a wound in the head which rendered him blind for a period of six months. He resigned his commission in July, 1863, and returned home but in September, 1864, he veteranized and returned to the front with the 25th Indiana, with which command he participated in the siege of Mobile and other movements in the Alabama campaign, receiving his final discharge in November, 1865, being mustered out with the rank of captain. Upon the completion of his military service Captain Slinger established himself in business as a contracting painter at Muncie, making a specialty of house and sign painting, and here spent the remainder of his life. In 1874 he was elected sheriff of Delaware county and served a term in that office. It was while serving as deputy to his father in the sheriff's office that Thomas J. Slinger, on January 25, 1876, was united in marriage to Emma Templer. He was about seven years of age when the family moved from Newcastle to Muncie

HORTANCE L. OLIVER

and his schooling was completed in the schools of the latter city. From the time he was sixteen years of age he was an active assistant to his father in the latter's painting business and after his father's retirement in 1891 continued the business, which has been continued with his sons as active partners in the business, which now is carried on under the firm style of the T. J. Slinger Sign Company, with a well equipped establishment at 204½ South Walnut street, making a specialty of out-door advertising. Edward M. Slinger, active manager of this establishment, resides at 118 South Plum street.

HORTANCE L. OLIVER, formerly and for years the superintendent of the Muncie belt railroad and now the president and general manager of the Delaware Trucking Company at Muncie, has been a resident of Muncie for more than a quarter of a century and during that period has been an active factor in the development of the commercial and industrial life of the city. Mr. Oliver was born on a farm in Athens county, Ohio, April 15, 1856, and is a son of Leven and Elizabeth (Adair) Oliver, both of whom also were natives of the Buckeye state and members of pioneer families in that commonwealth. Leven Oliver was born in Morgan county, Ohio, and was reared there. After his marriage he established his home on a farm in Athens county and also became a rural merchant and live stock buyer, vocations he followed the remainder of his life. Of the seven children born to him and his wife the subject of this sketch alone became a resident of Delaware county. Reared on the home farm in Athens county, Hortance L. Oliver received his schooling in that county and when sixteen years of age followed an inclination to acquire a bit of Western experience and went to Texas, where for four years he was engaged working on cattle ranches. Upon attaining his majority he returned to Ohio and in 1878 became employed as a railroad brakeman on the Hocking Valley road out of Columbus. Eighteen months later he was made a freight conductor and was thus employed for eight years, at the end of which time he transferred his connection to the Columbus & Eastern road and in due time was promoted to the position of trainmaster of that road, operating out of the division headquarters at Columbus. In 1895 Mr. Oliver transferred his connection to the Lake Erie & Western road and in March, 1896, was made general yardmaster of that road at Tipton, Ind. In October of that same year he was transferred to the Muncie offices of the L. E. & W. as general yardmaster at this point and not long afterward was made superintendent of the Muncie Belt railroad. Mr. Oliver continued actively engaged as superintendent of the Belt

railroad until in 1913, when he resigned that position in order to take up the line in which he has since been engaged, motor truck transportation, it having become apparent to him at that time that a great new field of endeavor was lying dormant awaiting development. It was in September, 1913, that Mr. Oliver promoted the organization of the Delaware Trucking Company, of which he was made the manager, combining this with the operations of the Merchants Delivery Company, with particular reference to overland trucking, and out of this has grown the present Delaware Trucking Company of Muncie, operating no fewer than twenty motor trucks out of Muncie, with offices at 611 South High street and barns at 406 South Hackley street. This company makes a specialty of heavy haulage and the field of its operations not only extends throughout Indiana generally but throughout western Ohio. The Delaware Trucking Company is capitalized at $50,000, with the following officiary: President, H. L. Oliver; vice president, Emmet Wolf, and secretary-treasurer, Charles Henderson. Mr. Oliver is a Republican and is an active member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, a director of that organization in 1922 and now the head of the transportation and traffic committee of the same. In 1886 H. L. Oliver was united in marriage to Fannie Howell, daughter of Royal Howell, of Fostoria, Ohio, and he and his wife reside at 321 West Charles street. They have one child, a daughter, Florence, who married Ray V. Sowers, a Muncie manufacturer, and has a daughter, Evelyn. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver are members of the Presbyterian church.

ROY C. SOCIN, manager of the By-Lo Hardware Company of Muncie and a veteran of the World war, is a native of the old Buckeye state but a resident of Indiana by choice, and is becoming a definite factor in the commercial life of Muncie, where he has chosen to make his home. Mr. Socin was born at Shelby, in Richland county, Ohio, in 1890, and is a son of Traugott and Eunice (Becker) Socin, who not long afterward moved from Shelby to Galion, in the neighboring county of Crawford. It was thus that Roy C. Socin received his schooling at Galion. Upon leaving the high school he became interested in merchandising, with particular reference to the hardware trade, and as a young man became familiar with the details of hardware merchandising, starting as a clerk in a hardware store at Galion, and some time later was made manager of a hardware store at Frankfort, Ind. He later became engaged in business on his own account at Galion and was there until in 1918, when he came to Muncie as the manager of the store of the By-Lo Hardware Company, and has

since then been thus engaged, this store being a well equipped hardware establishment at 114 South Walnut street. During the time of this country's participation in the World war Mr. Socin rendered military service, with the army at Camp Pike. Mr. Socin is a Freemason and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1920 Roy C. Socin was united in marriage to Ada Harshman, of Albany, Ind., and to this union one child has been born, a son, John A. The Socins reside at 409 East Howard street.

EDWARD E. RIDGWAY, veteran tailor at Muncie, is a native of the old Buckeye state, but has been a resident of Indiana and of Muncie for twenty-seven years. Mr. Ridgway was born in the village of Rio Grande, in Gallia county, Ohio, in 1867, and is a son of E. N. and Sarah E. (White) Ridgway, both of whom were born in that same county, the latter a daughter of Jacob White, who had moved into Ohio from Ulster county, Virginia. E. N. Ridgway, who at the age of ninety years is still living on the farm on which he was born in Gallia county, is a son of William Ridgway and wife, the latter of whom was a Daugherty, who were among the pioneers of that county. William Ridgway, a son of a soldier of the American Revolution, was of Welsh stock. As a young man he took a prospecting trip into South America and on his return settled in South Carolina, whence presently when the lands over in the Ohio country were being opened for settlement, he went over into what then was the Territory Northwest of the Ohio and located in the Chillicothe settlement, up the Scioto river in what came to be organized as Ross county. Later he moved down into Gallia county, where he purchased land in 1798, and there he established his home. One of his sons, Gus Ridgway, was a captain in the Union army during the time of the Civil war. E. N. Ridgway and wife had five children, the subject of this sketch having three sisters, Ollie P., wife of Doctor Rawson, of Des Moines, Ia.; Mrs. Jessie L. Rawson, of Indianapolis, and Harriet E., and a brother, Elmer E. Ridgway. Reared on the home farm in the immediate vicinity of Rio Grande, in Gallia county, Ohio, Edward E. Ridgway received his schooling in the Rio Grande schools and early became interested in mercantile lines, leaving the farm to take a clerkship in a dry goods store at Washington C. H. From there he presently went to Columbus, Ohio, where he was made a department manager in one of the larger stores, and from there after awhile to Knoxville, Tenn., where he became connected with the McNulty store. Some time later he returned to Ohio and after a bit of further mercantile experience at Dayton went

to Indianapolis and took a position in a clothing store. In 1897 Mr. Ridgway came to Muncie for service in the Cohen dry goods store and presently formed an association with W. L. Holmes in the tailoring line, later going into the clothing store of Charles Bender, where he remained ten years. He then opened a shop in the Delaware Hotel building and after five years there moved to the Kirby Hotel building, where he remained six years, at the end of which time he opened his present tailoring establishment in the old city hall building, corner of Jefferson and Jackson streets, and has since been established there, operating a pressing plant in connection with his general tailoring, and is doing well. Edward E. Ridgway married Jennie Ritchey, of Muncie, and he and his wife have two children, a daughter, Susan, and a son, Robert E., the former of whom married A. A. Henninger, of Syracuse, N. Y., general manager and vice-president of the New Process Gear Corporation. Mr. and Mrs. Ridgway reside at 511 East Jackson street. He is a member of the Baptist church and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Travelers Protective Association.

CLAUDE EARL ECKENBERG, manager of the local store of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company at Muncie as well as sales manager for the agency division in this locality, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life, a resident of Muncie since the days of his childhood. Mr. Eckenberg was born at Indianapolis on July 26, 1884, and is a son of William and Elizabeth (Gray) Eckenberg, the latter of whom was born in Hendricks county, this state. William Eckenberg, who has for years been engaged in the restaurant business at Muncie, became interested in the catering business at Indianapolis years ago and was for some time the steward of one of the hotels there. In 1889 he moved with his family to Muncie, being attracted by the possibilities then opening out here in connection with the development of the natural gas industries, and has ever since resided here, for the past seventeen or eighteen years having been in business as a restaurateur at 509 South Walnut street. Claude E. Eckenberg was but five years of age when he came to Muncie with his parents in 1889. As a boy he began clerking in a grocery store and in 1901, when seventeen years of age, began his connection with the stores of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, clerking in the local branch of this company's great chain of stores, and thus early became familiar with the details of this form of economic distribution of food products. In 1906, he then being just past his majority, Mr. Eckenberg was made manager of

the local store of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company at 212 South Walnut street and has ever since been in charge of this company's interests in Muncie. As time passed his responsibilities in this connection were increased and he was made sales manager of a gradually increasing chain of this company's stores in eastern Indiana, until now this managerial supervision of sales covers not only the Muncie agency but Anderson, Richmond, Kokomo, Marion, Wabash, Peru, Elwood, Tipton, Noblesville, Newcastle and Winchester, besides a number of agencies in the smaller towns and villages in this great trade area. It is interesting to know that the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company now operates a chain of no fewer than 9,000 stores throughout the United States. Mr. Eckenberg is a York Rite (Knights Templar) and Scottish Rite (32°) Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, a Republican and a member of the United Commercial Travelers Association, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. In 1906 Mr. Eckenberg was united in marriage to Margaret May Neely and to this union one child has been born, a son, William Edward Eckenberg. Mrs. Eckenberg was born in Springfield, Ohio, daughter of James J. and Elizabeth (McGuire) Neely, and was about eight years of age when she came to Muncie with her mother, and she thus was reared in this city.

FRANCIS CLAYTON MANSFIELD, a member of the bar of the Delaware circuit court, junior member of the law firm of White & Mansfield, former county attorney and former city judge, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the pioneer families here, and has resided here all his life. Mr. Mansfield was born on a farm in Hamilton township on June 22, 1882, and is a son of George R. and Lucinda A. (Kirkwood) Mansfield, both of whom also were born in this county, the former in Hamilton township and the latter in Washington township, and who are now living at Eaton. George R. Mansfield, former county clerk, was reared on a farm in Hamilton township, son of Robert and Diana (Gibson) Mansfield, and after his marriage became engaged in farming in that same township. He later moved to Union township, where he remained until his election as clerk of Delaware county in 1898, when he moved to Muncie. He served as clerk from August 1, 1898, to January, 1905, later taking up his residence at Eaton, where he is now living retired. Clayton Mansfield was seventeen years of age when his parents moved to Muncie upon his father's election to the clerk's office, and his public schooling was completed in the schools of that city.

He supplemented this by some very practical educational work as a teacher in the schools of this county, teaching in all six terms of district school, meanwhile pursuing preparatory studies in law, and then took a course in Indiana University, specializing in liberal arts and law, and in 1913 was admitted to the bar of the Delaware circuit court and has ever since been practicing law in Muncie. In 1915 Mr. Mansfield entered into a partnership in practice with Robe Carl White and this arrangement continues, though since in March, 1921, Mr. White's attention has been chiefly directed to his present official duties as a legal assistant in the office of the secretary of labor at Washington. Mr. Mansfield is a Republican. In 1917, following the death of Judge Ralph S. Gregory, Mr. Mansfield was appointed by Governor Goodrich to the office of judge of the Muncie city court to fill that unexpired term, and in 1919 he was appointed by the judge of the circuit court to the position of probate commissioner. In 1920-21 he served as county attorney, under appointment of the board of county commissioners. Mr. Mansfield is a member of Welcome lodge No. 37, Knights of Pythias and has served two terms (1916-17 and 1920-21) as exalted ruler of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and served as chairman of the building committee when the Elks club house was erected, an admirable work of which he was one of the leading promoters. He also is a member of the local lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose.

IRA BENBOW, of the firm of Benbow Bros., home decorators, Muncie, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the old families here, and has lived in this county all his life, a resident of Muncie since the days of his boyhood. Mr. Benbow was born in the historic old hamlet of Mt. Pleasant on the old Franklin pike, in Perry township, October 28, 1878, and is a son of Ephraim and Mary E. (Hutchings) Benbow, both of whom also were born in this county, and who in the early '80s moved from Mt. Pleasant to the New Corner (Gaston) neighborhood, where they established their home on a farm. Ira Benbow was but a lad when his parents moved with their family to the Gaston neighborhood and his schooling was received in the rural schools. As a young man out of school he left the farm and came to Muncie where he became employed in the plant of the Ball Bros. Glass Manufacturing Company. After a few years of that employment he began working for his brother, W. C. Benbow, who meanwhile had become engaged as a home decorator at Muncie, and was thus employed until in 1919, when he and his brother formed a partnership in this line, under the firm name of Benbow Bros.,

and have since then been thus engaged, with a well equipped place of business at No. 6, Western Reserve Life building, corner of Jackson and High streets, their place of business being known as the Home Decorators, general contractors in all forms of household and interior decoration, with particular reference to wall paper. Mr. Benbow is a member of the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Loyal Order of Moose. In 1898, at Muncie, Ira Benbow was united in marriage to Kate E. Tharp, who also was born in this county, daughter of Edward Tharp, and to this union five children have been born, Amo E., Carrie E., Robert, Raymond and Irene. Robert Benbow married Ruth Parr, of Muncie. Mr. and Mrs. Benbow are members of the Baptist church and are Republicans. They reside at 703 East Jackson street.

VINCENT W. JONES, proprietor of the Sterling Cash Grocery at Muncie, president of the school board of that city and chairman of the Public library board, was born on a farm in Wells county, Indiana, September 24, 1873, and is a son of John T. and Susan (Tomlinson) Jones, the latter of whom was born in Delaware county, a member of the pioneer Tomlinson family of this county. John T. Jones, who is still farming in Wells county, where he has resided for many years, was born in Huntington county, this state. Reared on the home farm in Wells county, Vincent W. Jones received his schooling in the neighborhood schools and remained at home until he had reached his majority, when he went to Montpelier, in the neighboring county of Blackford and there became engaged as a clerk in a grocery and queensware store. Two years later he was made manager of one of the leading stores at Montpelier and was thus engaged for some years, thus becoming thoroughly familiar with the details of retail mercantile business. In 1907 Mr. Jones and his brother, Lewis Jones, bought the Sterling Grocery at Muncie and in 1920 he bought his brother's interest in this establishment and has since been carrying on the business alone, proprietor of what is said to be the largest retail grocery store in the city, occupying the first floor and basement of the Commercial Club building at the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, and where is carried on not only a well equipped grocery but a bakery and meat market. Mr. Jones is a Democrat and for the past four years and more has been serving as president of the city school board, in succession to the late Theodore F. Rose. He also is the head of the public library board. Mr. Jones was one of the organizers of the Citizens Finance Association and has been president of that organization since its

place. Mr. and Mrs. Grouleff have a daughter, Edna, wife of L. W. Scattergood. Mr. Grouleff is a Freemason of high degree and is also a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Elks, and the Muncie Chamber of Commerce. The Grouleffs reside at 407 Wheeling avenue.

THE REV. WILLIAM GRAHAM EVERSON, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church, Muncie, veteran of the Spanish-American and the World wars, was born on July 1, 1879, in Wooster, Ohio, a son of J. M. and Annie (Riddel) Everson. He was graduated from Franklin College in 1903 with the degree of A. B., and from the Newton Theological Institution in 1908 with the degree B. D.; took special work at Harvard University, and has been honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Prior to coming to Muncie on March 1, 1921, Doctor Everson served leading churches in Boston, Indianapolis, Louisville and Cincinnati. While in Cincinnati he led in the erection of the Norwood Baptist church—a building that could not be duplicated for less than $250,000. Doctor Everson's ministry has been successful in reaching great crowds of people. As explanation for going to the hospitals, factories, slums and every other place, he says, "It's ten per cent preaching and ninety per cent trying to practice what I preach." He is a member of the National Speaker's Bureau of the American Legion, besides being a Chautauqua lecturer of national reputation. Doctor Everson has been active in military matters, having served nine months in the Spanish-American war, fifteen years in the Indiana National Guard, and two years in the World war. In May, 1917, he was an instructor at Fort Benjamin Harrison. After training officers at the First Officer's Training Camp and troops at Camp Sherman, Ohio, he was sent with the 83d Division to France, then with the only American regiment that went to Italy. Besides assignments on various sectors on the Italian front, he organized and commanded the only American sector in Italy, went across the Piave river and on for nearly a hundred miles in the last crushing drive against the Austrians, then to the east coast of the Adriatic where he commanded the American contingent and served in Trieste, Fiume, Dalmatia and Montenegro. He has citations and decorations from England, France, Italy, Jugo-Slavia and the United States. He has served in every grade from that of private up to his present grade of brigadier general, commanding the 76th Infantry Brigade. On August 31, 1904, the Rev. William G. Everson was united in marriage at Franklin, Ind., to Mary Coon, only daughter

and have since then been thus engaged, with a well equipped place of business at No. 6, Western Reserve Life building, corner of Jackson and High streets, their place of business being known as the Home Decorators, general contractors in all forms of household and interior decoration, with particular reference to wall paper. Mr. Benbow is a member of the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Loyal Order of Moose. In 1898, at Muncie, Ira Benbow was united in marriage to Kate E. Tharp, who also was born in this county, daughter of Edward Tharp, and to this union five children have been born, Amo E., Carrie E., Robert, Raymond and Irene. Robert Benbow married Ruth Parr, of Muncie. Mr. and Mrs. Benbow are members of the Baptist church and are Republicans. They reside at 703 East Jackson street.

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inception. He is a member of the directorate of the Peoples Trust Company, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and is affiliated with the local Rotary Club. In 1903 Vincent W. Jones was united in marriage to Edith M. Jones, daughter of John W. and Amanda Jones, of Wayne county, Indiana, and to this union three sons have been born, Paul W., Frederick Earl and Herman Vincent, the latter of whom died at the age of fifteen months. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Jones is a member of the official board of that congregation. Paul W. Jones is now a student at Purdue University, specializing in chemistry.

JOHN C. HAMPTON, of the Hampton Furniture and Undertaking Company of Muncie, a veteran of the World war and chairman of the Republican central committee in the city of Muncie, is a native Hoosier, a member of one of the old families in eastern Indiana, and has lived in this state all his life. Mr. Hampton was born in Indianapolis on February 5, 1891, and is a son of John B. and Mary (McCormick) Hampton, the latter of whom was born in the village of New Paris, in Preble county, Ohio, where she and John B. Hampton were married. John B. Hampton, now living in Indianapolis, was born in Wayne county, this state, a son of Oliver H. Hampton, an influential Quaker in that county in his generation and one of the "conductors" of the famous "underground railroad" operated during ante-bellum days to aid fleeing slaves to freedom in the North. Following his marriage, John B. Hampton made his home in Indianapolis for some time and then moved to Fountain City, in Wayne county, but after awhile returned to Indianapolis, where he is now living, a salesman for a concern manufacturing concrete mixers and steam shovels. John C. Hampton was but a child when his parents moved from Indianapolis to Fountain City and he was graduated from the high school in the latter place. He then became a clerk in a furniture and hardware store at Centerville and two years later went to Richmond, where for four years he was connected with the Reed Furniture Company, becoming there well grounded in the details of the furniture business, and where, when twenty-three years of age, he was married. Two years later, in 1916, Mr. Hampton came to Muncie and in association with Horace G. Hampton became engaged in the furniture and undertaking business here, this partnership being carried on under the firm style of the Hampton Furniture and Undertaking Company, with store and establishment at 1413-15-17 South Walnut street, and has ever since been thus engaged

of I. W. and Mary (Dinwiddie) Coon. They have two children—John David, born May 16, 1910, and Mary Louise, June 13, 1918. Doctor Everson and his associates in the work of the First Baptist church refer to their organization as "the church of progress and activity for every good work, with love and a welcome for all," and point out that "our ambition is to serve efficiently the largest number of people." Under Doctor Everson's ministry much has been made of the institutional activities of this congregation and such progress has been noted in church work and growing membership that plans even now are being matured for the erection of a more commodious place of worship, the frequent requisition of the "Standing Room Only" sign at church services stressing the demand for a larger edifice. It is not improper to say that Doctor Everson has attracted much favorable attention on the lecture platform, the earnestness and enthusiasm of his address winning his hearers. As the New York *World* said of him: "There have been many 'fighting parsons' among the chaplains, but here is a preacher who took his place with combat troops and comes back a colonel of infantry. Call him what you will—he looks every inch a real man." And this is true, as all who have seen him either in the pulpit or on the platform will testify. One of his lectures, "The Challenge of the Impossible," is based upon his analysis of the result of personal war experiences and an appreciation of present world opportunities. It is his conclusion that the war proved that but few things are really impossible. The "impossible," he says, "fired ambitions and forced men to find some solution." "Impossible positions" were shattered and the hobnail shoes of the United States soldier never retreated an inch. He then asks: Dare we put anything less into the world tasks that confront us now? There are hundreds of "impossible things" everywhere—business, political and religious impossibilities. These come as a mighty challenge and the measure of the man is the spirit in which he meets the challenge. This, concludes Doctor Everson, to a man with red blood and iron nerves is the glory of living.

J. L. MOORE, president of the Moore Company, manufacturers of springs, at Muncie (Westside), has been a resident of that city since 1910, in which year the plant of which he is the head and general manager was moved from Bellevue, Ohio, and the present buildings of this company in Westside were erected. The business now carried on by the Moore Company was organized in Bellevue in 1907 and was carried on there until its removal in 1910 to Muncie, where it has developed a well established plant, its specialty being the man-

ufacture of metal springs, with particular reference to bed springs. In the same building is housed the plant of the Hager Manufacturing Company, which also is controlled by the Moore Company, the specialty of this latter concern being the manufacture of wire and steel specialties, with particular reference to steel link fabrics. The officers of the Moore Company are as follows: President, J. L. Moore; vice-president, Clinton G. Moore; secretary, Ray H. Shuster. J. L. Moore was born in Bellevue, Ohio, in 1877, and is a son of William L. and Anna (Steele) Moore, the former of whom was engaged in the hardware business. J. L. Moore married Gertrude Barth and has one child, a son, Clinton, who is now a student in the Culver Military Academy. Mr. Moore is a Freemason and is also affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Muncie and with the local Rotary Club. The Moores reside at 214 West Washington street.

JOHN OSBORN LEWELLEN, former superintendent of the schools of Delaware county, now and for years past a member of the bar of the Delaware circuit court and also a real estate dealer in Muncie, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the pioneer families of this county, and has resided here all his life, for more than forty years a resident of Muncie. Mr. Lewellen was born in the historic old village of Smithfield, in Liberty township, July 31, 1852, and is a son of Zerah M. and Sarah Ann (Truitt) Lewellen, the latter of whom also was born in this county, a member of the pioneer Truitt family that has been represented in Delaware county from the days of the settlement period here. Zerah M. Lewellen was a Virginian, born in that section of the Old Dominion now known as West Virginia, and was nine years of age when he came to Indiana with his parents, Philip and Mary Ann Lewellen, the family settling on a pioneer farm in Liberty township, this county, and it was there that Zerah M. Lewellen grew to manhood. He learned the wagon-maker's trade and after his marriage established his home at Smithfield, where he became engaged in business as a wagon-maker. He also owned a farm in the Smithfield neighborhood. In 1870 he disposed of his interests there and moved to Harrison township. He later moved to Eaton, later to Spiceland, thence to Selma and thence to Shideler, at which latter place his last days were spent, his death occurring there on February 2, 1900, he then being seventy-one years of age. His wife had predeceased him about seven years, her death having occurred at Selma on June 4, 1893, she then being in her sixty-third year. Of the seven children born

to Zerah M. Lewellen and wife, and of whom the subject of this sketch was the first born, five grew to maturity and had families of their own, so that the Lewellen connection of this line in the present generation is a considerable one. Of these others, there were three daughters, all now deceased, Ida M., Mary E., who married William Bosman, and Elizabeth, who married Tabor Allis, and two sons, Arthur L. and Emery W. Lewellen. Reared in Delaware county John Osborn Lewellen received his common schooling in the schools of the county and at the age of twenty began to teach school. When twenty years of age he entered the old Methodist college at Xenia, Ohio, the successor of the pioneer Methodist Collegiate Institute there, later took a course in old Holbrook school at Lebanon, Ohio (National Normal School), and then entered the Northern Indiana Normal at Valparaiso, Ind., from which latter institution he was graduated in 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, this course presently being supplemented by a four-years course of chautauqua work. Mr. Lewellen continued teaching, in the schools of Eaton and at Albany, and in 1883 was elected superintendent of schools of Delaware county. By successive re-elections he was retained in this responsible position for fourteen years, or until in 1897, and during that time accomplished much in the way of getting the schools of this county established on a basis conforming to the "modern" standards which were being developed during that period. He became recognized as one of the forceful factors in the educational system of Indiana and a copyrighted outline course of study which he evolved during this term of service became widely used. Meanwhile Mr. Lewellen was giving his thoughts to the study of law and upon retiring from the county superintendent's office took a course in the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis and in 1900 was admitted to practice and opened an office at Muncie, where he ever since has been engaged in the practice of law and in the general real estate and insurance business, with offices at 102½ North Walnut street, just across the street from the court house. Mr. Lewellen is a Republican and has for years taken an interested part in local political affairs. He is a Freemason and was also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which order he is a past noble grand; with the Knights of Pythias, a past chancellor commander, and with the Improved Order of Red Men, a past sachem. On December 25, 1877, John O. Lewellen was united in married to Huldah Eleanor Crampton, daughter of Mahlon and Ruth Jane (Crane) Crampton, of Harrison township, this county, and to this union were born three sons, Albert

Ross, Harry Crampton and Wendell Gladstone Lewellen. Mrs. Lewellen's schooling was completed at Franklin, Ohio, and in the Chautauqua course and for some years prior to her marriage she had been engaged as a teacher in the schools of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Lewellen are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church. They reside at 303 East North street. Albert Ross Lewellen, now living in Detroit, married Essie Leffler and has three children, Elmer Carl, Lenora Eleanor and Albert Ross, Jr. Harry Crampton Lewellen, now living at Lafayette, Ind., married Alpha Boch and has two children, Huldah E. and John O. Wendell Gladstone Lewellen, now living at Detroit, married Hazel Hardsog and has one child, a son, Wendell Gladstone, Jr.

WARREN A. JACKSON, a real estate broker at Muncie, former president of the local Real Estate Board, and also a dealer in general moving picture supplies and theater equipment, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the pioneer families, and has lived here all his life, an active figure in Muncie's commercial circles since the days of his youth. Mr. Jackson was born in 1868 and is a son of William N. and Sarah (Collins) Jackson, the latter of whom also was born in this county, a daughter of Henderson Collins, one of the county's pioneers. William N. Jackson, an honored veteran of the Civil war, was born in Greenup county, Kentucky, a son of Thomas Jackson, a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, who in 1844 came up into Indiana with his family and located at Muncie, where the Jacksons of this line ever since have been prominently represented. It was thus that Thomas Jackson was living here when the war with Mexico came on in 1846, and he enlisted for service in the army and took part in that brief struggle. William N. Jackson was but a child when he came here with his parents in 1844 and he grew to manhood in Muncie and was living here when the Civil war broke out. In 1862 he went to the front as a member of Company E of the 19th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and with that command, a part of the Army of the Potomac, served until the close of the war. He became one of the organizers of Williams post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Muncie and was long the adjutant of the post. He and his wife were the parents of six children, the subject of this sketch, the fifth in order of birth, having two sisters, Mary M. and Laura E., and three brothers, Dr. Frank G. Jackson, H. M. Jackson and Charles ("Chic") Jackson, the latter of whom is a well known artist at Indianapolis and creator of the comic strip "Roger Bean," which has become widely popular throughout the country and with

which the people of Muncie have for years been familiar through its publication in the *Star*. Reared at Muncie, Warren A. Jackson received his schooling in the schools of that city and upon leaving high school became employed with the Kimbrough Hardware Company. He later took employment as a buyer for the Wachtel department store and was thus engaged until the developing possibilities of the moving picture industry attracted his attention and with Lee Shaw and Hershel Canan, he established the Royal theater at Muncie. In 1917 Mr. Jackson enlarged the sphere of his activities by becoming engaged in the real estate business and has become one of the active local operators along that line. In 1922 he served as president of the Muncie Real Estate Board, and he also served as head of the recent "Home Beautiful" movement which has meant so much for Muncie. He is a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias and of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Jackson married Margaret Irvin, daughter of Lafayette and Ella (Hill) Irvin, and he and his wife have a daughter, Helen. The Jacksons reside at 331 North Vine street.

CHARLES A. WOOD, of the Kirby-Wood Lumber Company of Muncie, a concern with which he has been connected for more than thirty years, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life, a resident of Muncie since he was ten years of age, this period of residence now covering nearly forty-five years, so that he thus has been a witness to and a participant in the development of Muncie since the days before the coming of the "new era" following the opening of the gas field here. Mr. Wood was born in the neighboring county of Randolph, not far south of Winchester, in 1870, and is the son and only child of Julius C. and Clara (Morgan) Wood, the latter of whom was born in Cincinnatti, Ohio, a daughter of William and Sarah (Miller) Morgan, the former of whom was a son of William Morgan, a native of New Jersey, who was one of the pioneers of Wayne county, Indiana. The late Julius C. Wood, a veteran of the Civil war and for many years one of the active figures in the local lumber trade, also was a native of Wayne county, born on April 10, 1847, and was a son of Joseph T. and Sophronia (Fender) Wood, the former of whom was a son of Thomas Wood and wife (the latter a Jones), Virginians, who had become residents of Wayne county in 1816, the year in which Indiana was admitted to statehood. Joseph T. Wood was a farmer. In 1857 he left the farm and with his family moved to Richmond. It was thus that Julius C. Wood received his

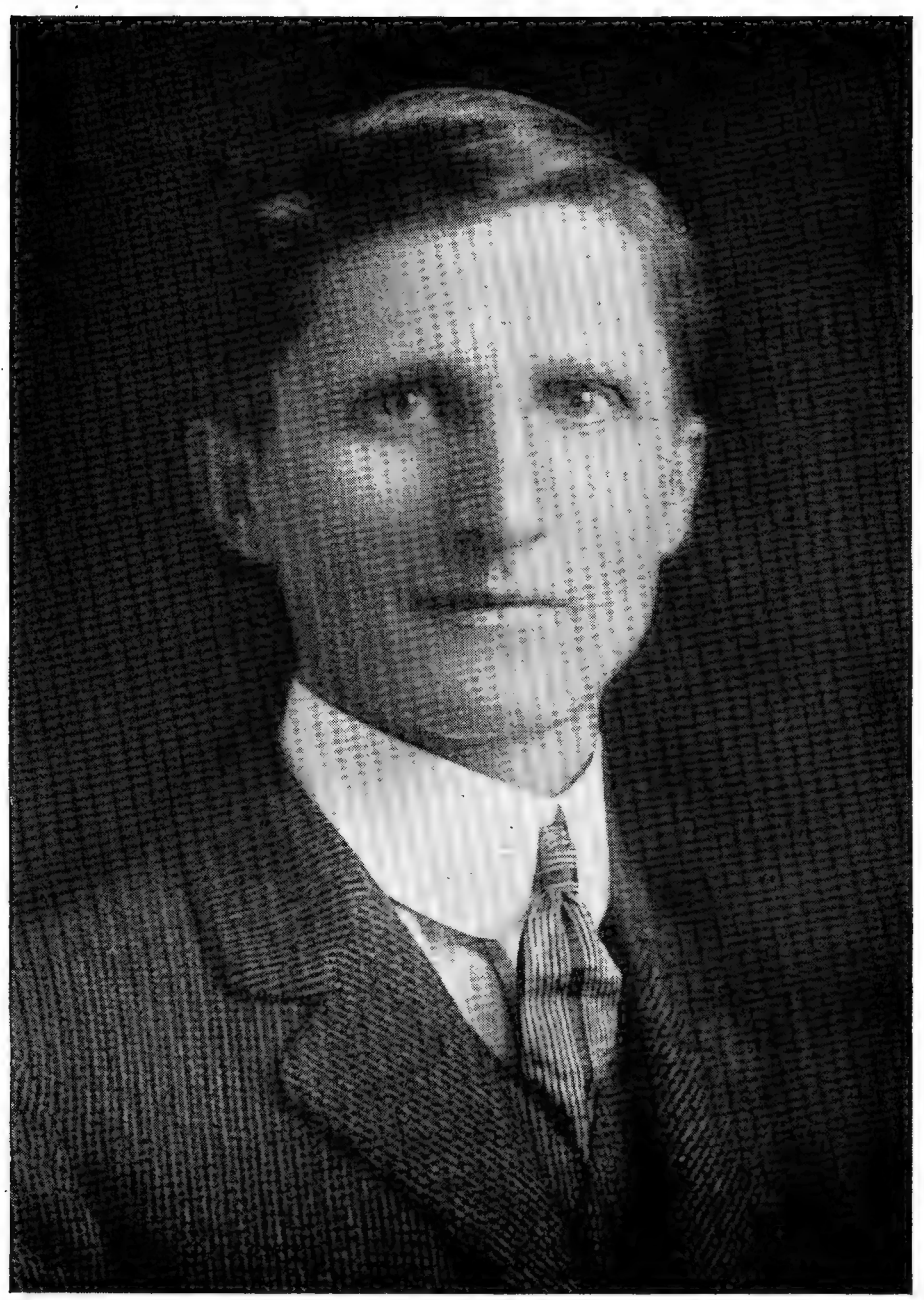
schooling at Richmond. He early became attracted to the lumber industry and as a boy began working in a saw mill at Richmond. When seventeen years of age, in 1864, he enlisted his services in behalf of the cause of the Union in the Civil war then being waged and went to the front as a member of Company I of the 124th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which command he served until the close of the war, participating in the battle of Franklin (Tenn.), in the Atlanta campaign, with Sherman's army, and with that army's march to Goldsboro, and was thus present when Johnson's forces capitulated, one of the decisive factors in the final downfall of the Confederacy. Mr. Wood was mustered out with his regiment at New York city and then returned to Richmond, where he became employed as a carpenter and where, two years later, in his twenty-first year, he married. Not long after this he became engaged in partnership with his brother, W. H. H. Wood, in lumber milling four miles south of Winchester, in Randolph county, and was thus engaged until in 1880, when he moved to Muncie to become superintendent of the lumber mill and yards of the A. L. Johnson company which had been established there a few years prior to that date. In 1890 Mr. Wood acquired an interest in this concern and later, in association with his son Charles and Carey Franklin, took over the Johnson interest and thereafter carried on the business under the name of J. C. Wood & Co., and continued active in business until his death in 1917. Mr. Wood was a Scottish Rite and York Rite Mason and he and his wife were members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church. It was on October 10, 1867, at Richmond, that Julius C. Wood was united in marriage to Clara Morgan and to this union was born Charles A. Wood, who is now carrying on in the lumber industry at Hoyt avenue and Liberty street, with which his father became connected nearly forty-five years ago. Charles A. Wood was ten years of age when he came with his parents to Muncie. He supplemented his local schooling by a course in Depauw University, where he specialized in civil engineering, and was for some time employed as a civil engineer, or until in 1894, when he became associated with his father in the lumber mill, a concern with which he ever since has been connected and which since 1922 has been doing business under the name of the Kirby-Wood Lumber Company. Mr. Wood has other business interests in the city. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and is also affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1892 Charles A. Wood

was united in marriage to Carrie Strawn, daughter of Jeptha and Emily (Hawk) Strawn, and to this union two daughters have been born, Emily C. and Ruth Wood, the former of whom is a teacher in the Muncie public schools. Mr. Wood and his family reside at 320 West Jackson street.

JOHN F. McNAUGHTON, president of the old established concern of W. A. McNaughton & Company at Muncie, proprietors of one of the leading general department stores in Indiana, was born in the pleasant old town of Edinburg, in Johnson county, Indiana, July 2, 1877, and is a son of William A. and Anna (Walsh) McNaughton, the latter of whom also was born at Edinburg, daughter of John and Mary Walsh. The late William A. McNaughton, founder of the McNaughton store at Muncie, was born in Crawford county, Indiana, a son of the Rev. Samuel W. McNaughton, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is set out elsewhere in this work, together with details of the mercantile career of William A. McNaughton and of his establishment in 1896 of the concern which bears his name at Muncie, and which since 1903 has been carried on in the present McNaughton building at the southeast corner of Walnut and Charles streets, a five-story building, with full basement, carrying right around 100,000 square feet of floor space, an establishment which thus for more than twenty years has been regarded as one of the "show places" of Muncie. When the McNaughton store was established in Muncie in 1896 five or six clerks were sufficient for the needs of the business. The present department store employs 175 or more persons. William A. McNaughton died on May 25, 1909, and the firm name which he established, W. A. McNaughton & Co., has been continued, John F. McNaughton, only surviving son of the founder of the firm, having been president of the company since its reorganization after his father's death. John F. McNaughton was but three years of age when his parents moved from Edinburg to Franklin, and his schooling was completed in Franklin College. From the days of his boyhood he had taken an interest in the affairs of his father's store and when his father's mercantile activities were transferred from Franklin to Muncie he entered wholeheartedly into the new enterprise and from the beginning has been an active factor in the development of the present extensive department store and since the death of his father has been president of the company operating the same. Mr. McNaughton married Ida M. Terrill of Anderson, Ind. He is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and is affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order

of Elks. Mrs. McNaughton is a daughter of Dr. L. B. and Emily (Moore) Terrill, the latter of whom was born and reared in Kentucky. Dr. L. B. Terrill, who for years was a practicing physician at Anderson, was a native of Missouri but was reared in Kentucky.

CHARLES O. SCHUSTER, vice president and manager of the Muncie Ice and Coal Company, is a native of the old Buckeye state but has been a resident of Indiana since he was a boy and of Muncie for the past fourteen years. Mr. Schuster was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, March 23, 1879, and is a son of Christian Abel and Cornelia Ann (Andrews) Schuster, both of whom were born in that same county and the latter of whom died when she was thirty-five years of age. She was a daughter of Abraham Andrews, a native of the Isle of Jersey, off the English coast, who had come to this country and had made his home in Montgomery county, Ohio. Christian Abel Schuster was a son of Christian Schuster, a native of Germany, who had made his home in Montgomery county not long after coming to this country. After the death of his first wife, by whom he was the father of three children, Christian A. Schuster married again and by this latter union was the father of two children. He died when he was forty-one years of age. Charles O. Schuster was reared at Miamisburg, Ohio, and was twelve years of age when his father died. He thereafter made his home with his father's brother on a farm in Wabash county, Indiana, had one year of high school and when eighteen years of age, in 1897, went to Marion, Ind., where he became employed in the plant of the Marion Ice and Cold Storage Company, where he became thoroughly familiar with the details of the ice business and where he remained until in the spring of 1910, when he was transferred to the Muncie plant of this same company, operating as the Muncie Ice and Coal Company, though not now dealing in coal, and was made manager of the offices and plant of this company at Muncie, the position he ever since has occupied. This company has a well equipped plant for the manufacture and distribution of ice and Mr. Schuster has a wide acquaintance in the trade throughout this part of the state. This ice plant is the largest in this part of the state, having a capacity of seventy-two tons of ice a day and storage capacity of 1,600 tons. Mr. Schuster is a Democrat and is a member of the Muncie city plan commission, reference to which is made elsewhere in this work. He is a 32° (Scottish Rite) Mason and a Knight Templar and also is a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In 1903, while living at Marion, Charles O Schuster was united in marriage to



CHARLES O. SCHUSTER

Jessie M. White, who was born at Lafontaine, in Wabash county, this state, and to this union two daughters have been born, Cornelia Ann and Philora Nell. Mr. and Mrs. Schuster and their daughters are members of the First Presbyterian church.

ARCHIE C. McCABE, chief of the Muncie fire department, has been a part of that department for nearly twenty years and thus has been a factor in the development of the department from its former somewhat primitive state to its present highly efficient and strictly modernized state, with motorized equipment and all the essential up-to-date appliances for successful operation in these days of highly specialized performance. Chief McCabe is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here all his life. He was born in the village of Daleville on January 26, 1883, and is a son of George W. and Clara Jane (Parker) McCabe, the latter of whom was born in the neighboring county of Madison and died in Muncie in 1914, at the age of fifty years. George W. McCabe, a stationary engineer, now living at Muncie, where he has made his home for nearly twenty years, was born at Brookville, Ind., May 12, 1859, and is a son of William McCabe, a native of Scotland and a soldier of the Union during the Civil war who was captured in battle by the enemy and was sent to the infamous Libby prison at Richmond, Va., where all further knowledge of him ended, for he never was restored to his friends and family and is thus supposed to have lost his life there and to have been given an unmarked grave on that doleful spot. His widow died a few years later and the doubly orphaned son, George W. McCabe, was reared in the home of John Gold, in Madison county, where he grew to manhood. Following his marriage Mr. McCabe established his home at Daleville and there resided until in 1905, when he moved with his family to Muncie, which ever since has been his home, and where, as stated above, his wife died in 1914. Besides the son Archie, he has a daughter, Sylvia Ann, who is her father's housekeeper. Reared at Daleville, Archie McCabe received his schooling in the schools of that village and as a young man worked for a while in the stove foundry which then was in operation there and later in a glass factory. He was twenty-two years of age when the family moved to Muncie in 1905 and in the next year, beginning on April 16, 1906, he became a member of the Muncie fire department, with which he ever since has been connected and in which he has risen, by right of earned promotion, to the position of chief. On January 1, 1915, Mr. McCabe was appointed clerk of the department and secretary to the board of safety and on March 18, 1918, was

appointed to his present highly responsible position as chief of the department. During the time of his incumbency as head of Muncie's excellent fire-fighting force Chief McCabe has brought about many important improvements in the department, has directed the installation of much new and modern motorized equipment, the erection of the admirable new central fire station and some of the outlying stations; in fact, a general rehabilitation of the department during the past few years, this including the installation in the spring of 1920 of $25,000 worth of additional equipment and since then of such needed equipment as new conditions demand, until now Muncie rightly prides itself upon the possession of a thoroughly up-to-date fire department in full keeping with its progress in other directions. Chief McCabe is a member of the International Association of Fire Engineers and keeps fully abreast of all advances in fire-fighting methods. He is a Scottish Rite (32°) Mason, a Knight Templar and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and is a member of the Christian church and of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce. In 1910 Archie McCabe was united in marriage to Sarah Hart, of Muncie, who died on January 7, 1918, leaving one child, a son, George Robert McCabe.

MACGINDLEY A. McCANN, vice president of he A. E. Boyce Company, general printers and dealers in office supplies at Muncie, has been connected with the operations of that thriving concern ever since the days of his boyhood and by successive promotions has risen in service from the humble position of delivery boy to his present administrative position. Though not a native son of Muncie, Mr. McCann has been a resident of the city ever since he was five years of age and thus feels himself as much a Muncietonian as though "native and to the manner born." Mr. McCann was born at Zanesville, Ohio, May 2, 1893, and was thus five years of age when in 1898 his parents, Frank G. and Mary A. (Hollingsworth) McCann, came with their family into Indiana and located at Muncie. MacGindley McCann thus received his schooling in the schools of Muncie. When fourteen years of age, while still attending school, he began working for the Boyce establishment, putting in his evenings and school holidays in that service, and upon the completion of his schooling was taken into the concern as a full time hand, his special attention being given to the concern's office detail. In 1907 when he began his connection with this establishment it was known as the Hoosier Printing Company. In the development of that company's growing business he became an active factor, familiarizing himself with all details of

the business, and when the present A. E. Boyce Company was organized in 1912 he became a member of the company, and in time was made vice president of the same, A. E. Boyce, founder of the concern being the president, as is set out elsewhere, together with further details concerning the establishment, which now has no fewer than one hundred branch sales offices in the United States, its service thus covering the country. Mr. McCann is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and of the local Kiwanis Club. He also is affiliated with the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

FRANCIS EDWIN MAUCK, of the Grouleff & Mauck Lumber Company of Muncie and one of the best known lumbermen in eastern Indiana, is a native son of Indiana and has lived in this state all his life, a resident of Muncie for nearly twenty years. Mr. Mauck was born on a farm in the vicinity of Rensselaer, in Jasper county, this state, October 15, 1866, and is a son of Francis Wellington and Elizabeth (Varner) Mauck, Virginians, who had settled on that farm fifteen years or more prior to that date. Both Francis Wellington Mauck and his wife were born in Page county, Virginia, where they were reared and where they were married. In 1850 they came to Indiana and became pioneers of Jasper county. They established themselves on a farm in that county and there spent the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch was the last born. Reared on the home farm, Francis Edwin Mauck received his schooling in the neighborhood schools and as a lad became familiar with the building trades. At the age of nineteen he started out "on his own" and presently became a building contractor and for six years was thus engaged, operating throughout Jasper and Newton counties. He then became engaged in the lumber business at Arcadia, in Hamilton county, from which place he presently moved to Anderson and in the latter city was engaged in business until in 1907, when he moved to Muncie and became a member of the Grouleff & Mauck Lumber Company and has since been thus engaged in the lumber business here, with a well established and fully equipped lumber yard in North Walnut street. He also has lumber interests at Greensburg and at Knightstown and an interest in the Muncie Lumber Company. On October 13, 1897, at Rensselaer, Ind., Francis Edwin Mauck was united in marriage to Elpha L. Yeoman, a member of one of the old families of that city, and to this union two children have been born, a son, Francis Irvin, and a daughter, Pansie, wife of Ray-

mond Reed, of Greensburg, Ind. Francis Irvin Mauck, a veteran of the World war, married Jane Allen of Columbus, Ohio, and resides at Knightstown, where he is engaged in the lumber business. He and his wife have three children, two daughters, Betty and Frances, and a son, Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Mauck are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Mauck has served as a member of the official board of that congregation. He also is an active worker in the ranks of the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce. The Maucks reside at 106 McCulloch boulevard.

CLINTON G. MOORE, vice president of the Moore Company, manufacturer of springs at Muncie, a former director of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and in other ways a participant in the general industrial and commercial activities of that city, has been a resident of Muncie for about fifteen years. Mr. Moore was born at Bellevue, Ohio, October 8, 1880, and was reared in that state, his schooling being obtained in the schools of Bellevue, Sandusky and Marietta, this schooling being completed in the high school in the latter city. Upon leaving school he became engaged as a clerk in a shoe store at Marietta and was thus engaged for five years, at the end of which time he became the manager of a shoe store at Zanesville. Three years later he moved to Barre, Vt., and there became engaged as the purchasing agent of one of the great granite quarry and monument concerns of that place, and was thus employed for seven years. In the meantime his brother, J. L. Moore, had become engaged in the manufacturing business at Bellevue, Ohio, and upon leaving Barre he returned to Bellevue, the place of his birth, and became associated with his brother in the manufacturing business there, under the firm name of the J. L. Moore Manufacturing Company, the parent organization of the present Moore Company at Muncie, and was made vice president and treasurer of that concern. In the fall of 1909 this company decided to move its plant to Muncie and Mr. Moore superintended this removal and the erection of the present plant on the Westside. In the spring of the following year (1910) the J. L. Moore Manufacturing Company was reorganized under the laws of the state of Indiana and was incorporated as the Moore Company, with J. L. Moore as president and C. G. Moore as vice president. This company's specialty is the manufacture of metal springs, with particular reference to bed springs, and during the years of its operations at Muncie has created a wide market for its products. Clinton G. Moore is an active member of the Muncie

Chamber of Commerce, a former director of that body, and has also served on the directorate of the Rotary Club and of the Country Club, with which organizations he likewise is affiliated, and he also is a member of the Illinois Athletic Club at Chicago. Mr. Moore is a Freemason of high degree and is a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, affiliated with Mt. Sinai Temple No. 3, at Montpelier, Vt. In 1906 Clinton G. Moore was united in marriage to Grace Sutton, of Hillsdale, Mich., daughter of W. J. Sutton, and to this union two children have been born, Mary Alice and Barbara. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Presbyterian church and are Republicans. They reside at 405 East Washington street.

WILLIAM H. LITTLETON, art photographer at Muncie, has been a resident of that city for nearly fifteen years and during that time has done much to elevate the standards of portrait photography throughout this section of the state. Mr. Littleton was born at Bellaire, Ohio, August 10, 1886, and is a son of Scott E. and Anna Belle Littleton. William H. Littleton received his early schooling at Moundsville, W. Va., down the river from Bellaire, and was fourteen years of age when his parents moved from there to Wellsburg, W. Va., in 1900, and two years later to Cambridge, Ohio. During this period he had been giving close attention to the study of photography from the amateur standpoint and in the fall of 1903 he entered the Illinois College of Photography and in 1904 was graduated from that institution. Seeking a place for location he went South in that same year and set up a photographic establishment at West Point (Columbus), Miss., where he was engaged in business for eighteen months, at the end of which time he returned to West Virginia and was for a time located at Wheeling, from which place he went to Braddock, Pa. In this latter place Mr. Littleton was located for six years, or until in 1910 when he came to Muncie and bought out the old established studio of Charles F. Bowden and has since been engaged in business here, with a well appointed studio at No. 2 the Boyce block in Main street. Mr. Littleton's specialty is art photography with special reference to portraiture, and his work has an established place among American photographers. During the time he has been taking photographs in Muncie no fewer than twenty-five groups of his photographs have been awarded honors at photographic exhibits and at the Atlanta exhibition he was one of the two Indiana photographers whose exhibit was accepted in entirety. Mr. Littleton is a member of the exclusive Daguerre Club whose membership is limited to

twenty-five honor photographers in Indiana and is also affiliated with the American Association of Photographers and the Tri-State Association of Photographers, the latter comprising membership from Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, and in all of these his exhibits have been awarded high honors. Mr. Littleton married Lora Curtis and he and his wife reside at 121½ North High street. He is a Freemason and is also a member of the local lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose.

FRANK McNAUGHTON, of the W. A. McNaughton Company, proprietors of one of the leading department stores in Indiana, and advertising manager of that concern, has been engaged in business in Muncie for nearly thirty years, an associate in the affairs of the McNaughton store all this time, and thus has been an active and influential factor in the development of that concern's affairs. Mr. McNaughton is a brother of the late William A. McNaughton, founder of the company which still bears his name and of which he was president at the time of his death in 1909, as is set out elsewhere in this work. When the McNaughton commercial interests were established at Muncie in 1896 Frank McNaughton came here as an associate of his brother in the creation of that business and has ever since been connected with the store, even as he was associated with his brother in business before coming to Muncie, his special detail all this time having been the advertising end of the business, so that for more than forty-one years he has been engaged in writing advertisements, one of the oldest and best recognized commercial advertising men in Indiana. When the W. A. McNaughton Company was organized twenty years and more ago for the purpose of expanding the business and erecting the present department store building at the corner of Walnut and Charles streets, Frank McNaughton became a member of the company and has so continued, a member of the board of directors, as is set out elsewhere, his nephew, John F. McNaughton, only surviving son of the late W. A. McNaughton, being the president of the company. Frank McNaughton was born in Johnson county, Indiana, and is a son of the Rev. Samuel W. and Sarah (Forbes) McNaughton, the former of whom was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and a Union veteran of the Civil war. Due to his father's itineracy, Frank McNaughton's schooling was gained in the schools of several towns in southern Indiana and he was graduated from the high school at Mitchell. Upon leaving school he became associated with his brother, William A. McNaughton, in business, first at Edinburg and then at Franklin and then in 1896 at Muncie, an agreeable association that was maintained until the death

of the elder brother, and since then has been maintained with the latter's son and the others associated with him in the business of the McNaughton store. In 1890 Frank McNaughton was united in marriage to Della Abel, of Franklin, Ind., and to this union have been born five children, Halford R., Lee, Hugh, Luenette and Helen. Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN CULLEN BANTA, who for years has been engaged in business as a merchant tailor at Muncie, was born at Muncie on March 3, 1884, and is a son of John E. and Lydia E. (Gustin) Banta, the latter of whom was born in the neighboring county of Madison a member of one of the pioneer families of that section of the state, and both of whom are still living at Muncie, residing at 1245 North Elm street, Mr. Banta now being past eighty-three years of age and Mrs. Banta past eighty. The venerable John E. Banta, a veteran of the Civil war and former postmaster of Muncie as well as former treasurer of the city of Muncie, was born in Preble county, Ohio, but has been a resident of Delaware county and of Muncie most of his life. He served for three years and nine months as a soldier of the Union during the time of the Civil war. For years he was regarded as one of the leaders of the Democratic party in this county and in 1885-86 served as treasurer of the city of Muncie, the first Democrat elected to that office. For four years from February, 1887, he served as postmaster of Muncie, under appointment of President Cleveland. Reared at Muncie, John Cullen Banta received his public schooling in the local schools and upon leaving high school entered the Indiana State Normal School, where he spent a year, and then took a course at the Central Business College at Indianapolis. In the meantime he had become engaged in the tailoring establishment of S. D. Maddox at Muncie and upon completing his schooling was for some time thereafter employed in that establishment. He then went to Indiana Harbor and was there engaged working in the plant of the Inland Steel Company. Upon his return to Muncie, in 1902, Mr. Banta resumed his former place in the Maddox tailoring establishment and was thus engaged until in 1911, when he became engaged in business on his own account, opening a tailoring establishment at 115 South Mulberry street, where he ever since has been engaged in business and where he has done well. In January, 1924, Mr. Banta enlarged his establishment by taking over an adjoining room, doubling his capacity, and now in addition to his tailoring, carries a complete line of men's furnishings, his store covering the two num-

bers, 113-115 South Mulberry street. Mr. Banta is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, is a past president of the Muncie Club and is also affiliated with the Rotary Club, the Delaware Country Club and the Dynamo Club. He is a Scottish Rite (32°) Mason, a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Banta married Irma Purman, of Montpelier, Ind., and he and his wife reside at 332 North Monroe street.

WARREN M. SAMPLE, vice president and general manager of the Warner Corporation, manufacturers of transmissions and steering gears for automobiles at Muncie, is an Easterner by birth but he has been a resident of Indiana and of Muncie since the days of his childhood. Mr. Sample was born at Fairmount, W. Va., September 17, 1882, and is a son of Johnson E. and Mary M. (Swearingen) Sample, both of whom also were born in West Virginia and whose last days were spent in Muncie. The late Johnson E. Sample, a veteran of the Civil war, was engaged in the drug business at Fairmount, where his health failed and he disposed of his interests there and with his family came to Indiana in 1890 and located in Henry county. Two years later he moved to Muncie with his family and here in that same year, 1892, died. His widow survived him for twenty-five years, her death occurring in 1917. They were the parents of eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the sixth in order of birth, the others being Fred S., Jessie L. (deceased), Frank E., Bernard P., Clara, Mary and Bertha. By a comparison of the above dates it will be noted that Warren M. Sample was eight years of age when his parents came to Indiana with their family in 1890 and was ten when they made their home at Muncie. He was graduated from the Muncie high school with the class of 1900 and then took a year of post-graduate work. In 1901, when nineteen years of age, he entered upon his industrial career as an employe in the plant of the old Warner Electric Company, organized in that year, out of which, in 1903, grew the T. W. Warner Company, manufacturers of automobile parts, with its plant at Kilgore and Perkins street, the present site of the plant of the Muncie Products Division of the General Motors Corporation. Mr. Sample continued with the T. W. Warner Company and was made vice president and general manager of the same and thus continued until in 1919, when that plant was sold to the General Motors Corporation which there established its Muncie products division. Following this sale the Warner Corporation was organized and in the next year (1920) erected its present

WARREN M. SAMPLE

manufacturing plant at Batavia street and the Big Four tracks, where modern equipment was installed for the manufacture of automobile transmissions and steering gears. The officers of this corporation are as follows: President, T. W. Warner; vice president and general manager, Warren M. Sample; secretary, E. O. Thomas; treasurer, E. H. Witker, and factory manager, B. E. Johnson. In addition to his connection with this corporation Mr. Sample is a member of the real estate firm of the Skillen, Moore & Sample Company. He is a 32° (Scottish Rite) and Knights Templar (York Rite) Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; is a member of the Muncie Rotary Club, and is likewise affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Loyal Order of Moose. In 1906 Warren M. Sample was united in marriage to Alice H. Kiser, and to this union three children have been born: Edith Alice, who died at the age of three years, and Mary Jane and Warren S. Mr. and Mrs. Sample are members of the First Presbyterian church.

CHARLES M. ADAMS, who died at his home in Muncie in the year 1919, had been a resident of that city for more than twenty years and during that period had made many friends throughout the county. Mr. Adams was born in the historic old town of Fort Recovery, over the line in Ohio, and was a member of one of the pioneer families of that region there at the headwaters of the Wabash. There he grew to manhood and married Clementina Maurer. After his marriage he established his home at Fort Recovery and resided there, working as a stationary engineer, until in 1898, when he moved with his family to Muncie. Upon his arrival here Mr. Adams became employed as a stationary engineer and continued thus employed until in 1910, when he became engaged in the coal business. Two years later he became engaged in the delicatessen and grocery business at 614 South Walnut street and was thus engaged the remainder of his life, his death occurring on July 31, 1919. Since the death of Mr. Adams this business has been carried on by his widow and his son, Jay H. Adams, who have a well equipped and well stocked establishment there. Jay H. Adams, who is a veteran of the World war with an overseas record, was born at Fort Recovery in 1893 and was thus five years of age when he came to Muncie with his parents in 1898. He received his schooling in the local schools and early became attracted to telegraphy. He became a telegraph operator but did not follow that line long, for when his father be-

came engaged in the coal business in 1910 he took up with that line and when his father established his grocery in 1912 he became engaged in the store and was thus engaged when this country took a hand in the World war in 1917. He enlisted for army service, was attached to the 416th Field Battalion Signal Corps of the 32d Division and with that command saw much active service in France, including the bloody engagement about Chateau Thierry. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Adams returned home and resumed his place in the store. It was shortly after this that his father died and he then became associated with his mother in carrying on the business and the two have since been thus associated, conducting the business under the firm name of C. M. Adams & Son, general dealers in groceries, fish and oysters. Jay H. Adams is a member of the local post of the American Legion, is a Freemason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He married Laura Glaser and has one child, a daughter, Mary Deloris.

CHARLES L. BENDER, head of The Bender Company, realtors at Muncie, and a veteran retired clothing merchant of that city, is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here practically all his life, a resident of Muncie for nearly fifty years. Mr. Bender was born in the village of Yorktown on September 27, 1855, and is a son of John W. and Gertrude (Simons) Bender, both of whom were of European birth. The late John W. Bender was born in the ancient city of Strausbourg, the old capital of the French department of the Bas-Rhin (Alsace-Lorraine), where he lived until he was eighteen years of age when, in 1850, he came to the United States and became employed as a shoemaker at Philadelphia. Two years later (in 1852) he came to Indiana and in that same year, at Hagerstown, in Wayne county, he married Gertrude Simons, also an Alsatian. Not long afterward he came to Delaware county and became engaged as a tanner at Yorktown. Some years later he moved to the neighboring village of Daleville, where he opened a tannery and also carried on shoemaking, and there lived for many years, or until his retirement from active labors. He lived to be past ninety years of age, his death occurring on March 29, 1923. To John W. Bender and wife were born nine children, four sons and five daughters. Charles L. Bender, the second of these sons, received his schooling at Daleville and early became a painter, with particular reference to carriage painting and frescoing, and was for some time

thus employed, a part of this time working at Indianapolis. He then became employed as a clerk in a general store at Daleville and thus started on a commercial career that was to prove quite successful. Mr. Bender remained at Daleville until in 1877, when he came to Muncie and was for a short time engaged as a clerk in the Kirby House. He then went to Anderson, an attractive clerkship having been offered him there, but in the spring of 1880 returned to Muncie and became employed as a clerk in the old Globe clothing store, at that time being carried on by Parker & Powell on East Main street. In 1881 this store was bought by James Boyce and others and Mr. Bender was installed as manager of the same. Two years later J. P. Shoemaker, the grain merchant, aided him in the purchase of the Globe store under a partnership arrangement which continued for five years, at the end of which time Mr. Bender took over the business which he thereafter carried on under the name of C. L. Bender & Company, and he thus was engaged in the clothing business at Muncie until in 1907, when he sold his store. For the next five years he was associated in various ways with the clothing business and in 1912 organized the Feeny Manufacturing Company and became sales manager of that concern. In 1918 he disposed of this interest and has since been engaged in the general real estate business at Muncie, head of The Bender Company, realtors, operating in association with his son, Charles V. Bender, with offices at 414 the Wysor building. Mr. Bender was one of the organizers of the Peoples Home and Savings Company of Muncie, an old established building and loan association, and has been a member of the directorate of that institution since its organization. He is a Republican and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife are members of the Jackson Street Christian (Disciples) church. On May 19, 1880, not long after taking up his permanent residence at Muncie, Charles L. Bender was united in marriage to Isabel Gray, daughter of James M. and Elizabeth (Shoemaker) Gray and a member of one of the old families of Delaware county. Mr. and Mrs. Bender have one son, Charles V. Bender, secretary-treasurer of The Bender Company. They reside at 714 East Main street, which has been their home for many years. Mrs. Bender's father, James M. Gray, who for more than a quarter of a century was engaged in mercantile business at Daleville, later moving to Anderson where he became engaged in the sale of buggies and carriages, was a Tennesseean by birth. As a youth he became a resident of Ohio and then

came over into Indiana and became one of the pioneers in Salem township, this county, where he married Elizabeth Shoemaker, a member of the pioneer John Shoemaker family, Pennsylvanians, who settled in the Richwoods district in Salem township in the '30s of the past century, and became influential factors in the social development of that section.

EVERETT MOFFITT, an established realtor and insurance underwriter at Muncie and a member of the firm of Moffitt & Piepho, funeral directors of that city, is a native Hoosier, of pioneer stock, and has lived in this state practically all his life, a resident of Muncie for more than thirty years. Mr. Moffitt was born at Thorntown, in Boone county, Indiana, July 23, 1864, and is a son of Joshua and Martha W. (Hiatt) Moffitt, the latter of whom was born in the village of Milton, in Wayne county, daughter of a Quaker minister who had settled there upon coming into Indiana from North Carolina. Joshua Moffitt, former president of the First National Bank of Thorntown and otherwise connected with the commercial interests of that town, as well as being a considerable landowner in Boone county, was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, and was but a lad when he came to Indiana with his parents in 1840, the family settling in Boone county. The Moffitts are of Scottish stock out of the north of Ireland and have been represented in this country since Colonial days. For some years during his young manhood Joshua Moffitt was engaged in teaching school. He became the proprietor of a good farm in the Thorntown neighborhood, also became connected with the commercial and industrial activities of the village and for years served as president of the First National Bank of Thorntown and was thus active in business until his death in 1888. His wife had predeceased him some years, her death having occurred in 1880. Reared on the home farm in the immediate vicinity of Thorntown, Everett Moffitt received his schooling in the schools of that village and in the old Sugar Plain Quaker school and upon leaving school went to Minneapolis, Minn., where he became engaged in the real estate business in association with his uncle. He was thus connected until the death of his father recalled him to Indiana to look after the interests of the home farm and he ever since has remained in this state. For some time Mr. Moffitt was connected with the carriage and buggy business at Thorntown and then in 1892, following the beginning of Muncie's "new era," consequent on the opening of the natural gas field, he came to Muncie and in association with S. L. Potter bought out the established undertaking establishment of An-

derson & Murray, which they carried on under the firm name of Potter & Moffitt for some time. It was this firm, Potter & Moffitt, that brought to Muncie in 1892 the first ambulance used in that city. Mr. Moffitt then bought the McMillan furniture store and was thus engaged in business until in 1902 when, on account of the illness of his sister, Mrs. Bertha Graves, he sold his interest in this store to C. E. Whitehill. He remained with his sister until her death in the following year and then took up oil development work. In 1907 he became engaged in the general real estate and insurance business at Muncie and has since been thus engaged, with present offices at 203-5 the Wysor building. He also is a partner in the firm of Moffit & Piepho, funeral directors, at the corner of Charles and Jefferson streets, and has other business connections, including a place on the directorates of the Mutual Home Savings Association and the Citizens Finance Association. Mr. Moffit is a Republican and is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and of the Rotary Club. He is a Scottish Rite (32°) Mason and is a charter member and a past exalted ruler of the local lodge (No. 245) of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On December 14, 1895, Everett Moffitt was united in marriage to Margaret Mueller, who was born at Muncie, a daughter of Peter and Julia (Huber) Mueller, and he and his wife have two sons, Robert and William Moffitt. The Moffitts reside at 406 South High street.

BENJAMIN F. MOORE, professor of education in the Eastern Division of the Indiana State Normal School at Muncie, former superintendent of the Muncie city schools and present head of the board of the Muncie public library, is a native Hoosier, a fact of which he never has ceased to be proud. He has lived in this state all his life and has been a resident of Muncie for the past fifteen years or more. Professor Moore was born in the year 1858, on a farm which lies along the banks of the beautiful Tippecanoe river, in the northern part of White county and across the river from the pleasant village of Buffalo. He is a son of Thomas B. and Louisa (Paul) Moore, both of whom were born in Morgan county, Ohio, the latter a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Harding) Paul. The Hardings of this family were New Jersey folk and were of the same family as that of the late Warren G. Harding, twenty-ninth president of the United States. Three of Mrs. Louisa Moore's brothers, Judson, Joseph and William Paul, were soldiers of the Union during the time of the Civil war. Joseph Paul was killed in battle. Thomas B. Moore was a son of Thomas and Maria (Lupartis) Moore. The

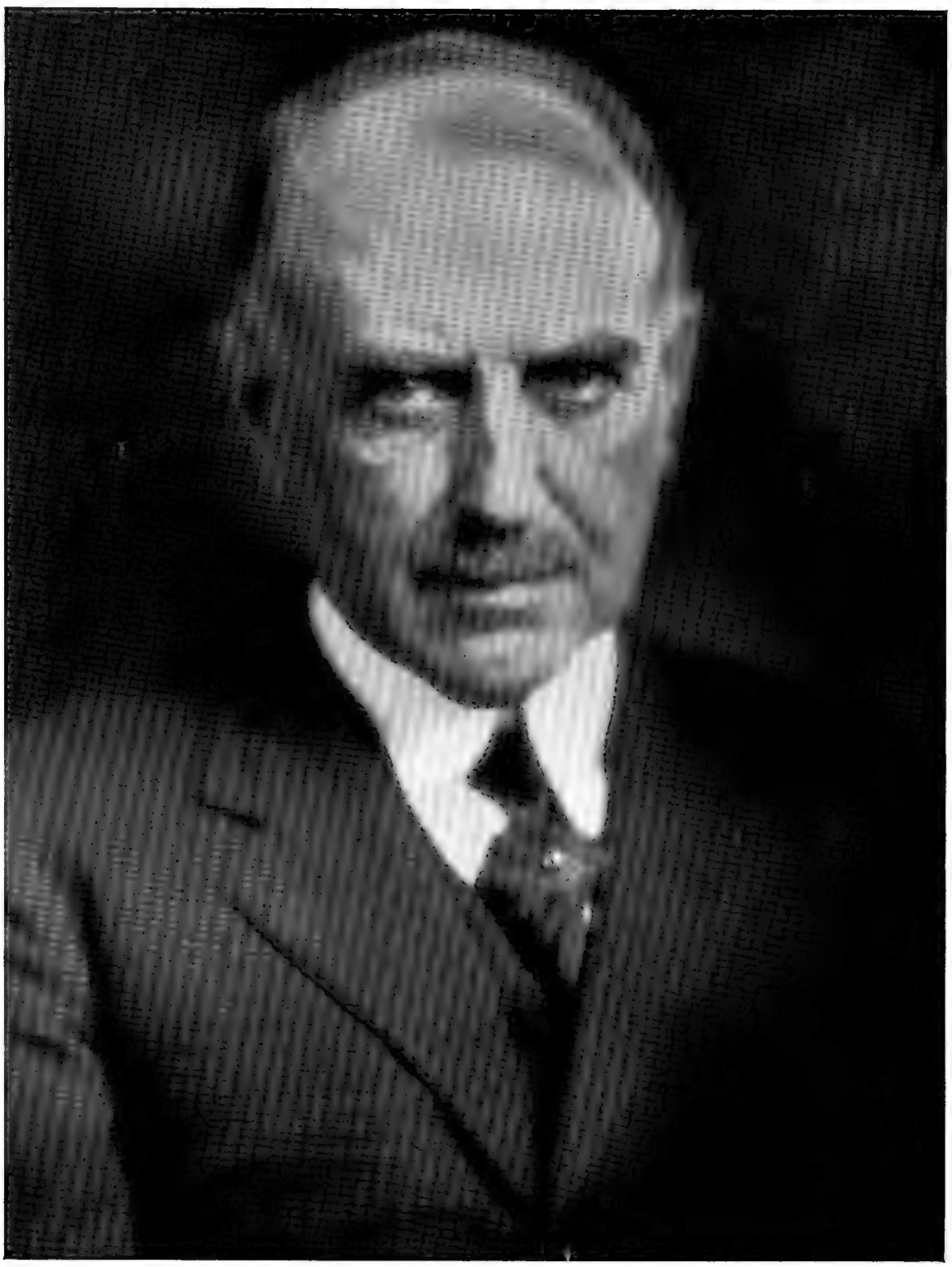
father of Thomas Moore was a minister of the Presbyterian church in Pennsylvania and in Perry county, Ohio, and a soldier in the patriot army during the time of the American Revolution. Born in Morgan county, Ohio, Thomas B. Moore became a farmer by choice. In 1853, following his marriage, he came over into Indiana and settled on a farm lying along the banks of the Tippecanoe river in the upper part of White county. There he established his home, developed a fine farm and spent the remainder of his life, living to a ripe old age. He was a man whose influence for good throughout that community persists to this day. For some time after locating there he occupied his winters in teaching the neighborhood school. He also served for many years as justice of the peace in and for his home township (Liberty) and in other ways rendered well his part in the development of the social and civic life of the community in which he and his wife were pioneers, for at the time they settled there, that part of White county was still in its pioneer stage. To Thomas B. and Louisa (Paul) Moore were born five children, Professor Moore (the second in order of birth) having two sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Kitchen and Mrs. R. A. Renwick, both of Monticello, and two brothers, John and Joseph T. Moore. Reared on the home farm in White county, Benjamin F. Moore supplemented the schooling received in the neighborhood school and the fine home teaching received under the preceptorship of his father and mother with the course in the Monticello high school. He then entered the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute for further preparation for the teaching service to which he early devoted himself. After a period of service in the local schools of his home county he was made superintendent of the Monticello schools. There he laid the foundation for later service which made him one of the best known school superintendents in Indiana. From Monticello he was called to take the superintendency of the schools at Frankfort and from this latter post he was called to Marion. There he remained as superintendent of schools until 1908, in which year the Muncie school board secured his services as superintendent of the Muncie city schools. For ten years Professor Moore continued in this responsible post, rendering a service which will ever be reflected in the high standards maintained in these schools. Then, in 1918, when the state took over the old normal school at Muncie and established the Eastern Division of the Indiana State Normal School, he was called to take the chair of Education in that institution and has since been rendering service to the state in that important connection. In 1912 Professor Moore

secured the degree of Master of Arts from Columbia University, and he also holds a similar degree from Teachers' College, New York city. In addition to his school work, Professor Moore has for years given close attention to the promotion of the interests of the Muncie public library, being the present president of the library board. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and is also affiliated with the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen. On September 10, 1889, Prof. Benjamin F. Moore was united in marriage to Estelle M. Coen, of Monticello, daughter of James S. and Eliza (Hosler) Coen. To this union two children have been born. A son, Thomas B. Moore, is a farmer and a veteran of the World war, and a daughter, Helen, is the wife of Lea A. Sturgeon. Professor and Mrs. Moore are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church. They reside at 319 West Adams street.

CHARLES G. ROUSH, principal of the Harrison School at Muncie, has been at the head of that school for nearly ten years and is thus occupying a definite place in the school life of the city. Mr. Roush is a native Hoosier, born on a farm in Newton county, Indiana, February 22, 1880, and is a son of John Edward and Ann Eliza (Kight) Roush, the latter of whom was born in Missouri. The late John Edward Roush was born in Illinois and was engaged in farming all his active life, the owner of an excellent farm in Newton county at the time of his death. Of the five children born to him and his wife three are still living, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Nettie, and a brother, Joseph Roush. Reared on the home farm in Newton county, Charles G. Roush received his early schooling in the schools of that county and as a mere boy began to teach school. Upon the completion of his first term of school he entered Valparaiso University and after a year there resumed teaching and continued thus engaged, meanwhile farming during the summers, until in 1904, when he entered the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute. In 1907 Mr. Roush was graduated from that institution and was elected principal of the Central school at Alexandria, Ind., where he remained for several years and then transferred his services to the LaPorte (Ind.) schools. When the Muncie school board in 1915 was making up its teaching staff for the ensuing term Mr. Roush was appointed principal of the Harrison school and in July of that year he moved from LaPorte to Muncie and has ever since resided here, continuing to preside over the affairs of the Harrison school, where he has fifteen teachers and four hundred pupils under his direction. Meanwhile Mr. Roush has taken post-graduate work at Indiana Uni-

versity, in addition to general extension work, and keeps fully abreast of all advances in modern educational methods. He is a Republican, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1909 Charles G. Roush was united in marriage to Gertrude Monroe, daughter of George and Mary Monroe, of Alexandria, Ind., and to this union three children have been born, Alma, Maurice and Charles Edward. The Roushes reside at 724 North Mulberry street.

J. M. STETTER, president of the Muncie Cap and Set Screw Company of Muncie, is a native of the old Buckeye state but has been a resident of Indiana and of Muncie for the past thirty years and more and has thus been associated with the industrial development of Muncie almost from the beginning of that remarkable era of expansion which followed the opening of the natural gas field hereabout. Mr. Stetter was born in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, and is a son of John C. and Barbara (Egler) Stetter, the former of whom was an expert marble cutter and sculptor who later became substantially established as a dealer in marble and granite at Mansfield, Ohio. He and his wife had two sons, the subject of this sketch having a brother, Charles E. Stetter, who is engaged in the wholesale plumbing business at Cincinnati. Upon the completion of his schooling in the common schools, J. M. Stetter applied himself to the study of mechanical engineering and became thoroughly qualified along that technical line, a line to which he ever since has devoted his attention. In 1893 he came to Muncie as the superintendent of a nut and bolt factory that was started here at that time and later became superintendent of the plant of the old Republic Iron and Steel Company. In 1917 he promoted the organization of the Muncie Cap and Set Screw Company for the manufacture of cap screws and special screws, and was elected president of the company, which executive position he since has occupied. This now well established manufacturing concern was started in a modest way in a small factory building and has gradually grown into its present extensive quarters at Willard street and Hoyt avenue. The World war came on just about the time this factory was established and during the period of this country's participation in the war the work of the plant was practically wholly devoted to war work. The plant now employs sixty-five men, has a capacity of 150,000 pieces daily and its products are distributed in a wide market, thus helping to carry far the fame of "Greater Muncie." Mr. Stetter has ever given proper attention to local civic affairs and has rendered public service as a member of



J. M. STETTER

the board of park commissioners. He is a Freemason and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. J. M. Stetter married Ivy B. Morris, daughter of George Morris, of Muncie, and has five children, George C., Bertha, Arthur, Mary and John. The eldest son, George C. Stetter, a veteran of the World war, was graduated from the mechanical engineering school of Purdue University and is the secretary-treasurer of the Muncie Cap and Set Screw Company. He married Catherine Johnson and resides at 704 East Main street. J. M. Stetter and family reside at 1523 South Jefferson street.

FREDERICK F. McCLELLAN, a member of the bar of the Delaware circuit court and present county attorney and president of the city school board, is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here all his life. Mr. McClellan was born on a farm in Center township on August 12, 1875, and is a son of Frederick H. and Mary F. (Jewett) McClellan, the latter of whom is still living. Frederick Harrison McClellan was born at Cedarville, Ohio, and was about five years of age when his parents, James and Harriet (Beemer) McClellan, came with their family over into Indiana and in 1845 settled on a farm in the northwest part of Center township, this county, where they established their home and spent the remainder of their lives. James McClellan was a son of William A. McClellan, who was born in Kentucky in 1780, a son of Benjamin McClellan, a Scottish immigrant who had migrated from Virginia into Kentucky when settlers were first beginning to venture into that "dark and bloody ground." William A. McClellan grew to manhood in Kentucky, where he married Kate Creswell and remained until in 1816, when he moved with his family, then consisting of three children, up into Ohio and settled in the Cedarville neighborhood in Greene county. He had been well schooled in his youth and after taking up his residence at Cedarville spent his winters for some years in teaching school. His last days were spent in Greene county, where he lived to be past eighty-three years of age, his death occurring in 1863. James McClellan, one of his sons, was born in Greene county on December 5, 1817, and grew to manhood on the home farm. In 1836 he married Harriet Beemer and then became engaged with his father-in-law, Frederick Beemer, in the operation of a sawmill at Cedarville, where he remained until his removal with his family to this county in February, 1845. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, those besides Frederick Harrison McClellan being the late Capt. William A. McClellan of Company D, 84th Indiana infantry regiment; Frank, who also served as a soldier of the Union during the Civil war, 9th Indiana

cavalry; James M., who died in the service of the Federal government; Charles A., who is still living; George, deceased; Julia F., deceased; Kate B., who died in infancy, and McHenry A., deceased. As stated above, Frederick Harrison McClellan was about five years of age when he came to Delaware county with his parents. He grew to manhood on the farm in Center township and during the time of the Civil war rendered service as a private in Company E of the 110th regiment, Indiana Infantry. After his marriage to Mary F. Jewett he settled down on a farm in Hamilton township and there died in 1875, leaving his widow with three children, those besides the subject of this sketch—then but an infant—being Grace E., wife of Dr. U. G. Poland, of Muncie, and Harriet J. McClellan, a teacher in the city schools of Dallas, Texas. Frederick F. McClelland was reared on the home farm and was graduated from the Muncie high school, after which he began teaching school and was for nine years thus engaged, employing his winters at teaching and in the meantime carrying on preliminary studies with the view to adopting the law as a profession, and in 1898 was admitted to the bar. He then entered the law school of Georgetown University at Washington, D. C., and in 1904 was graduated from that institution and took up the active practice of law at Muncie, where he has continued, now senior member of the law firm of McClellan, Hensen & Guthrie, with offices at 123½ West Main street. Mr. McClellan is a Republican and has rendered public service as a member of the board of public works of the city of Muncie, as city attorney, as county attorney, and now is president of the school board of Muncie. In 1907 Frederick F. McClellan was united in marriage to Martha Corbett, who was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., and to this union have been born five children, Corbett, Sidney, John, Mary Elizabeth and Frederick. Mr. and Mrs. McClellan are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church and he is a York Rite (Knights Templar) and Scottish Rite (32°) Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. McClellan's mother was born in Muncie on August 23, 1848, and is a daughter of Jeremiah Jewett, a native of Highgate, Vt., who came here from New York in 1838 with his wife, who was a Kreissler of New York city, and set himself up as a timberman. He also opened up a limestone quarry on the north bank of the river, of what is now Elm street, and burned the first kiln of lime used in the then new settlement and in other substantial ways made himself a useful and influential citizen of the community in pioneer days.

ROY SIPE, proprietor of the Charles Street Meat Market, Muncie, has been a resident of that city since the days of his boyhood and has been engaged in business on his own account there for the past ten years and more. Mr. Sipe was born at Union City, Ind., in 1883, and is a son of Thomas J. and Mahala E. (Mansfield) Sipe, who became residents of Muncie in 1896. Thomas J. Sipe was born in the state of Pennsylvania. It will be noted by a comparison of these dates that Roy Sipe was thirteen years of age when he came with his parents to Muncie in 1896. He completed his schooling in the Muncie schools and then became employed in the Snodgrass grocery, where he remained until in 1913, when he became engaged in business on his own account and has since been thus engaged, proprietor of his present popular meat market at 121 West Charles street, where he has done well in business. Mr. Sipe is a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias and of the local aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. In 1908 Roy Sipe was united in marriage to Stella Bryant, daughter of Marshall and Harriet (Leonard) Bryant, of Muncie, and to this union three children have been born, Harold, George W., and Marshall. The Sipes reside at 721 West Willard street.

WILLIAM F. WHITE, senior member of the firm of White & Haymond, Muncie lawyers; a member of the bar of the Delaware circuit court for nearly a quarter of a century, in the days of his young manhood a soldier in the United States regular army, a former teacher in the schools of this county, former county attorney, formerly and for years a member of the Muncie common council, chairman of the County Council of Defense during the time of this country's participation in the World war, and in other ways actively identified with the interests of the city and county, is a native of Michigan but has been a resident of this county for the past thirty years. Mr. White was born in the "big timber" in Saginaw county, Michigan, February 6, 1871, and is a son of Andrew and Margaret White, the former of whom was born in New Brunswick, a province of the Dominion of Canada, and the latter in Ireland. Andrew White was a lumberman and his last days were spent in Michigan. Reared amid the conditions that marked the lumber camps of Michigan during the '70s, William F. White's boyhood schooling was limited to a few terms of uncertain winter school which he attended up to his eleventh year and which carried him along in his studies to about what now is classed as the fourth grade in the graded schools. When eleven years of age he began to work on farms and in a heading

factory and thus continued until he was past eighteen when, at Ft. Niagara, N. Y., he enlisted for service in the United States regular army and was attached to Company E of the 11th Infantry, which regiment presently was transferred to Arizona and Mr. White's company was stationed at Ft. Apache, nearly a hundred miles from Holbrook, Ariz., and later at San Carlos. In March, 1893, he received his discharge, his term of service then being over. About that time his lieutenant was appointed adjutant of the guards appointed for service at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago and Mr. White secured a place on this guard and thus served as one of the famed Columbian Guards during the progress of that wonderful exposition. Meanwhile he had been advancing himself in study and when this term of special service was over he entered the university at Valparaiso, Ind., where he applied himself to preparation for teaching, specializing in the scientific and commercial courses and preparatory work in law. In the fall of 1895 he began teaching in the schools of this county, his first work being done in Niles township, later going into Union township, and taught six terms of school here, meanwhile continuing his studies at Valparaiso and there completing the courses in teaching, in science and in commercial practice. While thus carrying on these studies he also had been applying himself to the study of law under the preceptorship of McGonigle & Fitch at Muncie, and in 1900 was admitted to the bar of the Delaware circuit court and has ever since been practicing law at Muncie. During the early years of his practice Mr. White maintained an office alone and then in 1904 formed a partnership with Ed M. White. In 1906 he formed a new association for practice under the firm name of Bingham, White & Haymond, which firm a year later, upon the retirement of Mr. Bingham, became the firm of White & Haymond and has so continued, with present offices at 123½ East Main street. In 1906 Mr. White was elected by the county commissioners to serve as county attorney and was retained in that position for seven years. He is a Republican and has represented his ward in the city common council, that period of service covering about six years. When the County Council of Defense was organized here in the spring of 1917 to direct Delaware county's activities in the World war Mr. White was appointed a member of that council and presently became its chairman, in which position he rendered service until the close of the war, as is set out elsewhere in this work. Mr. White is a member of the directorate of and attorney for he Mutual Home Savings Association of Muncie. He is an active member of the Muncie Chamber

of Commerce, has served on the directorate of that body, and is a past president and a member of the present board of directors of the Muncie Rotary Club. He is a past noble grand of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a past exalted ruler of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1895 William F. White was united in marriage to Ida Mae Wirt and to that union six children were born, Helen M., Lillian A., Walter D., Florence M., Charles W., and Robert W. White. Helen M. White married Frank Sheffield and has two children, Cynthia and Jean. Walter D. White married Catherine Heddin and has two children, William H. and Edwin. Mrs. Ida Mae White died on September 10, 1915, and Mr. White later married Mrs. Nellie K. Bailes. Mr. and Mrs. White are members of the First Presbyterian church.

JOHN WORTHINGTON DRAGOO, secretary of the Western Reserve Life Insurance Company of Muncie and president of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, is a member of one of the pioneer families of Delaware county and has resided in this county all his life. Mr. Dragoo was born on a farm in Perry township on May 7, 1858, and is a son of William and Amelia (Gibson) Dragoo, the latter of whom also was born in this county, a daughter of Robert Gibson, one of the early settlers in the eastern part of the county. William Dragoo was a Virginian by birth, born in that section of the old Dominion now included in West Virginia, in 1828, and was seven years of age when, in 1835, he came to Indiana with his parents, Peter and Martha (Jones) Dragoo, the family locating in the New Burlington settlement in Perry township, Peter Dragoo entering from the government a tract of land in section 19 of that township, where the family home was established and where Peter Dragoo spent the remainder of his life, he being ninety-two years of age at the time of his death. Peter Dragoo and his wife had six children, those besides William, the first born, being two daughters, Mrs. Sarah Winget and Mrs. Mary Kerns, and three sons, Lemuel, John and Samuel J. Dragoo, the latter of whom remained on the old home farm. John Dragoo died while serving as a soldier of the Union during the time of the Civil war. William Dragoo grew up on the pioneer home farm in Perry township and after his marriage established his home on a farm in that township and there spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1890. His widow, who was born in 1833, is still living. William Dragoo and wife had three children, the subject of this sketch having two sisters, Mrs. Laura B. Childs and Mrs. Nancy J. Clevenger. Reared on the home farm in Perry town-

ship, John W. Dragoo supplemented the schooling received in the local schools by attendance at the Muncie high school and at the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute. He early began teaching school, thus occupying his winters, and in 1892 was made principal of the Congerville school at Muncie (present Roosevelt school). In 1905 he was made principal of the Avondale school; later was principal of the Washington school and then became employed as a teller in the Merchants National Bank of Muncie. In 1906 he became one of the organizers of the Western Reserve Life Insurance Company of Muncie and was elected secretary of that company, a position which he ever since has occupied, as is set out elsewhere in this work. Mr. Dragoo is a Republican and has ever given a good citizen's attention to local civic affairs. In 1892 he was elected county assessor and served for one term in that office. In 1899 he was elected trustee of Center township and for four years served in that capacity, the new Congerville school being erected during this term of service. He is a Freemason and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, a member of the uniformed rank of this latter body. On May 7, 1884, John Worthington Dragoo was united in marriage to Frances R. Jump, who also was born in this county, daughter of Dr. Samuel V. Jump, of New Burlington, and to this union were born six children, Charles Earl, Samuel Vaughn, Nina F., Mary L., Charlene and Ralph D. Mr. and Mrs. Dragoo are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Dragoo was formerly a teacher in the Sunday School of that congregation. He has rendered official service, in addition to the elective positions above noted, as an officer of the board of children's guardians and of the orphans' home board, and is now serving his second term as president of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce. The Dragoos reside at 500 West North street.

DALE SHREEVE, treasurer of the Merchants Trust and Savings Company of Muncie and one of the youngest bank officers in eastern Indiana, was born at Winchester in the neighboring county of Randolph, August 24, 1894, and is a son of Marion E. and Eva L. (Clements) Shreeve, the latter of whom was born and reared in Wayne county. Marion E. Shreeve also is a native of Indiana. He and his wife are now living in Indianapolis. Dale Shreeve was graduated from the high school at Richmond and in 1911, when seventeen years of age, went to Indianapolis and became engaged as a clerk in the Feltman shoe store. Four years later, in 1915, he was sent to Muncie as the manager of the Feltman shoe store here and was thus engaged in business at Muncie when this country took a hand

in the World war. In December, 1917, he entered the service of the United States navy and was assigned to the aviation section of the navy as a radio operator and sent to the Harvard Radio school. Upon qualifying for duty Mr. Shreeve was assigned to the radio station at Pensacola, Fla., as an operator, and thence after awhile was assigned to the submarine coast patrol at Hampton Roads (Virginia), where he continued on duty as a radio operator until his honorable discharge on July 9, 1919, the war then being over. Upon the completion of his naval service Mr. Shreeve returned to Muncie and in December, 1920, was made manager of the insurance department of the Merchants Trust and Savings Company, and so continued until his advancement to the position of treasurer of this institution, which post in the bank he now occupies. Mr. Shreeve is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and of the local Dynamo Club, as well as of the Muncie Club and the Country Club. He is a Freemason, affiliated with Oriental lodge, No. 500, F. & A. M., at Indianapolis, and with the local chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Muncie. In 1919 Dale Shreeve was united in marriage to Katheryn Nichols, who was born and reared at Muncie, daughter of Fred G. Nichols. Mr. and Mrs. Shreeve are Republicans and are members of the Presbyterian church.

JOHN GUBBINS, of the firm of Gubbins & Curtis, highway and paving contractors, of Muncie and former street commissioner for that city, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life, a resident of Muncie for the past fifteen years or more. Mr. Gubbins was born at Newcastle, in the neighboring county of Henry, October 2, 1887, and is a son of John and Mary (Nolan) Gubbins, the latter of whom was born and reared at Knightstown in that same county. The late senior John Gubbins was an Ohion by birth but the greater part of his life was spent at Newcastle, where he became engaged in road, street and sidewalk construction and was for years thus engaged or until his death in 1908. The junior John Gubbins was reared at Newcastle and in the schools of that city received his schooling. He early became connected with his father's work as a street and paving contractor and thus by the time of his father's death had become thoroughly familiar with the details of that form of contracting. He was twenty-one years of age when his father died and he carried on the business without interruption, presently locating at Muncie, where he ever since has made his home. In 1913 Mr. Gubbins was appointed street commissioner for the city of Muncie and for eight years occupied that important position, during which time much

valuable construction work was done on the streets and alleys of Muncie. Upon the completion of this term of public service Mr. Gubbins formed a partnership with E. M. Curtis in the general contracting business as relates to highway, street and sidewalk paving and has since been thus engaged in business, this firm carrying out many of the important contracts in this line let in this part of the state. Mr. Gubbins is a Democrat. He is affiliated with the local council of the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. On December 30, 1914, John Gubbins was united in marriage to Mary E. Guffigan, who was born and reared in Muncie, daughter of John Guffigan. Mr. and Mrs. Gubbins reside at 406 Riverside avenue. They are members of St. Lawrence's Catholic church.

A. FLETCHER HOWELL, vice president of the wholesale grocery firm of Joseph A. Goddard & Company at Muncie and a resident of that city for the past thirty years and more, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life. Mr. Howell was born in the village of Blountsville, over the line in Henry county, January 5, 1872, and is a son of Jonathan B. and Rebecca Ann (Fletcher) Howell, both members of pioneer families in that same neighborhood. The late Jonathan B. Howell, a one-time merchant at Muncie, whose last days were spent at Albany, this county, was born in the Blountsville settlement on November 7, 1844, a son of Hilary and Fannie (Bedwell) Howell, who were among the pioneers of that neighborhood. As a young man Jonathan B. Howell worked for some time as a harness maker but after his marriage became engaged in merchandising at Blountsville, later moving to Montpelier, in the neighboring county of Blackford, where he continued in business as a grocery merchant until in 1892, when he moved to Muncie. For some time he was engaged in business in the latter city and then moved to Albany, where his last days were spent, his death occurring there on January 1, 1900. His widow survived him for nearly twenty years, her death occurring at her home in the New Burlington neighborhood in this county on September 17, 1919. It was in that neighborhood, in Perry township, that she was born, October 20, 1849. She was a daughter of David and Asenath (Thornburg) Fletcher, the latter a member of the pioneer Thornburg family which had settled there back in the early '20s of the past century, in the days before Delaware county as now constituted had come into civic being, as is set out elsewhere in this work. David Fletcher, a son of John Fletcher, came over here from Hillsboro, Ohio, in 1826, the year

A. FLETCHER HOWELL

before Delaware county was organized, he then being two years of age, and became one of the substantial pioneers of Perry township. Jonathan B. Howell was a member of the Christian church and his wife was a Methodist. He was a Republican and for some time during his residence in Henry county served as a justice of the peace in and for his home township. He was affiliated for many years with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. To him and his wife were born three children, all of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch, the second in order of birth, having a sister, Orpha, and a brother, Charles Ross Howell. Reared at Blountsville and at Montpelier, A. Fletcher Howell received a common-school education and from the days of his boyhood was trained to the ways of merchandising in his father's grocery. He was twenty years of age when his parents moved to Muncie in 1892 and not long afterward he found congenial employment in the establishment of Joseph A. Goddard, which then occupied the building at the southeast corner of Walnut and Adams streets. With this establishment, which in 1905 occupied the commodious building in which its business is now carried on in Seymour street, Mr. Howell ever since has been connected, a period of more than thirty-two years, and has been serving as a director of the concern ever since its reorganization as Joseph A. Goddard & Co. in 1901. Mr. Howell became connected with this establishment in 1892 and he thus has been a witness to and a participant in the expansion which has made of it one of the important wholesale grocery houses in Indiana. He started in as a stock clerk, presently was made receiving clerk and at the end of his first year in the establishment was promoted to the office as office salesman. He later was made buyer and sales manager and in 1901, when the present company was organized he became a member of the directorate and on January 1, 1923, was elected vice president of the company. Mr. Howell is a Republican, a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and a charter member of Silver Shield lodge of the Knights of Pythias. In 1895, at Montpelier, Ind., A. Fletcher Howell was united in marriage to Myrtle Maddox, who was born in Blackford county, daughter of Dr. Leander E. Maddox, a physician and banker at Montpelier, and to this union three sons have been born, Leander Fletcher, Joseph Maddox and William Dean Howell, the first named of whom rendered military service in camp during the time of this country's participation in the World war. Mr. Howell is a member of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church and is the president of the men's Bible

class in the Sunday school of that congregation. In 1917 Mr. Howell moved onto a farm of fifty-three acres he had bought on the Yorktown road and he and his family are interested in the breeding of purebred Jersey cattle. They also operate a green house for flowers for the Muncie markets. Mrs. Howell oversees the greenhouse.

ERIC BUCHHOLZ, master florist at Muncie and proprietor of the old established Miller greenhouse, is of European birth but has been a resident of this country for the past fifteen years. Mr. Buchholz was born at Spramberg in the province of Brandenburg, Germany, July 22, 1886, and took the high school course in that city. He then entered the College of Horticulture at Bautzen and spent three semesters there in the study of horticulture and floriculture, after which he became engaged in practical work in a prominent floral house and was thus engaged for two years, at the end of which time he entered the University of Jena, where he spent six semesters in the further study of botany, agricultural chemistry and landscape engineering, and in 1907 was given his engineer degree from that institution. In the following year (1908) Mr. Buchholz was attached to the scientific expedition of Professor Stahl, head of the botanical department of the University of Jena, sent under government direction on a botanical research exploration into the jungles of tropical Brazil, and upon the return of that expedition he decided, in 1909, to come to the United States. Upon his arrival in this country, Mr. Buchholz became employed as a practical florist at Springfield, Mass., and while there took a course of practical study in a night school. Attracted by the lure of the Southwest, Mr. Buchholz then went to Texas with a view to getting into business on his own account and at Spring Prairie in that state bought a small tract of land and started in as a vegetable gardener. This venture proved unsuccessful and he lost his investment. He then returned North and became employed as the grower in the E. A. Kuhnke carnation conservatory at Toledo and was thus employed at that place until in 1911. In October of this latter year he transferred his connection to the Sullivan Rose Company of Detroit and was there employed as foreman until in 1914, when he became the head gardener and estate manager on the estate of Mary Mannering (formerly Mrs. J. K. Hackett) at Grosse Pointe, Mich., and was there thus engaged until 1916, when he went to Chicago to take a part in the operations of Wueiter Bros., wholesale florists. In the next year (1917) he came to Muncie and became foreman in the Miller greenhouse. A year later he bought this old established greenhouse and the retail establishment and has

since been operating the same as proprietor, with his retail store at 100 South Walnut street. Mr. Buchholz is a member of the local lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. In 1910, at Oxford, Ind., Eric Buchholz was united in marriage to Anna Motz, who was born at Schmalkalden, Germany, daughter of George and Dorothy Motz, and to this union three children have been born, Dorothy, Fay and Brunhilde. The family resides at 513 South Elm street.

GRANT CALLAHAN, supervising principal of the Whittier school at Muncie and a school man of more than thirty years of experience, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life. Mr. Callahan was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of the pleasant old village of Odon, in Daviess county, Indiana, September 27, 1872, and is a son of S. E. and Margaret (Sears) Callahan, both members of old families in Indiana, the latter born in Lawrence county, daughter of Andrew Sears, who was the owner of 1,300 acres of land in that county. S. E. Callahan also was born in Lawrence county, in the vicinity of Bedford, in 1832, his parents having settled there upon coming over into Indiana from Ohio. He was reared as a farmer and followed that vocation all his life, having settled on a farm in the Odon neighborhood in Daviess county after his marriage. To him and his wife were born twelve children, five daughters and seven sons. Grant Callahan grew up on the home farm in the Odon neighborhood and was graduated from the village school with a diploma which qualified him to teach school. After a course in the county normal school and in the Southern Indiana Normal School at Mitchell he began teaching school and has ever since been actively engaged in school work, meanwhile from time to time, during summer courses, extending his scholastic acquirements by further collegiate work, this including attendance at the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute and Indiana University at Bloomington, from which latter institution he received his A. B. degree in 1914, and during the summers of 1922-23 he attended Chicago University for his Master degree. It was in 1893, when he was twenty-one years of age, that Mr. Callahan entered upon his career as a practical school man, his first term of school having been taught in the district schools of his home county. For seven years he was engaged in district school work and then became connected with the Odon schools, serving there for a like period, two years of this latter service being rendered as principal of the schools. Following his graduation from the University in 1914 Mr. Callahan was called to the principalship of the schools at

Middletown in the neighboring county of Henry and then was called to a like position in the schools of Selma in this county, where he continued to serve until in 1919, when he was made supervising principal of the Washington school at Muncie. In 1922 he was transferred to the Whittier school and is now serving as supervising principal of that school, in charge of student practice, this school being the accredited training school for senior students of the Eastern Division of the Indiana State Normal School at Muncie. Mr. Callahan is a Republican. He is affiliated with the Freemasons, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. On August 8, 1897, Grant Callahan was united in marriage to Rose Ferguson, who was born in the vicinity of the village of Newberry in Greene county, this state, daughter of John and Nancy (Ketcham) Ferguson. Mr. and Mrs. Callahan have one child, a daughter, Zenabe, and are members of the Jackson Street Christian (Disciples) church. They reside at 304 North Tally avenue.

FRED S. KLEIN, a Muncie jeweler, third of his line to carry on in the jewelry business there, was born in Muncie and has lived there all his life. Mr. Klein was born on January 16, 1876, and is a son of Henry C. and Sarah Caroline (Spilker) Klein, both members of pioneer families in Delaware county, the latter of whom was born at Muncie, daughter of George W. and Sophronia (Smith) Spilker, and a sister of George W. Spilker, Jr., who was for many years engaged in the mercantile and banking business at Muncie and who died there in the spring of 1899 at the age of seventy-one years, a resident of Muncie since the year 1842. The elder George W. Spilker was a Hanoverian who came to this country in 1839 and who came over here from Preble county, Ohio, in 1842 and became engaged in the grocery business at Muncie, where he died in 1851. The late Henry C. Klein, who was for many years engaged in the jewelry business in Muncie, also was born in Muncie (then known as Muncietown), November 18, 1842, and was a son of Armstead Mason and Sarah E. (Ethell) Klein, the latter of whom was a daughter of John and Mary (Cunard) Ethell, Virginians, the former born in Fairfax county and the latter in Loudoun county, who became residents of Muncietown in 1839. John Ethell was a soldier of the War of 1812, who had settled in Licking county, Ohio, whence he came to Muncie with his family, as above, and set up as a chairmaker, spending the rest of his life here, his death occurring in 1862. He was at one time postmaster of the town, as will be noted elsewhere in this work,

and kept the office in his home at the southeast corner of Main and Franklin streets. His youngest son, Nathaniel Fuller Ethell, of whom further mention also is made in this work, was for years engaged in the newspaper business in Muncie. Armstead Mason Klein was born at Waterford, in Loudoun county, Virginia, June 26, 1817. He learned the jewelry trade at Leesburg and in 1837, when twenty years of age, located at Newark, Ohio, where he presently married Sarah E. Ethell and in the fall of 1838 located at Muncietown, where he started out as a clocksmith and repairer of such watches as then required attention here, making these repairs in the homes of his customers on call. In 1846 he opened a small shop on Main street, the first of its sort in Delaware county, and put in a small stock of jewelry, to which, as the community grew, he kept adding until in time he had one of the best jewelry stores in eastern Indiana, and thus he continued in business until his retirement in the middle '70s. He died at Muncie on October 2, 1888. Henry C. Klein, eldest son of this pioneer jeweler and a veteran of the Civil war, grew up to the jewelry business at Muncie and followed that vocation all his life. Though but eighteen years of age when the Civil war came on he got into that conflict at the very beginning and went to the front as a member of Company E of the 19th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served with that gallant command until the close of the war, thus participating in some of the most important campaigns and engagements of the war, as the record of the 19th Indiana, a part of the celebrated "Iron Brigade" of the Army of the Potomac, will disclose. Upon the completion of his military service Henry C. Klein returned to Muncie and with his father became engaged in the jewelry business, in 1878 becoming sole proprietor of the store, and he thus continued until his death on July 4, 1908, having then been in business here for more than forty years. It was on February 19, 1866, that Henry C. Klein married Sarah Caroline Spilker and to that union were born four sons, George A., Edward M., who died in 1915; Armstead M. and Fred S. The mother of these sons died on November 17, 1887. Reared at Muncie, Fred S. Klein received his schooling in the local schools and from the days of his boyhood was an assistant to his father in the jewelry store. After his father's death in 1908 he continued to carry on the business until in 1921, when he disposed of his interest in the store. In 1898 Fred S. Klein was united in marriage to Clara Besack, daughter of A. B. and Jennie Besack, of Muncie, and to this union two sons have been born, Robert M. and

Armstead M. Klein. Mr. Klein is a Freemason. Mrs. Klein is a member of the Presbyterian church. They reside at 222 West Adams street.

IRA ERVIN SNODGRASS, grocer at Muncie, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the pioneer families of this county, and has lived in the county all his life, a resident of Muncie for more than thirty years. Mr. Snodgrass was born on a farm in Mt. Pleasant township, March 19, 1853, and is a son of James P. and Rosa L. (Smith) Snodgrass, the latter of whom also was born in this county and is still living, now nearly ninety years of age, at Muncie, residing at 719 West Powers street. James P. Snodgrass, a former representative in the Indiana state Legislature from this district (1871-73), was born in Kentucky and was about eighteen years of age when his parents, Samuel M. and Mary Snodgrass, both native Kentuckians, came with their family to Delaware county in 1847, and settled in Mt. Pleasant township. Samuel M. Snodgrass was a substantial farmer and landowner and a minister of the Christian (Disciples) church. Both he and his wife spent their last days in this county, his death occurring in September, 1879, and hers in the following May. Both were born in 1802. James P. Snodgrass took an active part in his father's farming operations when the family settled in this county and in time became a considerable landowner in Harrison township. He also studied law and became a member of the local bar. His activities in local politics made him one of the leaders of his party in this section of the state and for two terms in the early '70s he served this district in the lower House of the Indiana General Assembly. He died in 1879, at the age of forty-eight years, and, as noted above, his widow still survives, for many years a resident of Muncie. Reared on the home farm in Harrison township, Ira E. Snodgrass received his schooling in the schools of that township and remained at home until his marriage at the age of eighteen, when he began farming on his own account in that township, and was thus engaged until in 1893 when he left the farm and came to Muncie, where he since has made his home. Upon coming to Muncie Mr. Snodgrass became employed in the grocery store of George Hosler and there became thoroughly familiar with the details of the retail grocery business. In 1918 he became engaged in this business on his own account, opening a grocery store and meat market at 485 Hoyt avenue, and has since been thus engaged, proprietor of a well appointed retail establishment there. Mr. Snodgrass is a Republican

and is affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men and with the Sons and Daughters of Liberty. Ira E. Snodgrass has been four times married. His first wife, Mary E. Reed, died leaving four children, James Emery, Frances, Ulysses D. and Arthur A. James Emery Snodgrass married Maud Seitz, who died leaving one child, Hansel. Frances Snodgrass also is married. Following the death of the mother of these children Mr. Snodgrass married Lizzie Justice, of Harrison township, and following her death he married Viola Ramer, of Muncie, who died leaving one child, a son, Oakley, also now deceased. In 1899 Mr. Snodgrass married Mrs. Rosie L. (Birch) Proctor, of the neighboring county of Blackford, and to this union one child was born, a daughter, Clara Opal, wife of Robert Ingersoll, of Muncie. Mr. and Mrs. Snodgrass are members of the Jackson Street Christian church. They reside at 487 Hoyt avenue.

HOWARD T. CRING, head of the Cring Insurance Agency at Muncie and one of the veterans of the local insurance business, has been engaged in that line for nearly thirty years and thus is widely known in insurance circles throughout eastern Indiana. Associated with Mr. Cring in the Cring agency is his son, Kenneth W. Cring. This agency is the local representative of The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, representing this company in the counties of Delaware, Grant, Blackford, Howard and Tipton. Before establishing his agency in Muncie, Mr. Cring had been for some time serving as the local representative of this same company in Mercer county, Ohio, and is thus one of the real veteran agents of that company. Mr. Cring was born in the historic old town of Ft. Recovery, just over the Indiana line in Ohio, and is a son of Theophilus and Abbie (McGriff) Cring, the former of German descent and the latter of Scottish descent. The Crings of this family, which is numerously represented throughout western Ohio and eastern Indiana, are descendants of pioneer stock which came into the Midwest country from Pennsylvania back in settlement days. Theophilus Cring was for many years engaged in the drug business at Ft. Recovery. He and his wife had two sons, the subject of this sketch having a brother, William Cring. Howard T. Cring married Maude R. Mallen, of Zanesville, Ohio, daughter of Frank Mallen, a veteran of the Civil war, and has three children, Helen Modjeska, wife of Cecil H. Walter; Kenneth W. and Nadine Katherine. Kenneth W. Cring, who is associated with his father in the insurance business, is president of the Lions Club of Muncie. Howard T. Cring and his

family reside at 1215 North Walnut street. The Cring Insurance Agency is located at 507 the Wysor building, corner of Walnut and Main streets.

ALONZO C. THORNBURG, president and general manager of the Thornburg Hotel Company, proprietors of the Roberts Hotel at Muncie, is a member of one of the real pioneer families of Delaware county, the Thornburgs having been prominently represented in this county since the days of the opening of lands here in the New Purchase to settlement, some years before Delaware county secured a separate civic organization in 1827. Mr. Thornburg was born on a farm in Liberty township in 1881 and is a son of Eli M. and Mary F. (Hirons) Thornburg, the latter of whom also was born in this county, daughter of Parker C. Hirons, a Virginian, who had left that part of the Old Dominion now comprised within West Virginia and had settled in this county. Eli M. Thornburg, a veteran of the Civil war, also was born in this county and is a son of Joab and Lydia (Howell) Thornburg, the former of whom was born over in Darke county, Ohio, a son of Asahel and Rebecca Thornburg, who had come to Indiana not long after the lands in the New Purchase were opened to settlement in the early '20s of the past century and had settled in the eastern part of what later came to be organized as Delaware county, but which then was within the jurisdiction of Randolph county. Asahel Thornburg, the pioneer, was a Pennsylvanian by birth and was living in Greene county, Ohio, when this country entered upon its second war for independence against England. He served as a soldier during the War of 1812 and later became a pioneer in Darke county, Ohio. When the new lands over here in Indiana were opened for settlement he moved here and in December, 1822, entered a tract of land in Liberty township and established his home there in the then wilderness. The Thornburgs of this line in Delaware county, still numerously represented here, have thus been here for more than one hundred years. To Eli M. and Mary F. (Hirons) Thornburg were born seven children, those besides the subject of this sketch, the sixth in order of birth, being Elmer (deceased), Parker, Laura (deceased), Everett, Charles and Frank. Reared on the home farm in Liberty township, Alonzo C. Thornburg received his early schooling in the schools of that township and supplemented this by a course in a business college, after which he became employed as a clerk in the Hotel Braun at Muncie. There he acquired his liking for the hotel business and presently extended that interest by buying a half interest in the old Kirby hotel at Muncie. When the Hotel Roberts corpor-

ALONZO C. THORNBURG

ation was organized in 1919 Mr. Thornburg became one of the organizers of that corporation and was made manager of the hotel, the position he still occupies. In January, 1924, this corporation was reorganized as the Thornburg Hotel Company and Mr. Thornburg was elected president of the company and general manager of its affairs. The Hotel Roberts, completed in 1921 and opened for service in that same year, with its 200 rooms, has come to be recognized as one of the best and most up-to-date hotels in Indiana, and the friends of Mr. Thornburg very properly attribute much of the high reputation this hotel has gained throughout the Midwest to his effective management. Alonzo C. Thornburg married Mary M. Sample, daughter of Johnson E. and Mary (Swearinger) Sample, of Muncie, and has three children, Karl, Virginia and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Thornburg are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Thornburg is affiliated with the Muncie Ad Club and is a Freemason of high degree and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also is affiliated with the Muncie lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

DAVID W. STEWART, a retired merchant and former restaurateur of Muncie, where he still makes his home, has been a resident of Muncie for nearly fifty years and has thus been a witness to the development which during that period has lifted the town from its former position as a somnolent county seat town to its present eminence as one of the thriving manufacturing cities of the Midwest country. Mr. Stewart was born on a farm in Warren county, Illinois, May 10, 1851, and is a son of Joseph and Eveline (Roby) Stewart, the latter of whom was born in Marion county, Virginia, in 1829, and was but a child when she came with her parents to Indiana, the family settling in Henry county. Joseph Stewart was born in Highland county, Ohio, in 1827, and was a son of William Stewart, who in 1830 came to Indiana with his family and settled in Henry county, both the Stewarts and the Robys thus being numbered among the pioneers of that county. William Stewart had five sons, four of whom lived to be past eighty years of age, Joseph being the youngest of these. In 1847 Joseph Stewart married Eveline Roby and two years later, in 1849, moved to Warren county, Illinois, where he remained until in 1856, when he moved to Harrison county, Missouri, where he entered a tract of land from the government and settled down. In later years he moved to Randolph county, Missouri, and at the town of Moberly, spent his last days, his death occurring there in 1907, he then being eighty years of age. He and his wife were

the parents of six children. David W. Stewart was but five years of age when his parents moved to Missouri and he grew to manhood on a pioneer farm in Harrison county, that state. When nineteen years of age he began his commercial career as a clerk in a store in the nearby village of Madison (Mo.) and was thus engaged until in 1875, he then being twenty-four years of age, when he came to Muncie on a visit to kinsfolk. He found the situation here better to his liking than anything Missouri then had to promise and he ever since has been a resident of Muncie, that "visit" thus having been prolonged for nearly half a century. Upon arriving at the decision to make his home in Muncie, Mr. Stewart became engaged as a clerk in the George W. Stevenson dry goods store, and was thus engaged for six years, toward the end of which period he married and established his home at Muncie, going to housekeeping in the house in which he is still living at 710 East Jackson street, and which he thus has occupied for nearly forty-five years. Upon leaving the Stevenson store Mr. Stewart became engaged as a clerk in the store of B. Smith & Son and was thus engaged until in 1885, when he took employment as a traveling salesman for the Standard Oil Company. For eight years he was connected with the Standard's sales force and then he went into business for himself, opening a grocery store and meat market at the corner of Beacon and Kirby streets. That was in 1895, during the booming days of natural gas, and he kept that establishment going for five years, or until in 1900, when he opened a lunch room in the building which then stood on the site of the present McNaughton building in South Walnut street. He made a specialty of hamburger sandwiches in this place and gave to the place the name of "The Hamburger." When he was compelled to move in order to make way for the erection of the McNaughton building, he re-established himself in a room in West Main street, opposite the south or main entrance of the court house, rechristened that place "The Hamburger," a name which it still bears, and there continued in business until in 1916, when he sold out and retired from business, he then being sixty-five years of age, and has since lived retired. Mr. Stewart is a Democrat. He is a thirty-two degree (Scottish Rite) Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and is a member of the Jackson Street (Disciples) Christian church. It was on January 14, 1880, that David W. Stewart was united in marriage to Anna B. Cecil, daughter of Samuel and Rhoda (Truitt) Cecil, both members of pioneer families of Delaware county, as is set out elsewhere in this work, and to this union three

children were born, two daughters, Zenobia C. and Mabel, and a son, Erville B. Stewart, deceased. The mother of these children died in 1910.

J. EARL PATTERSON, a member of the bar of the Delaware circuit court and former deputy county clerk, was born at Muncie on December 11, 1870, and is a son of Robert I. and Mary E. (Lefavour) Patterson, both of whom also were born at Muncie. The late Robert I. Patterson, former county clerk, former postmaster of Muncie and an honored veteran of the Civil war, was born in the village then known as Muncietown, March 28, 1842, and was a son of Samuel R. and Jane (Turner) Patterson, the latter of whom was a sister of Minus Turner, concerning whom there are many references in this work. Samuel R. Patterson was a Vermont yankee who in the middle '30s located at Muncietown. When the Civil war broke out he went to the front as a private in Company I of the 36th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was with that command when at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain he received a wound which resulted in his death, September 24, 1864, at the military hospital at Jeffersonville, Ind. His widow survived him for many years, she living to be past ninety years of age. To Samuel R. and Jane (Turner) Patterson were born eight children, Robert I. Patterson (the second in order of birth) having had one brother and six sisters. Robert I. Patterson was eighteen years of age when the Civil war broke out. On July 29, 1861, he enlisted and went out as a private in Company E of the 19th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which in the following October became a part of the famous "Iron Brigade" of the Army of the Potomac, and upon the termination of that period of enlistment he re-enlisted, December 31, 1863, and continued in active service until on March 21, 1864, he was incapacitated by wounds and on September 9, 1864, he received his honorable discharge, being mustered out with the rank of corporal. Upon the completion of his military service "Corporal Bob" Patterson returned to Muncie and became employed in the clothing store of his uncle, Josiah Bacon, and after his marriage in 1868 continued his home here. During the legislative session of 1876-7 he served as a clerk in the lower house of the Indiana General Assembly and then became employed as a railway mail clerk. In 1883 he was appointed postmaster at Muncie, his commission running for four years from February 7 of that year. When he left the postoffice he was appointed custodian of the new court house. In the meantime he had been acting as a pension attorney, a service which he continued until

his death. In 1902 he was elected clerk of Delaware county and in that office served for four years, after which his time was given up to his pension business and to the interests he had developed in connection with several patented devices which he had put on the market. In his later years he also was a member of the editorial staff of the Muncie *Star*. He was one of the charter members of Williams post, Grand Army of the Republic, and had served as post commander and also as the senior vice commander of the Indiana Department of the Grand Army of the Republic. Robert I. Patterson died at his home in Muncie on September 29, 1916, and his widow survives him. They had three children, the subject of this sketch having two sisters, Inez and Pearl. Reared at Muncie, J. Earl Patterson received his schooling in the local schools and as a boy, during his father's incumbency as postmaster, worked in the postoffice. When his father became county clerk he was made a deputy in the clerk's office and upon the completion of that term of service was employed by the commissioners to work out an orderly filing system for the court's records. In the meantime he had been admitted to the bar and was taking a part in the direction of his father's affairs as a pension attorney, and since his father's death has been carrying on that old established business, with offices in the Patterson building. J. Earl Patterson married Ruth Dickerson, daughter of Mrs. Carrie Dickerson, of Muncie, and has seven children, Marsh, Robert, Helen, Jack, Georgetta, Clinton and Peggy.

JAMES ELMER DURHAM, founder and head of The Durham Manufacturing Company of Muncie, who died at his home in that city in 1918, was a native son of Indiana and had lived in this state the greater part of his life, a resident of Muncie for over thirty years. Mr. Durham was born at Russellville, Ind., March 12, 1862, and was a son of George Spears and Margaret (Black) Durham, the latter of whom was born at Mt. Sterling, Ky., daughter of Miller and Margaret (Whitsett) Black. George Spears Durham was born at Russellville, Ind., a son of Jacob and Hannah (Spears) Durham, and was engaged in farming at Russellville. J. E. Durham was reared in that community, was graduated from De Pauw University in 1885, and in 1888 became engaged in the drug business at Muncie. In 1908 he organized The Durham Manufacturing Company at Muncie and became engaged in the manufacture of juvenile handcars. Eventually this plant was given over to the manufacture of fireless cookers and kindred specialties, and in that line has developed a large business, the Durham products now finding a wide market and doing

much to carry far the name and fame of "Greater Muncie." Mr. Durham started his industry here in a small building at Madison and Howard streets, with five employes, and this industry has gradually expanded until it now occupies an up-to-date and well equipped plant at Mound and Cleveland streets. Following the death of Mr. Durham in 1918 the company was reorganized and his interest is represented by his son, Frederic E. Durham, secretary of the company, the other officers of which are E. B. Ball, president; F. B. Barnard, vice-president; H. C. Johnson, treasurer; G. A. Taylor, general manager; H. R. Bard, superintendent. In 1888, at Indianapolis, J. E. Durham married Ella Josephine Edwards who was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter of E. A. and Melvina (Sheren) Edwards, and to this union were born two children, Lois Lovett and Frederic Edwards. Lois L. Durham was graduated from the Art Academy at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1913 married C. E. Scoggins, of Texas, who is widely known in literary circles, a writer whose stories have attracted much attention. F. E. Durham was graduated from Indiana University in 1915, and has ever since been associated with the operations of the Durham Manufacturing Company, of which he is the secretary. J. E. Durham died on September 8, 1918, and his widow is still living at Muncie, making her home at 704 East Washington street.

JOHN W. RYAN, a veteran of the Civil war, a former representative from this county in the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, a former prosecuting attorney for Delaware county and in his generation one of the best known lawyers in eastern Indiana, a one time law partner of Judge Joseph S. Buckles and in later years continuing his practice in association with his son, Thomas L. Ryan, who is still in practice at Muncie, left a good memory at his passing and it is but proper that here should be carried some slight tribute to that memory. The late John W. Ryan was born in Butler county, Ohio, and was a son of Dr. Townsend Ryan and Susan Wilson Ryan, who later became residents of Anderson, Ind., where Doctor Ryan was long engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. During the time of the Civil war, Doctor Ryan rendered service in the Union army, a participant in the Point Pleasant campaign in West Virginia, and rose to the rank of colonel. When the war broke out in 1861 John W. Ryan was studying law in the office of Milton Robinson at Anderson. There he helped to organize Company G of the 17th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and with that command served until veteranized, when he was commissioned a first lieutenant and assigned to the 34th regiment, later being promoted to the rank of

captain. During the time of his service in the army Mr. Ryan participated in the West Virginia campaign, comprising Cheat Mountain and Grafton districts, under Rosecrans and was thus at the Little Kanawha, Oakland (Md.) and Camp Pendleton engagements. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Ryan resumed his law studies and presently was admitted to the bar, not long afterward locating at Muncie, where in 1870 he became a partner of Joseph S. Buckles, who had just retired from the bench after a service of ten years as judge of the Delaware circuit court. Later Mr. Ryan was elected prosecuting attorney for this judicial circuit and in that capacity he served a term. In 1880 he was elected to represent this district in the Legislature and served a term in that important public capacity. Later and for some years he also served as United States referee in bankruptcy for this district and in other ways took his part in public service. When his son, Thomas L. Ryan, was admitted to the bar in 1898 a partnership in the practice of law was effected between father and son, under the firm name of Ryan & Ryan, and this firm was maintained until the death of John W. Ryan on September 23, 1919. John W. Ryan married Lida A. Jenkins, an artist and musician of more than local note, and they were blessed with four children, two daughters, Susan R. and Mildred V., and two sons, Thomas L. and Walter S. Ryan, the latter of whom is now practicing electrical engineering in New York. Thomas L. Ryan supplemented his local schooling by a course in engineering at the Hoboken Institute of Technology, his studies having been directed with special reference to the technical side of mechanical and structural engineering. Upon completing his law studies under the preceptorship of his father he was admitted to the bar, became a partner in his father's law practice, and has since continued practicing law at Muncie, his special attention being given to practice as a consulting engineer and patent lawyer. He is now the president of the Highlands Manufacturing Company of Muncie, a concern engaged in the manufacture of portable lamps and lighting fixtures, and he has always taken keen interest in the political and social affairs of the city. Mr. Ryan married Lenora Highlands, of Clinton, Iowa, and has three children, Mrs. Marion E. Davis of Cincinnati, Ohio, who was educated at De Pauw University; a second daughter, Florence R., who is attending the University of Cincinnati, and a son, Lawrence S. Ryan, who is now serving in the United States army, in Troop "A", 8th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division, now in service on the Mexican border, at Fort Bliss, Texas. The Ryans reside at 617 East Adams street.

MAJOR HOWARD ATKINSON, secretary-treasurer of the Maxon Premix Burner Company of Muncie and a veteran of the Spanish-American War and of the Philippine service, was born at Charleston, W. Va., December 18, 1870, and is a son of the Hon. George Wesley Atkinson and Ellen (Eagan) Atkinson, the latter of whom was born in Waterford, Ireland, and was but a child when she came to this country with her parents. The Hon. George Wesley Atkinson, former Governor of West Virginia, who is still living at Charleston, is a Virginian by birth. In 1896 he was elected Governor of West Virginia and thus served in that distinguished executive capacity during the period of the Spanish-American war. Later he was appointed by President Roosevelt as judge of the United States Court of Claims and served as a justice of that court for twenty years and is now living honorably retired at Charleston. Major Howard Atkinson grew up at Charleston and early became attracted to the sea, the days of his young manhood being spent on sailing vessels of the now extinct "square rigged" type, sailing in them to ports in all parts of the world. When he was twenty-one years of age he was licensed as a master and commanded a number of vessels When this country declared war on Spain in the spring of 1898 he was commissioned a major in the 2nd West Virginia regiment. In June, 1899, he was transferred to the 27th Infantry and was sent to the Philippine Islands, and for ten years thereafter labored in the trying task of helping to get the people of those islands organized along civilized lines. Major Atkinson organized the historic company of Illicano Scouts and later was appointed assistant chief of the Philippine constabulary, the chief of which organization was Gen. Henry T. Allen, continuing thus to serve with these native troops until his final discharge on account of disability due to illness. It was owing to this disability that he was "turned down" when he offered his services during the world war. Upon his return to the States, Major Atkinson resumed his former life at Charleston and presently established there a machine shop and foundry and was thus engaged in business at that place until in 1920, when he disposed of his interests at Charleston to take part in the affairs of the Maxon Premix Burner Company at Muncie, of which he became the secretary and treasurer, and has since been thus engaged at this company's offices and plant at Jefferson street and the Belt railroad. In 1897 Howard Atkinson was united in marriage to Genevieve Maxon, daughter of Mrs. Genevieve Maxon, a descendent of one of the original French families who settled at the pioneer town of

Gallipolis, Ohio, where she was born and lived until married. Major and Mrs. Atkinson are Republicans and members of the Episcopal church. They reside at No. 10, the Canopic apartments.

C. RAY ANDREWS, motion picture promoter and proprietor of three of the leading amusement houses of Muncie, former head of the board of public works of that city and former chairman of the Democratic central committee for that city, very properly may regard himself as a member of the real "first family" of Muncie, for he is a descendant in the fourth generation of Goldsmith C. Gilbert, the Yankee trader, who was the first white man on the ground here when it came time to establish a settlement on the site of the old Munsee Indian village here at the bend of the river upon the acquisition by the Government of the lands here in the New Purchase more than one hundred years ago. Mr. Andrews was born in the immediate vicinity of Yorktown, in Mt. Pleasant township, this county, August 19, 1882, and is a son of John E. and Hanna F. Andrews, the former of whom, a retired miller, now living at Muncie, is a son of Dr. Daniel H. and Mary Jane (Gilbert) Andrews, the latter of whom was the daughter of Goldsmith C. Gilbert and was the first white child born on the present site of Muncie, as is set out elsewhere in this work, together with much interesting detail regarding the coming of the Gilberts here in the early '20s of the past century, as well as of the coming of Dr. Daniel H. Andrews, the honored pioneer physician of old Muncietown. John E. Andrews grew up familiar with the details of the grain milling business and many years ago became engaged in milling at Yorktown, in the immediate vicinity of which village he also owned a farm. In 1888 he disposed of that mill and returned to Muncie, the town of his birth, and was there further engaged in milling until his retirement in 1919. C. Ray Andrews was six years of age when his parents moved back to Muncie and he received his schooling in the schools of that city. When eighteen years of age he went to New York and there took a course in professional dancing and dramatic expression and presently became engaged with the Davidson Stock Company and for two years thereafter was entour with that company, playing theaters in the East and Middle West. In 1904 Mr. Andrews returned to Muncie and took over the management of the Star theater, then playing vaudeville, and presently became the owner of that house. In 1907 he razed the building in which the Star theater was located and erected the present Star Theater building, at first operating the house under the firm style of the U. S.

C. RAY ANDREWS

Amusement Company. In 1908 he organized the Andrews Theater Company, which absorbed the old amusement company, and in 1912 organized the Home Motion Picture Company and erected the Columbia Theater building. In 1918 Mr. Andrews personally bought the Lyric theater, which he continues to operate, and thus now is in charge of three busy motion picture houses in the city, all of which have a well established popularity. Mr. Andrews is a Democrat and for twelve years served as chairman of that party's central committee in Muncie, and for four years was president of the local board of works. He is a member of the Theatrical Managers' Association and of the local post of the Travelers' Protective Association and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Improved Order of Red Men. C. Ray Andrews married Annette Levy, daughter of Samuel and Ida Levy, and has one child, a son, Darwin Andrews.

CHARLES W. TESCH, superintendent of the plant of the Muncie branch of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, manufacturers of bolts, nuts, screws and turnbuckles, has been connected with the affairs of that concern at Muncie for nearly twenty years. Mr. Tesch was born at Cleveland, Ohio, December 16, 1880, and is the son of Charles Fred and Albertina (Buelow) Tesch, the former of whom is still living, now a resident of Muncie. Reared at Cleveland, Charles W. Tesch received his early schooling in the parochial schools of that city and at the age of thirteen years became apprenticed to the machinist's trade, a vocation with which he became thoroughly familiar. By attending night school and pursuing correspondence courses of study he extended his knowledge along technical lines and became a graduate stationary engineer, completing his apprenticeship in the plant of the Upson Nut Company of Cleveland. As a journeyman machinist Mr. Tesch became employed in various plants throughout the East and was thus engaged for about five years, at the end of which time he became employed in the plant of the Youngstown Manufacturing Company at Youngstown, Ohio, working there under the superintendency of John Stetter. When Mr. Stetter transferred his connection to the plant of the Republic Iron and Steel Company at Muncie, Mr. Tesch went to Cleveland and in the following year (1906) came to Muncie and was made foreman of the finishing department of the plant of the Republic Iron and Steel Company here, a concern which moved to Muncie from Toledo in 1892-3 and has thus for years been one of the important industries of Muncie, now employing around 350 persons. Promotions in the service of

this company followed and upon the death of Richard Starr, superintendent of the plant, in 1921, Mr. Tesch was advanced to the post of superintendent and has since occupied that responsible position. In 1902, in New York state, Charles W. Tesch was united in marriage to Sarah Ann Dibble and he and his wife have four children, Nora, Charles, Martha Jane and Richard Wallace. Mr. and Mrs. Tesch are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Tesch is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and is affiliated with the fraternal order of Knights of Pythias.

EDWARD W. BARRETT, superintendent of the local division of the operations of the Prudential Life Insurance Company at Muncie, with offices in the Johnson block, and a resident of that city since 1916, was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Salem, county seat of Washington county, Indiana, October 27, 1866, and is a son of Allen L. and Maria (McClannahan) Barrett, both of whom were born in that same county, members of pioneer families there, and both now deceased. Allen L. Barrett was a son of Luke Barrett, who was a son of Luke Barrett who had come to this country from Ireland and had settled in Virginia. After his marriage the junior Luke Barrett had moved to Kentucky and had come thence up into Indiana and settled in Washington county, where he lived to be past eighty-four years of age. Allen L. Barrett spent all his life on the farm in Washington county. He was twice married. His first wife, Maria McClannahan, was a daughter of Samuel McClannahan, who was born in Virginia, a son of a Scottish immigrant. Samuel McClannahan moved to Washington county, Indiana, after his marriage, and there spent the remainder of his life, living to be more than eighty years of age. To Allen L. and Maria (McClannahan) Barrett were born seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the last born, the others being Samuel, Mary, Annis, Margaret L., Charles and John, all of whom are living save Samuel and Charles. Upon the death of the mother of these children Allen L. Barrett married Carsanda Williams and to this union were born eight children, Jennie, Benjamin, Frank, Cyrus A., Bishop S., Cora, Maude and James, all of whom are living save Cora and Maude. Reared on the home farm in the vicinity of Salem, Edward W. Barrett received his schooling in the local schools and at the age of sixteen began clerking in a dry goods store at Salem. Some years later he became engaged in business there for himself, and was thus engaged until in 1898, when his attention was attracted to the possibilities of the life insurance field and he entered the service of the Prudential Life Insurance Company,

with which concern he ever since has been connected. Mr. Barrett's initial service with this company was rendered in the Indianapolis office. He presently was promoted to the position of superintendent of the company's Vincennes district and after four years of service there was transferred to Oakland, Cal., where he remained for six years, or until in 1916, when he was given charge of the company's Muncie district affairs and has since been carrying on at Muncie, with present offices at 363 the Johnson block. Mr. Barrett is a Democrat and has rendered public service as a member of the city board of safety. He is a Chapter Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1890, at Salem, Ind., Edward W. Barrett was united in marriage to Clara P. Proe, daughter of F. L. Proe, a lawyer of that city and a veteran of the Civil war, and to this union three children have been born, Forrest P., Percy M. and Mary Virginia. Both these sons are veterans of the World war, the latter rendering service in the navy and the former in the army. Percy M. Barrett is now the managing editor of a newspaper at Austin, Tex. Forrest P. Barrett was for five years connected with the army, a first lieutenant. He saw considerable active overseas service and remained in service until in May, 1922. He is now engaged in the advertising business at Portland, Oregon.

NOSSETT BROS., printers and publishers, have been engaged in business in Muncie for years. The two brothers, Lon A. and Stanley I. Nossett, were born in Ohio, were reared in Illinois and have been residents of Muncie since 1907. They were born on a farm in Preble county, Ohio, the former in 1881 and the latter in 1883, and are sons of James M. and Eliza J. (Ashworth) Nossett, both of whom were born in Virginia, the latter a daughter of Hilary Ashworth, also a Virginian, who became one of the pioneers of Preble county, Ohio. James M. Nossett was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, a son of James Nossett, a farmer. In the early '80s James M. Nossett became a resident of Preble county, Ohio, where he married and for some years thereafter made his home, then moving to Illinois, where the Nossett brothers were reared. The brothers received their schooling in the schools of Freeport and Rockford, Ill. Upon completing the high school course in the latter city, Lon A. Nossett took a course in the college at Mt. Morris. At Rockford the brothers had learned the printing trade and as mere boys went to Danville, Ill., where they became employed in the office of the *Commercial-News*. In 1907 they came to Muncie and in the following year (1908) they bought

out the old print shop which had been established by J. W. Perkins at Muncie in 1881. They presently moved that plant to more commodious quarters in the Boyce block on Main street and as their business expanded later found it necessary to acquire larger quarters, moving then to 116 North Mulberry street, where they remained until in 1919, when they bought the building in which their printing establishment now is located at 117 North Franklin street, where they since have carried on their business and where they have a well equipped and up-to-date printing factory, with facilities for taking care of all general commercial printing. Among the edition publications taken care of in this shop is *The Masonic Review,* the organ of the local Masonic bodies at Muncie, which is published by Nossett Bros. Both Lon and Stanley Nossett are past worshipful masters in Freemasonry and are nobles of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. They likewise are members of the Knights of Pythias and Lon Nossett also is a member of the local lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose. Lon A. Nossett married Nellie Edwards, of Danville, Ill., and has three children, Lonella E., Dorothy M. and Billie J. He and his family reside at 400 West North street. Stanley I. Nossett married Maude M. Mills, of Mattoon, Ill., and has two children, Stanley C. and Edna Mae. He and his family reside at 324 East North street.

EDWARD ERNEST ELLIOTT, general manager of the Woodbury-Elliott Grain Company of Muncie and a member of the common council of that city, is a Hoosier by birth and has been a resident of this state all his life, a resident of Muncie for the past twenty years and more. Mr. Elliott was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Fairmount in the neighboring county of Grant on February 23, 1872, and is a son of William S. and Alice Clara (Radley) Elliott, the latter of whom, now deceased, was born at Chelmsford, County Essex, England, February 12, 1845, and was but four years of age when in 1849 she came to this country with her parents, Samuel and Mary (Bull) Radley, the family proceeding on out into Indiana and settling in Grant county at the point where the village of Radley later came into being when the railroad came along that way. The Radleys were of Quaker stock. William S. Elliott was born on a farm near the city of Marion, in Grant county, January 16, 1844, and is a son of Reuben and Rebecca (Moore) Elliott, also Quakers, the latter of whom was born in the Carmel neighborhood in Hamilton county, this state. Reuben Elliott was born in North Carolina, of Scottish stock, his American ancestor having been one of two brothers Elliott who

came to this country in colonial days, one of these brothers locating in North Carolina and the other in Pennsylvania. Reared on the home farm in Grant county, William S. Elliott was living there when the Civil war broke out. At the age of eighteen he enlisted his services in behalf of the Union and went to the front as a private in Company C of the 89th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which command he served for four years or until the end of the war. Following his marriage he settled on a farm in the Fairmount neighborhood and there remained until his retirement and removal to Fairmount, where he is now living. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and an active Republican and for about twelve years served as a member of the board of county commissioners for Grant county. His wife died on June 11, 1921. They were the parents of eleven children, all of whom are living. Edward E. Elliott was reared on the home farm in Grant county, receiving his schooling in the neighborhood schools, and remained at home until he had attained his majority, when he became engaged in the saw-milling business in Grant county and was thus engaged for about four years or until his mill was destroyed by fire, when he took up the grain business at Radley and in time became the manager of a string of elevators. In 1903 he moved to Muncie to take charge of the general office of this grain concern, which had been established there, and he since has been engaged in the grain business in this city, treasurer and general manager of the Woodbury-Elliott Grain Company, with offices at 111 South High street. This concern now operates four grain elevators, and since 1910 also has been operating in the general wholesale and retail seed trade. Mr. Elliott was one of the organizers of the Citizens Finance Association of Muncie and is a member of the board of directors of that body. He is a Republican and in 1921 was elected a member of the city council and in the first year of his service in that body served as president of the council. He and his wife are affiliated with the Friends church. It was on October 9, 1891, that Edward E. Elliott was united in marriage to Clementina Moon, who also was born in Grant county, daughter of William B. and Hester Ellen (McCombs) Moon, and to this union three children have been born, Glenna Elizabeth, William Edward and Alice Lucile, the two latter of whom still are in school. Glenna Elizabeth Elliott was graduated from the Muncie high school in 1913 and then took a course in Earlham College. She married Dr. Craig D. Butler, a Chicago physician who specializes in the treatment of the diseases of children, and has three children, Robert Elliott, William Craig and John Edward.

ROSS BOONE, proprietor of the Ross Boone Electrical Shop at 311 East Main street, Muncie, has been engaged in that business at Muncie for nearly a quarter of a century and is thus one of the best established electrical supply men in eastern Indiana. Mr. Boone was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Winchester, in the neighboring county of Randolph, in 1870, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Jones) Boone, both members of old families in that county. Reared on the home farm in Randolph county, Ross Boone received his schooling in the Winchester schools and early became employed as a carpenter. In September, 1892, he came to Muncie and followed this trade until in 1900, when he became definitely engaged in electrical construction work at Muncie, a business he ever since has followed, with his present establishment at 311 East Main street, where he is admirably equipped for giving full attention to all calls in this line. During the many years in which he has been engaged in electrical construction at Muncie, Mr. Boone has taken care of some of the largest contracts along that line called for in the city, among his electrical equipment installations having been those put in the postoffice building, the McNaughton block, the Vatet (Western Reserve Life) block, the junior high school building and others of similar magnitude. Mr. Boone is a Freemason and is also affiliated with the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Ross Boone married Elizabeth Laugering, daughter of Henry Laugering, of Muncie, and has two children, a son, Merrill K., and a daughter, Mildred E. During the time of this country's participation in the World war Merrill K. Boone rendered service as a soldier in the Engineering Corps. The Boones reside at 311½ East Main street.

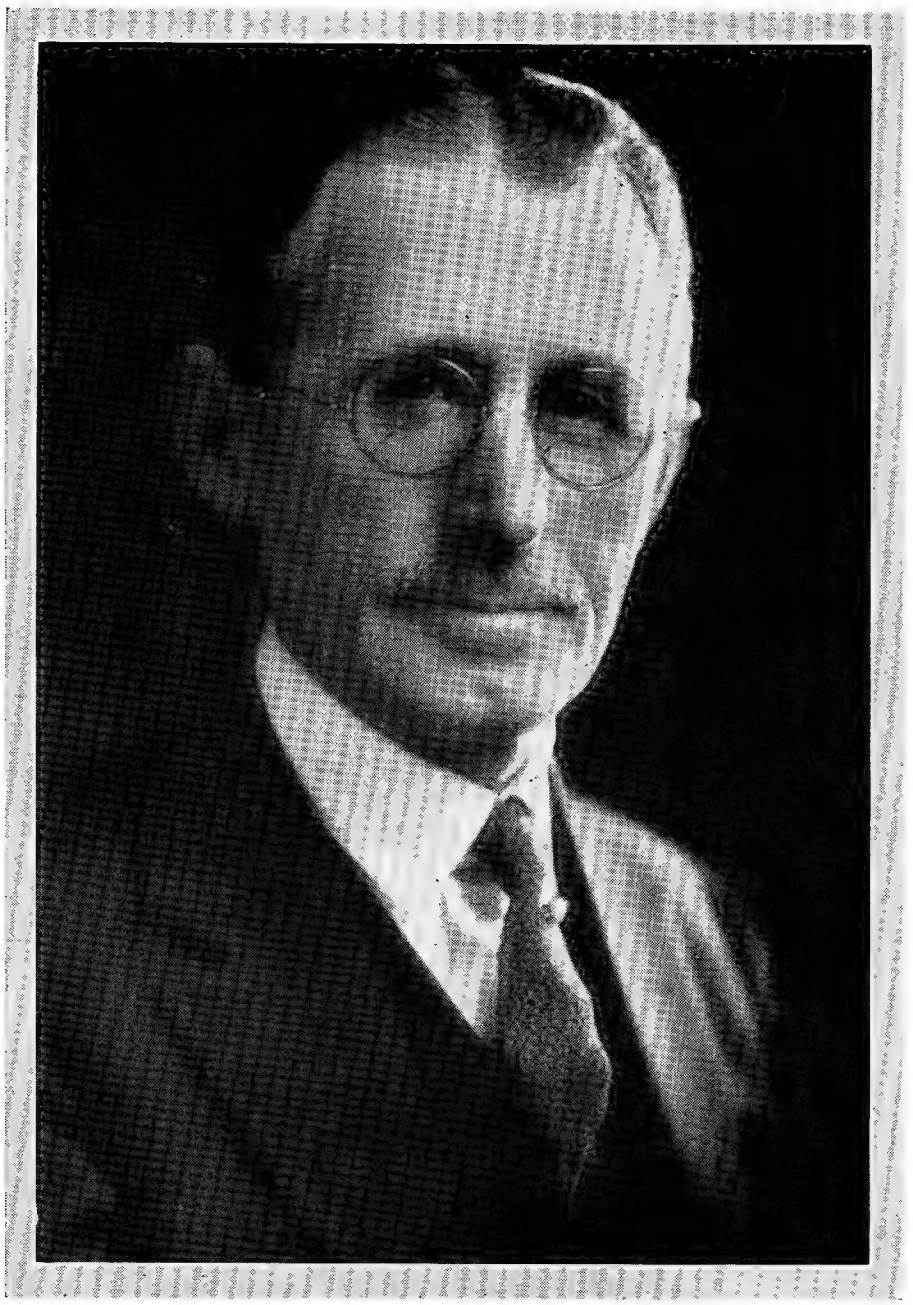
PHILIP STAUF, an old established plumber at Muncie, has been a resident of that city since 1888, the year in which the development of the city following the opening of the gas field hereabout was begun, and has thus been a contributing factor in the growth of the city during all of what may be regarded as its period of "modern" development. Mr. Stauf was born in the city of New York on June 4, 1867, a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Miller) Stauf, and was reared in that city. He early learned the plumber's trade and worked at that trade in New York until he had attained his majority, when, in 1888, he came to Indiana, attracted by the possibilities then opening out in consequence of the opening of the natural gas field, and located at Muncie, where he ever since has resided. At the time Mr. Stauf located at Muncie there was an urgent call for plumbers, for the city

began then to grow rapidly, and it was not long until he found himself well established in business in the general plumbing line, a business which he ever since has successfully maintained, with his present well equipped establishment at 215 West Main street, where he is prepared to take care of all calls made in his line. Mr. Stauf is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and also is affiliated with the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1891 Philip Stauf married Sadie Bishop, daughter of Joshua Bishop, of Portland, Ind., and he and his wife have one child, a daughter, Mildred, who married Hubert L. Parkinson, a Muncie newspaper man, and has one child, a son, Robert P. Parkinson. The Staufs reside at 725 West Charles street.

LORING W. MELLETTE, a member of the bar of the Delaware circuit court and district representative for the Bradstreet commercial agency, was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Springport, down over the line in the neighboring county of Henry, January 1, 1871, and his youth was spent in the household of James T. Hickman at Springport. Mr. Mellette completed his public schooling at Springport and early began teaching school. He later entered Indiana University, where he gave his special attention to the study of law, and in 1900 was graduated from that institution with the degree of LL. B. Upon leaving the university Mr. Mellette became engaged in the practice of law in Madison county and was there thus engaged when this country took a hand in the World war in 1917. He offered his services in this behalf and became employed in clerical work for the government in connection with the great Muscle Shoals power project in Alabama, continuing thus employed until after the close of the war. In 1922 Mr. Mellette moved with his family to Muncie and here opened an office for the practice of law and has since then been thus engaged, with offices at 605 the Wysor building, where he also carries on his operations as district representative and reporter for the Bradstreet commercial agency. Mr. Mellette is a Republican, is a member of the college fraternities Sigma Nu and Phi Delta Phi and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. It was in 1890, at Springport, that Loring W. Mellette was united in marriage to Margaret Reed, of that place, the two having been schoolmates at Springport, and to this union two children have been born, a daughter, Lucille, who now is teaching school at Springport, and a son, Waldo R. Mellette. Mrs. Mellette was born at Springport, a daughter of John M. and Ankah B. (Beavers) Reed, and for some time both before and after her marriage was engaged as a

teacher in the public schools, both she and her husband continuing their teaching service in Madison county for some time after their marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Mellette reside at the Braun hotel.

BENJAMIN N. CAMPBELL, president of the Campbell Ice Cream and Milk Company of Muncie, a concern which has been in operation for nearly twenty years, and formerly and for years engaged in the drug business at Muncie, is a native Hoosier and has been a resident of Muncie for more than thirty years. Mr. Campbell was born in the village of Mt. Tabor in Monroe county, Indiana, December 1, 1871, and is a son of John and Mary Elizabeth (Gentry) Campbell, the latter of whom also was born in Indiana, a member of the pioneer Gentry family which has many connections in the lower part of the state. Her father, Lemuel Gentry, served for some time as treasurer of Monroe county. The late John Campbell, a veteran of the Civil war, was born in Preble county, Ohio, a member of one of the pioneer families of western Ohio, and in his youth became a resident of Indiana, where he was living when the Civil war broke out. He enlisted his services in behalf of the cause of the Union and went to the front with Company B of the 67th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which command he served until the end of the war and was mustered out with the rank of captain. Upon the completion of his military service Captain Campbell returned to Indiana, presently established his home on a farm in Monroe county and there spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1880. To him and his wife were born twelve children, eight of whom grew to maturity, those beside the subject of this sketch being Cynthia, Sarah Alice, Magnolia, Myrtle, Cora, Grant and David P., the latter of whom, now deceased, became the organizer of the Campbell Ice Cream and Milk Company of Muncie. Benjamin N. Campbell was about 8 years of age when his father died and he then went with his mother to Gosport, in the adjoining county of Owen, and in due time was graduated from the high school there. Until he was twenty-one years of age he worked with his brother in a grocery store at Gosport and then went to Martinsville, where he was employed in a grocery for a short time, or until in 1893, when he rejoined his brother, David P. Campbell, who meanwhile had become engaged in the drug business at Muncie, and he ever since has been a resident of Muncie. The drug firm of D. P. Campbell & Bro., continued in business at Muncie until the death of David P. Campbell in 1919 and the business thereafter was carried on by the surviving partner, Benjamin N. Campbell, until in



BENJAMIN N. CAMPBELL

the spring of 1921, when he sold the drug store in order to give his undivided attention to the expanding business of the Campbell Ice Cream and Milk Company, which years before he and his brother had organized, David P. Campbell giving his chief attention to that concern and Benjamin N. Campbell taking charge of the drug store. It was in September, 1905, that the Campbells established this ice cream and milk business, starting in a small way with a view chiefly to the needs of their own ice cream trade. It was not long until there came a demand for their products that necessitated expansion and their first plant at the corner of Walnut and Willard streets long ago was supplanted by their present commodious and well equipped plant at 1500 South Walnut street. This plant, which includes an ample refrigerating plant, now is operating with a capacity of 100,000 gallons of ice cream a year and as a milk station handles, retail and wholesale, 1,000 gallons of milk a day. The demand for the Campbell ice cream has created a market for that product covering a large area throughout Indiana and over in western Ohio. Further reference to this important manufacturing concern is made elsewhere in this work. In 1908 Benjamin N. Campbell was united in marriage to Josephine Maddox, daughter of Collins Maddox, of Mt. Sterling, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Campbell is a 32 degree Mason, is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Loyal Order of Moose and is a Democrat.

MRS. HARRIET MARSH JOHNSTON, widow of John R. Johnston, who at the time of his death was employed as deputy county auditor, and a daughter of John Marsh who for more than thirty years during the earlier stages of Muncie's development was a leading figure in the banking interests of that city, has for more than twenty-five years been engaged in the insurance business in Muncie and thus may be regarded as a pioneer in the movement which of late years has given woman so important a part in the business activities of that city, a movement which in many ways she has done much to promote locally. Mrs. Johnston was born at Muncie, October 25, 1860, and is a daughter of John and Mary (Mitchell) Marsh, both of whom were born in Preble county, Ohio, members of pioneer families of that county, and whose last days were spent in Muncie, of which place they had become residents back in its village days before the Civil war. John Marsh was born on August 22, 1811, and was a son of Timothy and Mary (Clawson) Marsh, the latter of whom

was born near the mouth of the Little Miami on August 22, 1787, a daughter of John Clawson, a soldier of the Revolution from New Jersey, and tradition has it that she was the first white child born in that section of what afterward became the state of Ohio. She lived to be past ninety years of age and died at the home of one of her sons in Fulton county, Indiana, in September, 1877. Timothy Marsh was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and was a member of an old Colonial family, his ancestor, Samuel Marsh, the founder of the family in this country, having settled there upon his arrival from England as early as 1632. Reared on a pioneer farm in Preble county, John Marsh at the age of eighteen was apprenticed to a hatter at Eaton, the county seat and his neighboring town, and upon acquiring his trade began working in the neighboring village of Camden and presently became engaged in business there on his own account. During the '40s he was elected treasurer of Preble county and by re-election served in that office for six years. When the Eaton branch of the bank of the State of Ohio was established he became a stockholder in that enterprise and was elected a director of the same, later becoming interested in the bank at Cambridge City, Ind., this being the beginning of his long banking career. In October, 1856, he was called to Muncie to take charge of the Muncie branch of the State Bank of Indiana, which had been organized in the summer of that year, and when this bank was nationalized as the Muncie National Bank in 1865 he became cashier of the latter institution and so continued until his retirement in 1874, this step being necessitated by failing health. After a season of travel he found himself recuperated physically and when the Citizens National Bank of Muncie was opened in November of that year (1874) he was elected cashier of the new institution and in this position continued in the banking business until his death on January 9, 1887. John Marsh exerted a wide influence in the commercial and social life of Muncie in his generation and at his passing left a good memory. As one of his friends said at the time: "Nothing too good could be said of John Marsh, and those who knew him would heartily endorse any words of eulogy that might be written of him." From the time of his joining the church in 1854 he was an active force in the councils of the Methodist Episcopal church and ever took a helpful part in promoting movements for the common good during the period of his residence in Muncie. When the second (Muncie) lodge of Freemasons was organized in Muncie he was elected treasurer of that body and was retained in this office until his death. He also was a member of the local

commandery of the Knights Templar. From the time of its organization he was a strong supporter of the Republican party. John Marsh was thrice married. On May 25, 1835, he was united in marriage to Margaret Mitchell, who died at Eaton in 1849, leaving four children, Henry C., Mary J., Lucy and Phoebe. In 1850 he married Mary A. Simpson, who died in 1854, without issue, and on August 29, 1854, he married Mrs. Mary (Mitchell) Mutchner, who also was born in Preble county, February 2, 1823, and who died at Muncie on December 18, 1899, thus surviving her husband more than twelve years. To this latter union were born four children, William M., Charles C., of the United States navy, Harriet M. and John R. Marsh. Reared at Muncie, Harriet M. Marsh was graduated from the high school in 1878, when seventeen years of age. She supplemented her local musical schooling by a course in the Cincinnati Musical College and for a number of years served as organist in the Methodist Episcopal church. On October 11, 1881, she married John R. Johnston, who died in 1885, leaving her with a son, Robert Marsh Johnston, then under two years of age. John R. Johnston was born at Indianapolis on October 11, 1857, and his business career was begun with his father in the wholesale drug trade in that city. After coming to Muncie he was for some years employed as deputy county recorder and was occupying that position at the time of his death. Following her husband's death, Mrs. Johnston became employed as an assistant teller in her father's bank and was thus engaged until in 1897, when she became engaged in business on her own account, opening a local insurance agency, and has ever since been thus engaged, with present offices at 2 the Patterson block. It is not improper to say that she found this new field a pleasant one as well as a successful one and that under her painstaking direction her agency has expanded until now she is the local representative of no fewer than twelve insurance companies and is recognized as one of the leaders in that line in the city, which speaks well for woman's activities in business. Mrs. Johnston is a member of the Episcopal church, as was her husband, and is a Republican, as was he. During the time of this country's participation in the World war she rendered much real service in promoting local "drives" for the raising of funds and in promoting the activities of the local chapter of the American Red Cross, of which she has served as vice president. She is the present president of the local Young Women's Christian Association, whose interests she has for years actively fostered and has done much toward establishing the generous fund which has been created with

a view presently to giving this growing and useful association adequate and permanent quarters in Muncie. She also is vice president of the Muncie Art Association, one of the active directors of the affairs of the Muncie Business Women's Club, and a member of the local Tuberculois Association and such like organizations of a social service character. Despite her busy life since her widowhood, Mrs. Johnston has found time for the cultivation of her inherent interest in good citizenship, literature and art and has twice visited Europe and also has toured the oriental countries of China and Japan. Mrs. Johnston's son, Robert Marsh Johnston, was born at Muncie on August 22, 1883. Upon completing the course in the local schools he entered Cornell University, where he was schooled for the profession of mechanical and civil engineering, and is now employed on the staff of the Jeffrey-DeWitt Insulator Company of Huntington, W. Va. He is the inventor of a process for the more effective insulation of high-tension wires which is now being used and manufactured by the Jeffrey-Dewitt Insulator Company. He married Marguerite Hurst, of Mansfield, Ohio, and has one daughter, Helen, now nine years old.

KENNETH ALBERTUS SPURGEON, general manager and a member of the directorate of the Muncie Gear Company of Muncie, was born in that city and has resided there all his life. Mr. Spurgeon was born on November 14, 1889, and is a son of Dr. William A. and Minerva A. (Whitney) Spurgeon, the latter of whom also was born in Delaware county, daughter of Lafayette Whitney. Dr. William A. Spurgeon, president of the company operating the Muncie Gear Works and a physician of more than forty years standing in Muncie, was born at Salem, Ind., February 1, 1852, and is a son of Wiley and Mary F. (McKinney) Spurgeon, the latter of whom was a daughter of James A. McKinney, a Tennesseean, who had located in the Salem settlement in 1811, five years before Indiana was admitted to statehood. Wiley Spurgeon was a son of Josiah Spurgeon, a North Carolinan, who also entered the Salem settlement in 1811, the Spurgeons and the McKinneys thus being numbered among the real pioneer families of Indiana. Wiley Spurgeon was a soldier under General Taylor during the time of the Mexican war. Doctor Spurgeon was graduated from the Physio-Medical College of Indiana in 1875 and was in practice at Bedford, Ind., and Indianapolis until in 1880, when he located at Muncie, where he ever since has been engaged in practice, one of the real veterans of the medical profession in eastern Indiana. Kenneth A. Spurgeon was reared at Muncie and supple-

mented the schooling received in the schools of that city by a course in Wabash College at Crawfordsville. Upon his return from college he became connected with the operations of the Muncie Gear Works, of which company his father meanwhile had become president, and made himself thoroughly familiar with all details of this operation, presently being made a member of the board of directors of the company, and since 1917 also has been the general manager of the concern's operations. The Muncie Gear Works, a well equipped manufacturing plant at Wysor and Vine streets, was established in Muncie about the year 1908, having first been known as the High Wheel Auto Parts Company. On March 10, 1910, the Muncie Gear Works was incorporated with a capitalization of $250,000, bought the plant of the auto parts company and started in on an up-to-date basis to manufacture transmissions and clutches, which since has been its specialty, a wide market having been created for its products. H. L. Warner was the first president of the company operating this plant. He was succeeded by T. W. Warner, who in turn was succeeded by the present president, Dr. William A. Spurgeon, whose son Kenneth is the general manager. The present capitalization of this company is $300,000 and about 150 persons are employed in the plant. In 1912, at Anderson, Ind., Kenneth A. Spurgeon was united in marriage to Marybelle Hill and to this union have been born three children, Mildred, Susanne and William. Mr. and Mrs. Spurgeon are members of the Christian Church and Mr. Spurgeon is a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The Spurgeons reside at 727 Wheeling avenue.

ALBERT E. NEEDHAM, a member of the bar of the Delaware circuit court, with residence and offices at Muncie, a former prosecutor for Delaware county and for years an active factor in local affairs, is a native son of Delaware county and with the exception of a brief period of residence at Tulsa, Okla., some years ago, has been a resident of this county all his life. Mr. Needham was born on a farm in Salem township on April 8, 1873, and is a son of John and Mary C. (Chiles) Needham, both of whom were born in Preble county, Ohio, and the latter of whom is still living, now past seventy-five years of age. The late John Needham, who for many years was a well known resident of this county, was a son of James and Lydia (Henderson) Needham, the latter of whom was born in Ireland and had come to this country with her parents when she was but a child. James Needham was born in Pittsburg, Pa., of Irish lineage, and after his marriage settled in Preble county, Ohio. John Needham

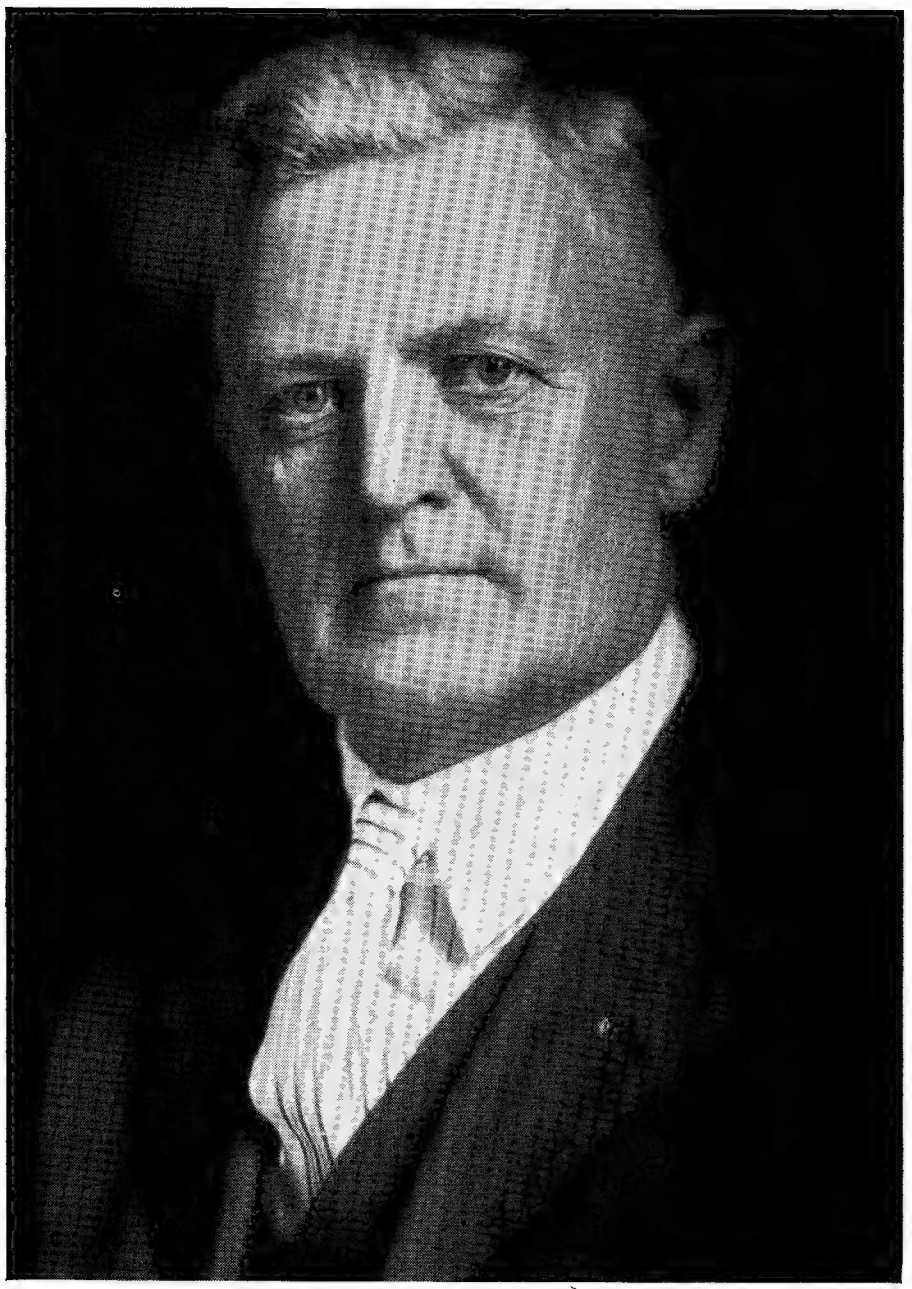
was reared in that county and was living there when the Civil war broke out. At the age of sixteen years he succeeded in passing muster for enlistment in behalf of the cause of the Union and went to the front as a member of the 134th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which command he served until the end of the war. Upon the completion of his military service he located in Delaware county and after his marriage became engaged in farming in Salem township. He later moved to Muncie and the last twenty-five years of his life were spent in that city, where he was engaged as a building contractor, his death occurring there in December, 1921, he then being seventy-nine years of age. He was a Republican and a member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic and was a member of the Christian church, as is his widow. Mrs. Needham in her younger days was a teacher in the schools of this county and for some time after her marriage continued in that profession. She is a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Yost) Chiles, both of whom were born in Preble county, Ohio, members of real pioneer families of that county, and who became residents of Delaware county when she was a girl, so that by far the greater part of her life has been spent in this county. To John and Mary C. (Chiles) Needham were born five children, the subject of this sketch having four sisters, Emma B., Margaret E., Frances R. and Josephine C. Reared on the home farm in Salem township, Albert E. Needham received his early schooling in the local district school in the neighborhood of his home and as a young man became engaged in teaching in the district schools of the county, a vocation he followed for five years. Meantime he took a course in the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute and followed studies preparatory to taking up the profession of the law. These studies he completed under the preceptorship of Joseph G. Leffler at Muncie, and in 1896 was admitted to the bar and entered upon practice in association with Judge Leffler and Walter L. Ball, an association that was continued for fifteen years. In 1904 Mr. Needham was elected prosecuting attorney for this judicial circuit and served in that capacity for two years. Something more than ten years ago he became attracted to the possibilities that seemed to be opening at Tulsa, Okla., and went out there, but after a brief residence at that place properly decided that Muncie was much the better town of the two and returned here and resumed practice and has since been thus engaged, with present offices at 119½ East Main street. Mr. Needham is a Republican, a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias and of the local post

of the Sons of Veterans. In 1898 Albert E. Needham was united in marriage to Lola J. Harrington, of Muncie, and to this union one child has been born, a son, John T. Needham.

EDWARD B. WILSON, a member of the Keller Company, clothing dealers at Muncie, and vice president of that company, has been connected with this concern since the days of his youth and is thus one of the best known clothing men in Delaware county. Mr. Wilson is a member of one of the old families of this region. He was born at Muncie in 1876 and is a son of Samuel Ambrose and Kate (Hoover) Wilson, the latter of whom was born at Newcastle, Ind. The late Samuel Ambrose Wilson, a veteran of the Civil war, was born at Eaton, Ohio, and was but a lad when he came to Muncie in 1857 with his parents, Samuel P. Wilson and wife, Elizabeth Q. Wilson, the latter of whom lived to be eighty-nine years of age, her death occurring at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Burson, in 1890. Samuel P. Wilson, a soldier of the War of 1812, was a Virginian, born in 1794, who in the days of his young manhood became a pioneer in Ohio. He lived to be eighty years of age, his death occurring at Muncie in 1874. He and his wife had five children, two sons and three daughters. The other son was Capt. Luther B. Wilson, an officer of the 19th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. The elder daughter, Mary E., married John W. Burson at Eaton in 1851. It was in 1856 that Burson came to Muncie and organized the Muncie branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, as is set out elsewhere in this work, and in the following year the Wilsons followed and established their home in Muncie. It was thus that Samuel Ambrose Wilson was living here when the Civil war broke out. Though but fifteen years of age he got into the service as a drummer boy in the 19th Indiana volunteer regiment and served until mustered out. He later became employed in the bank of his brother-in-law, John W. Burson, the old branch bank which was converted into the Muncie National Bank, northwest corner of Walnut and Washington streets, and upon the death of Mr. Burson in 1871 he was made cashier of that bank. When the natural gas "boom" came on here in the late '80s Mr. Wilson took an active part in the local development work thus entailed and was the vice president of the first commercial club organized at Muncie, the old Board of Trade, in 1887. He also was one of the organizers of the original water works company in Muncie and in other ways did his part as one of the town "boosters" when affairs here began to move along modern lines. To him and his wife were born three children, of whom the subject of this sketch

was the second in order of birth, the others being Nadine, wife of Channing Ward, and John Wilson (deceased). Reared at Muncie, Edward B. Wilson received his schooling in the local schools and upon leaving high school entered the Keller clothing store as a "cash" boy and started in to learn the business in all its departments. He ever since has been connected with that store, 320-24 South Walnut street, and has gone on up in the service until now he is part owner of the store, a member of the Keller Company, and vice president of the same, this company conducting one of the largest retail clothing stores in eastern Indiana. Mr. Wilson is a Freemason and is also affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1901 Edward B. Wilson was united in marriage to Lillian Schaufelberger, daughter of John and Mary Schaufelberger, of Muncie, and to this union two children have been born, Channing and Mary, the former of whom is now a student in the university at Richmond, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Presbyterian church. They reside at 804 West Charles street.

WILDIE L. MAITLEN, proprietor of the iron works in North High street, Muncie, which bears his name, was born in Muncie and has lived there all his life, a worker in iron since the days of his boyhood. Mr. Maitlen was born in the year 1865 and is a son of Coleman and Angeline (Higman) Maitlen, the former of whom, in his generation, was one of the best known men in Delaware county. Coleman Maitlen was born in Greene county, Ohio, and after his marriage established his home in Muncie, where he became engaged as a blacksmith and skilled worker in iron. Three times Coleman Maitlen was elected sheriff of Delaware county and thus served three terms in that office, this service covering the years 1873-74 and 1885-89. He and his wife had six children, those besides the subject of this sketch being Mrs. Dr. William Lynch, George C., Anna, Mark L. and Carlton W. Reared at Muncie, Wildie L. Maitlen has been a witness to the development of the industrial interests of that city from the days back in the '70s when it began to "pick up a bit," and from the days of his boyhood has been a part of that development. Upon leaving school he entered his father's blacksmith shop and was there well trained in iron working. In 1906 he became a partner of David Miller in the operations of the iron works which now bears his name and in 1909 succeeded to sole ownership of that establishment, which he since has carried on, and now has a well equipped plant at 400 North High street, where his specialty is the manufacture of ornamental iron work for structural purposes. The character of



WILDIE L. MAITLEN

his work is its own best advertisement of the product of this plant and the Maitlen Iron Works has a well established reputation in the building trades. Wildie L. Maitlen married Eva M. Zearbaugh, daughter of John Zearbaugh, and to this union two children were born, Edward H. and Elgie (deceased). Edward H. Maitlen, a veteran of the World war, studied in the University of Chicago and is an artist. Mr. Maitlen is a Freemason. He and his family reside at 710 West Powers street.

T. F. FITZGIBBON, superintendent of the Muncie city schools, a member of the board of trustees of Hanover College and a member of the board of trustees of the state school for feeble minded youth, has been engaged in educational service in Indiana since the days of his youth, he having begun as a teacher while still in his "teens." Mr. Fitzgibbon was born in the village of Fort Ritner, in Lawrence county, Indiana, July 22, 1861, and is a son of Michael and Anna (Ryan) Fitzgibbon, both of whom were born in Ireland and who were married in New Orleans. Michael Fitzgibbon was a bridge carpenter and not long after his marriage came to Indiana and became a foreman of bridge construction on railroads that then were being constructed throughout southern Indiana. He died in 1867 leaving his widow with four sons, the subject of this sketch having had three brothers, David, John and Edward, of whom the first named is still living. His mother died in July, 1921, at the age of eighty-seven years. T. F. Fitzgibbon was but six years of age when his father died. Just prior to that time his father had moved with his family to a farm in Jackson county and it was on this farm that he grew to manhood, receiving his early schooling in the district schools of Carr township, that county. This he supplemented by two years of attendance on the high school at Leesville, over the line in the neighboring county of Lawrence, riding horseback the six miles to this school. He then began teaching school in the district schools of his home township and was thus engaged for six winters, meantime keeping up his work on the farm during the summers, and then, in 1886, entered the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute and attended that institution continuously for four years, being the first pupil of the state normal school to finish the four-year course. Upon leaving the state normal Mr. Fitzgibbon was elected superintendent of schools at Elwood and continued to serve in that capacity for eleven years, at the end of which time he was called to the superintendency of the Columbus (Ind.) schools, where he served for seventeen years, or until called to the superintendency of the Muncie city

schools in 1918. During the years 1896-7 while serving at Elwood Mr. Fitzgibbon was given leave of absence to extend his studies at Indiana University and in 1897 was given his Bachelor degree by that institution. In 1910 he took a post-graduate course in the University of Chicago. During the years 1912-13 he served as a member of the Indiana Industrial and Agricultural Education Commission, which commission prepared the bill upon which the present Indiana vocational education law is based and which was passed by the legislature in 1913. For fifteen years Mr. Fitzgibbon has been a member of the board of trustees of Hanover College. He also is a member of the board of trustees of the state school for feeble minded youth at Ft. Wayne and for the past three years and more has been a member of the state committee on mental defectives, this committee operating under a law enacted by the Legislature in 1912. He is a Democrat and a Freemason of thirty years standing and has attained to the York Rite (Knights Templar) in that ancient order. In 1891 T. F. Fitzgibbon was united in marriage to Frances A. Moore, of Lebanon, Ind., and to this union two sons have been born, Paul V. and Russell, the latter of whom is now a senior in Hanover College and editor of the college paper. Paul V. Fitzgibbon was graduated from Hanover and is now assistant city editor of the Muncie *Morning Star*. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgibbon are members of the First Presbyterian church. For thirty-two years Mr. Fitzgibbon has been a member of the Presbyterian church, for many years an elder of the church, and is now a member of the session of First church. The Fitzgibbons reside at 47 Orchard Place.

HARRY W. MICHAEL, druggist at Muncie and one of the active figures in the civic affairs of that city, a former member of the common council and former controller of the city, has been a resident of Muncie about ten years. Mr. Michael was born at Logansport, Ind., in 1890, and is a son of John W. and Rosa (Wise) Michael. Reared at Logansport, he received his schooling in the schools of that city and early became interested in the profession of pharmacy. He took the course in the National Institute of Pharmacy at Chicago and in 1914 came to Muncie, establishing here in December of that year his first drug store in the city, at 905 East Willard street. Not long afterward he established a second store, at 327 Olin avenue, and carried on these two establishments until early in 1922, when he concentrated his business in an up-town store, opening his present establishment at 121 South Walnut street on February 22 of that year, and has since been engaged in business at that number, proprietor

of one of the leading drug stores in the city. Mr. Michael is a Democrat and ever since he became a resident of Muncie has taken an active interest in local civic affairs. He served as a member of the city council, later served for four years as a member of the board of works and also for one term served as city controller, this latter term being for two years, 1920 and 1921. Mr. Michael is a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He married Lois Austin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Orville Austin.

CLIFFORD R. HILTY, general building contractor and dealer in real estate and insurance at Muncie, was born at Apollo, Pa., July 27, 1886, and is a son of David L. and Leah (Humphrey) Hilty, both also natives of Pennsylvania, who were former residents of Muncie but who now are living at Parkersburg, W. Va. David L. Hilty is a sheet steel roller and has been connected with the steel mill industries since the days of his young manhood. In 1893 he came to Muncie with his family from Pennsylvania and was here employed for about ten years, or until 1902, when he moved to Chicago. Three years later he returned to Muncie, remaining here until in 1907, when he moved to Parkersburg, where he now resides. Clifford L. Hilty was nine years of age when his parents moved to Muncie and was sixteen when the family moved to Chicago. He was graduated from the East Chicago high school and then became employed in the postoffice there, presently being made deputy postmaster, a position he occupied for three years or until the return of the family to Muncie in 1905. In the next year, 1906, he became employed in the office of the John J. Hartley Agency, real estate and insurance, at Muncie, and was thus engaged until in 1911, when he acquired a half interest in that concern and was made secretary-treasurer of the same. For ten years Mr. Hilty remained thus connected and then in January, 1922, he sold his interest in the agency and became engaged in business in his own behalf with offices over the Columbia Theater, undertaking a general real estate and insurance line and building contracting, the latter line being his specialty. As an index of the success which Mr. Hilty has had in this line, it may be said that in the first year of his operations he turned out no fewer than twenty-four building jobs, these ranging in price from $2,000 to $12,000, and that he finds his business continually growing. Mr. Hilty is a member of the Exchange Club, the Muncie Real Estate Board and the local Fire Insurance Board, is a Freemason and a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he and his wife are members of the High Street Methodist

Episcopal church. In 1912 Clifford R. Hilty was united in marriage to Mary Ellen Adams, daughter of Harry C. and Neva (Brown) Adams, of Muncie, and to this union have been born five children, namely: John Allen, who died in 1921 at the age of eight years; Robert Parker, who died in infancy; James Clifton, born in 1918; Leah Louise, 1920, and Mary Jane.

FRANK E. ALLEN, principal of the Muncie high school and widely known in educational circles throughout this section of Indiana, was born at Summitville, in the neighboring county of Madison, March 11, 1891, and is a son of Alonzo and Almira Jane (Sheets) Allen, both of whom also were born in Indiana and the latter of whom is living. The late Alonzo Allen was reared a farmer and for some time followed that vocation but later became engaged in the mercantile business at Summitville and was thus engaged for many years, or until his death in 1906. Of the children born to him and his wife but two survive, the subject of this sketch having a brother, Ralph E. Allen, who is superintendent of the public schools at Ligonier, Ind. Reared at Summitville, Frank E. Allen attended the high school there and later (in 1910) was graduated from the Randolph county consolidated high school. He supplemented this schooling by a term in the normal school of Manchester College and then began teaching school. For four years he was thus engaged in Randolph county, the last year of this service being spent as principal of one of the county's consolidated schools, meanwhile attending Indiana University, and in 1916 was graduated from this latter institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1924 Mr. Allen received his Master degree from the state university. In the fall of 1916 Mr. Allen was made teacher of mathematics in the high school at Mt. Vernon and in the next year was called to the Newcastle high school as head of the department of mathematics and also was made athletic coach. Two years later he was elected principal of the Newcastle high school and he occupied that position for two years, or until in 1921 when he was appointed principal of the Muncie high school, the position he now occupies, and in which he has very definitely impressed himself upon the activities of this institution in which the people of Muncie take a very proper pride. Mr. Allen is a Scottish Rite (32°) Mason and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Frank E. Allen married Helen A. Dykes, of Middletown, Ind., and he and his wife reside at 210 East Washington street.

EDWIN STANTON JANNEY, general manager of the Thomas Upholstered Furniture Company of Muncie, is a member of one of the old families of Delaware county, both of his parents having been born here, of substantial pioneer stock. Mr. Janney was born on a farm in Washington township, in the house in which his father also was born, April 26, 1879, and is a son of William T. and Hannah E. (McCreery) Janney, the latter of whom also was born in this county, in the New Corner (Gaston) neighborhood, daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Brown) McCreery, the former of whom was born in Carroll county, Ohio, in 1826, and was twelve years of age when he came into Indiana with his parents, Samuel and Elizabeth McCreery, the family settling on a tract of land just south of the present village of Gaston in this county and becoming useful and influential pioneers of that neighborhood, as is set out elsewhere in this work. William T. Janney, a former member of the board of county commissioners of Delaware county, now residing in Muncie, was born on April 17, 1849, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Hayden) Janney, the latter of whom was born in Pennsylvania on March 1, 1812, and who died in this county on January 19, 1890. Joseph Janney was born in Stark county, Ohio, November 21, 1811, a son of Amos Janney, a Virginian, who in 1837 moved with his family over into Indiana and settled in Washington township, this county. Joseph Janney established his home in that township and developed a good farm in the then wilderness, and there he spent the remainder of his life, his death occuring on November 19, 1876. To him and his wife were born seven children, four sons and three daughters, so that the Janney connection of this family in the present generation is a considerable one. One of these sons, John H. Janney, served as a soldier of the Union during the Civil war, a member of Company B, 36th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was wounded at the battle of Atlanta and taken prisoner by the enemy, suffering thereafter seven months of imprisonment in the horrid rebel prison pen at Andersonville, and then on his return home at the close of the war fell a victim to the explosion of the ill-fated "Sultana," April 27, 1865. William T. Janney grew up on the home farm in Washington township, finished his schooling in the Muncie schools and after his marriage, June 19, 1873, established his home on the old home farm and there carried on his farming operations for twenty years or until in 1893, when he retired from the farm and moved to Muncie, where he since has made his home, now residing at 500 East Washington street. Upon coming to Muncie Mr. Janney became engaged

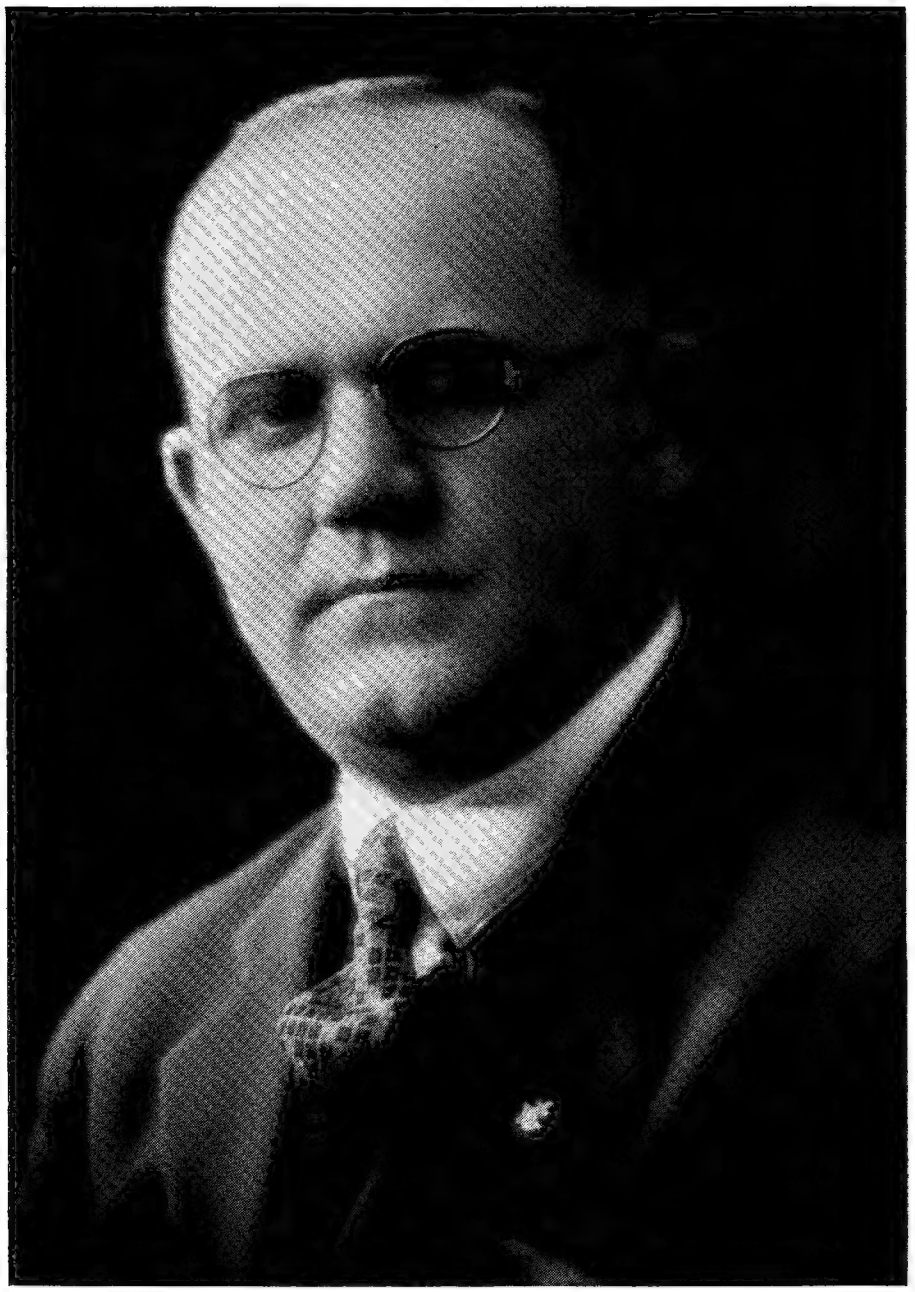
in the agricultural implement business and was thus engaged until his election in 1908 to the office of county commissioner, a position of public trust he held for six years. Of the nine children born to William T. and Hannah E. (McCreery) Janney six are still living, the subject of this sketch having three sisters, Florence E., Beulah M. and Ada, and two brothers, Carlton R. and Lester Janney, the latter of whom is county surveyor. Edwin Stanton Janney was fourteen years of age when his parents moved to Muncie in 1893 and he was graduated from the Muncie high school in 1898. Upon leaving school he became connected with the operations of the Ball Bros. Glass Manufacturing Company at Muncie and was thus connected for something more than seven years, at the end of which time he transferred his connection to the offices of the Warner Manufacturing Company at Toledo, Ohio, as secretary-treasurer of that company, and was thus connected until in 1918 when he became connected with the Toledo Standard Commutator Company. Two years later, in 1920 Mr. Janney returned to Muncie and later took up his present connection with the operations of the Thomas Upholstered Furniture Company and has since been thus engaged, general manager of the company's affairs, with offices and plant at 2627 South Walnut street. Mr. Janney is a Republican and is a Scottish Rite and Royal Arch Mason, and is also an active member of the Muncie Exchange Club. On June 25, 1902, Edwin Stanton Janney was united in marriage to Gertrude L. Younce, who was born at Hartford City, Ind., daughter of Joseph and Sarah A. (Hyland) Younce. Mr. and Mrs. Janney are members of the First Baptist church. They reside at 310 McCulloch boulevard.

SAMUEL R. GIBSON, one of the proprietors of the old established St. John Cigar Store at 123 East Main street, Muncie, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the pioneer families here, and has resided in this county all his life, a resident of Muncie for more than forty years. Mr. Gibson was born on a farm in Center township, north of Muncie, June 1, 1868, and is a son of George and Eliza J. (Harter) Gibson, both of whom also were born in this county. George Gibson, a member of the pioneer Gibson family of this county, was for many years a farmer in Monroe township and after his retirement from the farm made his home in Muncie. Samuel R. Gibson grew up on the home farm and received his schooling in the neighborhood schools in Monroe and Hamilton townships. When he was about eighteen years of age he left the farm and came to Muncie. He worked for George Davis for six years

and then he began working as a clerk in the A. W. St. John cigar store at Muncie and ever since has been connected with that business, having had a proprietary interest in the business for years. When Mr. St. John died in 1905 the business was continued under the ownership and direction of A. M. Kilgore, Fred and Walter Bartlett and Samuel R. Gibson and was so continued until the withdrawal of the Bartletts, since which time the business has been carried on by Mr. Kilgore and Mr. Gibson, with a well-equipped store at 123 East Main street, one of the oldest established concerns of its kind in eastern Indiana. Mr. Gibson is a Republican and is affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with the Improved Order of Red Men. On August 21, 1897, Samuel R. Gibson was united in marriage to Flora B. Cory, who was born and reared in Muncie, daughter of Willard and Anna Cory, also members of pioneer families in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson reside at 525 East Wysor street.

EVERETT NICHOLS, president of the Nichols Groceteria Company of Muncie, was born at Logansport, Ind., in 1884, and is a son of Frank D. and Alice (Dobson) Nichols, the former of whom was a railway conductor running out of that city on the Pennsylvania Lines. Reared at Logansport, Everett Nichols supplemented the schooling received in the high school by a course in the business college there and then became engaged in railroad work at Laotto in Noble county. Not long afterward he returned to Logansport and was for three or four years employed in the Pennsylvania railway shops in that city. He then (in 1906) went to California and became employed in the airbrakes department of the Southern Pacific shops at Los Angeles, and was thus employed for two years, or until in 1908, when he enlisted for service in the United States navy and thus served as a machinist in the navy for eight years. In 1916 Mr. Nichols came to Muncie and here became engaged in the grocery business at Howard and Council streets, later moving the stock to 120 East Main street. As this business expanded he promoted (in 1920) the organization of the Nichols Groceteria Company, which now owns and operates three grocery stores at Muncie, those besides the parent store on East Main street being well equipped stores at 1700 University avenue and at 217 South Walnut street. Mr. Nichols is president of this company. C. W. Robison is secretary and L. R. Wood is treasurer. Mr. Nichols is a Freemason. He married Gertrude Dustman, of Muncie, and he and his wife have one child, a daughter, Lonetta Joy. They reside at 705 Ashland avenue.

GLEN D. BROWN, director of vocational education in the Muncie city schools and a young school man of wide experience, was born in Howard county, Indiana, April 3, 1891, and is a son of Grant and Delia Ellen (Stack) Brown, the latter of whom was born near the city of Kokomo in that same county. Grant Brown, who now is living retired in Miami county, this state, also was born in Howard county, a son of Jerome Brown, one of the pioneers of that county, and until his retirement was engaged in the general mercantile business. Glen D. Brown was graduated from the Greentown high school and then entered the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, from which institution he was graduated in 1916. This schooling he later supplemented by a course of post-graduate work at Indiana University. Mr. Brown early devoted himself to the teaching profession and for several years was engaged in teaching in the grade schools of Miami county. He then was made principal of the high school at Deedsville, in Miami county, and then became principal of the West high school at Terre Haute. In the fall of 1917 Mr. Brown was called to Muncie as supervisor of industrial arts in the Muncie city schools and thus came into administrative touch with the work then being carried on here in that department of the schools in connection with local activities related to this country's participation in the World war. He was made assistant director of industrial education in the schools and general director of students in preparation for entrance into the S. A. T. C. at Purdue University. During this period of war activity he also was the chairman of the Delaware County Junior Red Cross and in that capacity did much to extend the work of that helpful relief agency, giving practical direction to the work of his vocational classes in the manufacture of articles designed for the use of soldiers. In April, 1923, Mr. Brown succeeded Mr. Anthony as director of vocational education in the Muncie city schools and is now rendering service in that capacity, this department, in addition to the practical arts course in the day school, including one of the best systems of evening schools in the state. Mr. Brown is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and of the local Kiwanis Club, and is also a Knights Templar Mason, his work in Freemasonry carrying also into the capitular and cryptic degrees of that ancient order, the chapter of the Royal Arch Masons and the council of Royal and Select Masters. On December 24, 1916, Glen D. Brown was united in marriage to Suzette Willcutts, who was born at Greentown, Ind., daughter of William and Emma (Galloway) Willcutts, and to this



GLEN D. BROWN

union two children have been born, Mary Ellen and Glen David Brown, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church. They reside at 812 West North street, Riverside. Both in his college work and during the time of his teaching experience Mr. Brown took an active part in athletics and since coming to Muncie he has been a member of the athletic board of control of Central high school, and is an active supporter of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. As a member of the Indiana State Teachers Association he has served on various committees of that body having to do with industrial and vocational education.

WILLIAM F. EPPARDS, house mover and contractor for heavy hauling at Muncie, is a native of the old Blue Grass state but has been a resident of Indiana since the days of his boyhood and of Muncie for more than thirty years, having come here about the height of the gas "boom" back in the early '90s. Mr. Eppards was born in the city of Lexington, Ky., July 15, 1861, and was early orphaned, both of his parents dying when he was a small child. He then was taken into the home of his grandmother at Louisville and there remained until he was twelve years of age when he started out "on his own" to make a living. When eighteen years of age he went to Indianapolis and became engaged there as a gardener. In the spring of 1880 he began working there with the J. Q. Adams house-moving outfit and was thus engaged for ten years, or until in 1890, when he came to Muncie seeking advantage of the industrial stir being created here at that time by the opening of the natural gas field. Some years later he established himself in the house-moving and heavy hauling business here and has ever since been thus engaged, one of the most widely known contractors of this sort in eastern Indiana, his work as a house mover, rigger and handler of heavy machinery, smokestacks and the like being called for in a wide area throughout Indiana and Ohio, and indeed as far east as Atlantic City, he having a practical monopoly of the heavy hauling business in and about Muncie, for he has for years carried special equipment for that line of work. Of late years Mr. Eppards' son, Charles E. Eppards, has been associated with him in this business. Mr. Eppards is a Republican and is a 32° (Scottish Rite) Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Loyal Order of Moose. William F. Eppards has been twice married. His first wife, Ange-

line Harris, died leaving three children, Francis, Christina and William (deceased). By his second wife, Nettie Dellinger, Mr. Eppards has two children, Charles E. and Mary Emily. The Eppards reside at 2109 South Madison street. Charles E. Eppards, mentioned above as being associated with his father in business at Muncie, married Celia Pugh and has one child, a daughter, Muriel.

THOMAS A. YINGLING, who until recently and for thirty years had been engaged in the grocery business in Muncie, is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here all his life. Mr. Yingling was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Yorktown, in Mt. Pleasant township, September 29, 1873, and is a son of Alfred and Mary Yingling, both of whom were born in Germany and whose last days were spent in this county. Alfred Yingling, who for years was engaged in the milling business at Yorktown and who also owned a farm near that place, where he made his home, was but five years of age when he came to this country with his parents, the family locating at Cincinnati and later at Connersville, Ind., where Alfred Yingling became employed in a woolen mill and where he married. In the late '60s he came with his family to this county and bought the old woolen mill at Yorktown, in connection with which there also was operated a sawmill, and became engaged there in the milling business, which vocation he followed the remainder of his life, also developing a farm in that neighborhood. His widow survived him for years, her death occurring at Yorktown on December 22, 1921. They were the parents of twelve children, six of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch having three sisters, Elizabeth, Mayme and Zetta, and two brothers, Charles E. and Frank Yingling. Reared on the home farm in the vicinity of Yorktown, Thomas A. Yingling received his schooling in the schools of that place and until he was seventeen years of age assisted in the labors of the farm and the mill. He then came to Muncie and became driver for a delivery wagon out of the Hickman Bros. grocery store. For nine years he was connected with this store, thus acquiring a close acquaintance with all details of the grocery business and then, in association with Mr. Scott, became engaged in business on his own account, conducting a grocery store under the firm name of Scott & Yingling. Eight years later he sold his interest in this business and decided to take up farming, but not long afterward resumed merchandising and bought a grocery in the Arcade building on East Main street. He presently sold that place and started another store on West Main street and was there in business until in 1921, when he bought the

Devinney store at the corner of High and West Washington street and was engaged in business there, with a well stocked and well equipped place, until he sold the store on November 2, 1923. Mr. Yingling is a Democrat and is affiliated with the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias. Thomas A. Yingling married Melissa Stoops, daughter of John and Lorinda Stoops, and to this union one child was born, a son, Robert S. Yingling, who in time became associated with his father in business and who died on November 6, 1922, at the age of twenty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Yingling are members of the Presbyterian church.

B. D. GLASCOCK, of the firm of J. W. and B. D. Glascock, dealers in coal at Muncie, is a native of the old Buckeye state but has been a resident of Muncie since the days of his boyhood. Mr. Glascock was born at Hillsboro, Ohio, in 1872, and is a son of the Rev. Benjamin and Catherine (Kinsell) Glascock, the latter of whom was born in the state of Ohio. Rev. Benjamin Glascock was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, a son of Daniel Glascock, and was but a lad when his parents located at Hillsboro. The Rev. Benjamin Glascock located in Muncie in 1887. He and his wife had five children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the last born, the others being Charles O., Sarah, wife of James McClellan, Seth T. and John W. Glascock. As will be noted by a comparison of above dates, B. D. Glascock was fifteen years of age when he came to Muncie with his parents in 1887. He completed his schooling in the schools of this city and was for some time afterward connected with the wholesale grocery trade in the city, later becoming associated with his brothers, Charles O. and John W. Glascock. In 1892 the Glascock Bros. Manufacturing Company established at Muncie a factory for the manufacture of washing machines and juvenile novelties. In 1907, a year following the death of Charles O. Glascock, the other brothers, J. W. and B. D. Glascock disposed of that concern and organized their coal business, with ample and well equipped yards at Liberty and Second streets, one of the oldest established coal yards in the city. Mr. Glascock is a Freemason and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. B. D. Glascock married Marietta Angel, daughter of the Rev. William P. Angel, a former pastor of the Friends' church at Muncie, and has one child, a daughter, Elizabeth, who is now a student in DePauw University. J. W. Glascock married Mary Lieb and has three children, sons all, Hardin R., Fred L. and John Lewis, the two elder of whom are veterans of the World war, Fred L. Glascock having served as a surgeon with the rank of

a second lieutenant. The B. D. Glascocks reside at 45 Orchard Place. J. W. Glascock is now living at Beverly Hills, Cal.

ALBERT J. GLASER, general building contractor at Muncie and a veteran of the World war with an overseas record and an officer's commission, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life, a resident of Muncie since the days of his childhood. Mr. Glaser was born in the village of St. Peters in the vicinity of Brookville, in Franklin county, Indiana, July 18, 1888, and is a son of Michael and Cecilia (Ertel) Glaser, both of whom were born in that same county and the latter of whom is still living, now residing at the corner of Madison and Sixth streets, Muncie. The late Michael Glaser, who for years was a building contractor at Muncie, was born in the village of St. Peters and was a son of Fred Glaser, an Alsatian, who had come to this country in the days of his young manhood and who after a sometime stay in New Orleans came up into Indiana and after his marriage established his home at St. Peters, where he became a mason and builder. Michael Glaser grew up to the building trade and followed that vocation all his life. After his marriage he made his home at Batesville, Ind., and was engaged there as a building contractor until in 1892, when he became attracted to the possibilities then opening out in Muncie in the building trades consequent upon the development which followed the opening of the natural gas field here, and moved with his family to Muncie. Here he etsablished himself in business as a building contractor and here he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on January 5, 1911. He was a member of the Catholic church, as is his widow, and their children were reared in that faith. There are five of these children, the subject of this sketch having a sister and three brothers. Albert J. Glaser was four years of age when he came to Muncie with his parents in 1892. He received his early schooling in St. Lawrence's parochial school, supplemented this by attendance on the normal school at Muncie and then took a special course in the Lewis Institute at Chicago, following this by a special course in the Chicago School of Architecture, and then returned to Muncie as an able assistant in the building operations of his father. Upon the death of his father Mr. Glaser continued the business and has since been thus engaged, both as an architect and building contractor, and is doing well, with offices at 616 South Mulberry street. One of his notable local contracts was the building of the Elks club house at Muncie, one of the best club houses of the kind in Indiana. During the time of this country's participation in the World war Mr. Glaser rendered mili-

tary service in the aviation section of the army. He entered service on January 2, 1918, and was assigned to Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., whence he presently was transferred to Mitchell Field (Long Island) and assigned to the United States Air Service. On February 23, 1918, he was commissioned a second lieutenant and shortly after with his command was placed in overseas service, this service being rendered in various fields in England until his discharge on December 24, 1918, the war then being over. Mr. Glaser is a member of the local post of the American Legion and of the post of Veterans of Foreign Wars and is affiliated with the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. On May 1, 1912, Albert J. Glaser was united in marriage to Ethel Mary Scott, daughter of Jesse and Mary (Richardson) Scott, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Ruth Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Glaser are members of St. Lawrence's Catholic church.

CHARLES G. HOFER, proprietor of the meat market at 103 North High street, Muncie, has been a resident of Muncie for nearly twenty years and has been engaged in the retail meat business all of this time. Mr. Hofer was born at Ft. Wayne, Ind., December 6, 1874, and is a son of Andrew and Christina (Brish) Hofer, the latter of whom is still living at Ft. Wayne. The late Andrew Hofer was a native of Switzerland who some time after he came to this country became engaged in the retail meat business at Ft. Wayne, where he spent the remainder of his life. Charles G. Hofer grew up at Ft. Wayne, received his schooling in the schools of that city and in his father's butcher shop early became familiar with the details of the retail meat trade. He married there and continued to make that city his place of residence until in 1905 when he came to Muncie and established himself in business in the meat trade in partnership with his brother, Edward Hofer, at 220 South Walnut street. They later added two more markets and in 1916 dissolved partnership. Not long afterward Mr. Hofer moved into his present quarters at 103 North High street, where he has since continued in business, with an up-to-date and well-equipped establishment known as the Charles Hofer Meat Market. Mr. Hofer is a member of the Knights of Pythias order. He and his family reside at 907 West Main street. Mrs. Hofer (Irma Miller) also was born at Ft. Wayne. Mr. and Mrs. Hofer have two children, a son, Carl L. Hofer, and a daughter, Catherine C. Mr. Hofer is the second in order of birth of the seven children born to his parents, he having three sisters, Rose, Anna and Mamie, and three brothers, Edward, Frank and Albert Hofer.

THOMAS L. MOORE, purchasing agent for the Muncie Products Company at Muncie, was born at Lawrenceburg, Ind., in 1883, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Evans) Moore, both of whom were of European birth, the latter born in Bedfordshire, England. She was but a child when she came to this country with her parents, the family locating at Ironton, Ohio, where she grew to womanhood and was married. David Moore was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and was but a lad when he came to this country with his parents, David (Sr.) and Margaret Moore, this family also locating at Ironton, where he grew to manhood. After their marriage the junior David Moore and his wife came over into Indiana and were for some time residents of Lawrenceburg, but presently moved back into Ohio and established their home at Hamilton. It was thus that though born at Lawrenceburg, in Indiana, Thomas L. Moore was reared at Hamilton, in Ohio. He received his schooling in the schools of that city and early became interested in the mechanical trades, starting out as a pattern maker in the plant of the Estate Stove Company at Hamilton. He later took up moulding and was for several years thus engaged, becoming an expert foundryman. Mr. Moore remained with the Estate Stove Company until in 1911, when he came to Muncie as purchasing agent for the T. W. Warner Company, and has since been a resident of this city, now purchasing agent for the Muncie Products Company. Mr. Moore is a Scottish Rite (32°) Mason and is also a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Baptist church.

FRED G. NICHOLS, who a little more than twenty years ago entered the offices of the Indiana Steel and Wire Company at Muncie as a clerk and is now the general superintendent of the plant of that concern, is a native Hoosier and has resided in this state all his life with the exception of a period during the days of his young manhood when he was employed in railway service in the West. Mr. Nichols was born in the pleasant village of Lynn, in the neighboring county of Randolph, in 1868, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Gray) Nichols, the former of whom was a soldier of the Union during the time of the Civil war. Reared at Lynn, Fred G. Nichols received his schooling in the schools of that village and early learned the art of telegraphy. After working awhile in his home railway station he went West and became employed as an operator for the Union Pacific Railroad Company at River Bend, Colo., and was thus employed for some time. Upon his return to Indiana he resumed employment with the old Grand Rapids & Indiana road and was

presently stationed at Winchester, where he remained for eleven years or until in 1902, when he came to Muncie and entered the employ of the Indiana Steel and Wire Company, where he ever since has been engaged. Mr. Nichols first became employed in this concern as a clerk and by successive stages of promotion has been advanced until now he is general superintendent of the plant, a position he has occupied since 1907. Mr. Nichols is a Freemason of high degree and also is a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and is an active supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association. Fred G. Nichols married Minnie Johnson, daughter of Thomas Johnson, and he and his wife have two children, Marvin and Kathryn, the latter of whom married L. D. Shreeve and has two children, Walton and Marjorie. Marvin Nichols married Lucile Vatet and has one child, a daughter, Lucile. Mr. and Mrs. Fred G. Nichols are members of the Presbyterian church. They also are members of the Country Club. Their home is pleasantly situated on the Burlington pike not far out of town.

JERRY A. GALLIVAN, president of the J. A. Gallivan Company, general plumbers and heating equipment and dealers in paints at Muncie, is a native of the old Buckeye state, but has been a resident of Muncie for the past thirty years or more. Mr. Gallivan was born in the fine old city of Bellefontaine, Ohio, and is a son of Maurice and Mary (Kirby) Gallivan, natives of Ireland, who in 1892 became residents of Muncie. Another of their sons is H. R. Gallivan, former chief of the Muncie fire department. J. A. Gallivan, or "Jerry" as he is better known among his friends, received his schooling in Bellefontaine, where he was reared. When the family moved to Muncie in 1892 he entered the plumbing establishment of T. P. Kirby and there became thoroughly trained in the details of this business and in due time became engaged in business on his own account, his present organization, the J. A. Gallivan Company, Inc., having been established in 1900. This concern is admirably situated at 314 East Main street and is well equipped to take care of all calls in its line. In addition to its general plumbing and heating business the Gallivan company carries a complete stock of paints. Among the important plumbing installations it has made are those in the Delaware Hotel, in the McNaughton block, at the county infirmary and in the plants of numerous factories about town. In 1907 Jerry Gallivan was united in marriage to Alice E. McCormick and he and his wife have one child, a son, John Roger Gallivan. Mr. and Mrs. Gallivan are

members of St. Lawrence's Catholic church and Mr. Gallivan is a member of the local council of the Knights of Columbus. The Gallivans reside at 417 South Monroe street.

JOHN ROLLIN MARSH, secretary and chief engineer of the Indiana Bridge Company, a member of the Muncie board of public works, a former member of the library board and of the park board and for years an active factor in the civic and industrial life of Muncie, is a native son of that city and has lived there all his life. Mr. Marsh was born in Muncie on January 13, 1863, and is a son of John and Mary (Mitchell) Marsh, who had located at Muncie in 1856, coming here from Cambridge City, and whose last days were spent here, the former dying in 1887 and the latter in 1899. John Marsh, concerning whom further mention is made elsewhere in this work, was a pioneer banker in Muncie and a man of large influence in his generation. He was born in Preble county, Ohio, August 22, 1811, and was a son of Timothy and Mary (Clawson) Marsh, the latter of whom was a daughter of John Clawson, a Kentuckian, who had served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Timothy Marsh was a son of John Marsh, a native of England, who also had rendered service in behalf of the colonists in the War of the Revolution and who had settled in the Germantown settlement in what now is Montgomery county, Ohio. John Marsh, the grandson of this Revolutionary soldier, learned the hatter's trade at Eaton, county seat of Preble county, and then became engaged in that business at Camden, in that same county, later becoming a general dry goods merchant. In 1847 he was elected treasurer of Preble county and by re-election occupied that office for six years. He also was a director of the Eaton branch of the Ohio State Bank. In 1854 he became president of the branch bank at Cambridge City, Ind., and two years later, in 1856, became president of the Muncie branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana and moved to Muncie, thus being engaged in the banking business here during the Civil war period. When this bank was nationalized in 1865 he continued as president and was so occupied until his retirement in 1874. When the Citizens National Bank of Muncie was organized in 1875 he became cashier of that institution and so continued until his death in 1887. John Rollin Marsh was reared at Muncie and at the age of sixteen, in 1879, was graduated from the high school. Upon leaving school he became employed as a deputy in the office of the county clerk and later rendered a similar service in the office of the county recorder, gaining during these several years of public service an experience which has

ever been valuable to him. In the meanwhile he had been giving attention to preparatory studies in mining engineering and in 1883 entered the School of Mines of Columbia University, and in 1887 was graduated from that institution. Upon receiving his degree Mr. Marsh returned to Muncie and on August 1 following entered the service of the Indiana Bridge Company as chief engineer, a title he ever since has held in connection with the operations of that enterprise. In the next year (1888) Mr. Marsh became a stockholder in the Indiana Bridge Company and was elected secretary of the company, a position he ever since has occupied, and thus for more than thirty-five years has been an active adminstrative factor in the development of the business which that important industrial enterprise has built up. Beginning in the days of his young manhood, with his service in the court house, Mr. Marsh has ever taken a good citizen's part in local public affairs. He was a member of the library board at the time the present handsome public library building was erected; was secretary of the park board when the city took over and began to develop McCulloch park, and is now rendering further public service as a member of the city board of public works. He is a Freemason of many years standing and has attained to the capitular degree in that ancient body. He and his family are members of the First Presbyterian church, of the congregation of which he is one of the ruling elders. On August 5, 1889, John Rollin Marsh was united in marriage to Susan D. Ryan, who was born at Winamac, Ind., daughter of John W. and Lida (Jenkins) Ryan, the former of whom (now deceased) was in his generation one of the leading lawyers of Muncie. Mrs. Marsh is ex-president of the local Anti-Tuberculosis League. For years she has taken an influential part in the work of the local Federated Club of Clubs, with particular reference to the activities of the Muncie Art Students League and the Muncie Art Association and has long been recognized as a leader in local art circles. To her suggestion is credited the inception and creation of Memorial Drive and the planting of trees in memory of the soldiers of Delaware county who gave their lives in the World war. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh have five children: Mildred, John Rodney, Carleton J., Alida M. and Dorothy M., the latter of whom recently was graduated from the Muncie high school. Alida M. Marsh also is a graduate of the Muncie high school and is now pursuing art studies in Chicago. John Rodney Marsh, a contracting engineer for the Indiana Bridge Company, is a veteran of the World war, having served as a first lieutenant in the navy, in the submarine service, and is a mem-

ber of the local post of the American Legion. He was graduated from Purdue University. Carleton J. Marsh, who is now connected with the drafting department of the Indiana Bridge Company, was a student at Purdue University during the time of this country's participation in the World war and rendered service in the S. A. T. C. of that institution. He married Frances E. Pace. Mildred Marsh married George J. Hawk, now living at Los Angeles, Cal., and has one child, a son, Marshall S. Hawk.

CHARLES P. MORROW, a well established building contractor at Muncie and a resident of that city for nearly thirty years, is a native Hoosier and has been a resident of this state all his life. Mr. Morrow was born in the city of Indianapolis on July 27, 1867, and is a son of Thomas E. and Elizabeth A. (Pritchard) Morrow, the latter of whom was born at Dayton, Ohio, her parents having located there upon coming West from Connecticut. Thomas E. Morrow, who was a member of the contracting firm of Pierce & Morgan which erected the Delaware county courthouse, was a veteran of the Civil war. He was born at Piqua, Ohio, a son of Thomas Morrow, a Pennsylvanian, born in 1804, who when the Miami & Erie canal was being constructed in the late '30s and early '40s of the past century became engaged as a contractor on that great state work and in that capacity built a large number of the locks erected on that work, later establishing his home at Piqua, where he was long engaged in the general contracting business, a line in which has son, the junior Thomas Morrow, followed him. Thomas E. Morrow was engaged working as a builder at Indianapolis when the Civil war came on. He returned to his home at Piqua and enlisted his services in behalf of the cause of the Union, going out with a Piqua command, Company F of the 11th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which command he served for nearly four years. After his marriage he established his home at Indianapolis, where he became superintendent of construction of the contracting firm of Pierce & Morgan, giving particular attention to the erection of public buildings, and was thus connected when this firm was given the contract for the erection of the Delaware county courthouse in the middle '80s, a story that is set out elsewhere in this work. It was thus that his son, Charles P. Morrow, grew up familiar with construction work, a line which he has followed, even as his father and grandfather followed it, specializing in public buildings and large contracts. It was in 1895, the year of his marriage, that Charles P. Morrow established his home at Muncie. In the next year he became established here as a building contractor and has ever

since been thus engaged, during this time having erected some of the most conspicuous buildings in Muncie, as well as school houses throughout this and adjacent counties, among these buildings being the postoffice, the public library, the electric power plant building, the Columbia Theater building and many others in Muncie. It was on June 5, 1895, that Charles P. Morrow was united in marriage to Anna Mary Gorman, a bookkeeper, who was born and reared at Evansville, daughter of Michael and Anne (Keyhoe) Gorman. To this union three children have been born, Elizabeth, Grace and Thomas, the former of whom married S. N. Tomsen, of Chicago, now living in Philadelphia, and has two daughters, Anna and Catherine. Mr. and Mrs. Morrow are members of St. Lawrence's Catholic church and Mr. Morrow is a member of the local council of the Knights of Columbus. The Morrows reside at 1126 East Main street.

DR. ROBERT T. MILLER, dental surgeon at Muncie, where he has been located for the past twenty years and more, was born at Morris, Ill., March 21, 1881, and is a son of William M. and Julia (Grant) Miller, the latter of whom also was born in Illinois. William M. Miller, who is now engaged in the live stock commission business at Chicago, was born in New York state but was reared in Illinois, to which state his parents moved when he was a child. He became an expert accountant and for some years followed that line, making his home at Morris, but in 1889 moved with his family to Chicago, where he since has made his home. To him and his wife were born five children, Doctor Miller being the third of these in order of birth. Robert T. Miller was but a lad when he went to Chicago with his parents in 1889, and he grew to manhood there. He was graduated from the Hyde Park high school in 1900 and then entered the Dental College of Northwestern University, from which he was graduated in May, 1903. Upon receiving his diploma, Doctor Miller was appointed one of the college clinical demonstrators and he was thus engaged until in the following September, when he came to Muncie and opened an office for the practice of his profession. This office was in the Neely block, and he remained there until in 1919, when he occupied his present suite, 402 the Wysor building, where he is well established, his equipment including an X-ray apparatus. Doctor Miller is a member of the Muncie Dental Association, which he has served as president. He also is a member of the East Central (Indiana) Dental Association, of which for four years he was secretary, and a member of the Indiana State Dental Association and the American Dental Association. He is a Scottish Rite and Knight Templar Ma-

son and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, affiliated with the Temple at Ft. Wayne, and is also affiliated with the college fraternity Psi Omega (dental) and the high school fraternity Gamma Sigma. A Republican in his general political views, he is inclined to "independence" in local civic affairs. In 1907 Dr. Robert T. Miller was united in marriage to Virginia Claypool, of Muncie, daughter of Frank J. Claypool, concerning whom further and fitting mention is made elsewhere in this work, and to this union one child has been born, a son, Robert T. Miller, Jr. Doctor Miller and his family reside at 611 East Washington street.

HARRY H. ORR, of the law firm of Orr & Clark, with offices in the Western Reserve building at Muncie, was born at Muncie on December 14, 1881, and is a son of William Walter and Mary L. (Helm) Orr, the latter of whom, daughter of Dr. John Helm, who in his generation was one of Muncie's best known physicians, is still living in Muncie. The late William Walter Orr, a soldier of the Union during the Civil war and formerly and for many years a member of the bar of the Delaware circuit court, was born on a farm in Liberty township, October 18, 1846, and was a son of Samuel Orr, one of the pioneers of that township, and in his generation one of Delaware county's foremost citizens. Samuel Orr was born in Ohio, a son of James Orr, who came to Indiana with his family in 1838, and settled in what is now the Selma neighborhood in Liberty township, this county. James Orr was a substantial pioneer and his sons, Joseph and Samuel, took lands in the same neighborhood, the Orrs thus becoming early recognized as among the influential factors in the development of that part of the county. Samuel Orr represented this county in the Legislature (1847-50) and when the Civil war broke out took an active part in recruiting local forces, went to the front and rose to be lieutenant colonel of the 84th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He died in 1876. His elder son, James H. Orr, also took an active part in service during the Civil war and was mustered out at the end of the war as captain of Company K of the 84th regiment. The younger son, William Walter Orr, was not yet fifteen years of age when the war broke out. He early sought to enlist but on account of his lack of years was rejected and presently "ran away" and got into the army despite regulations and rendered service as a private in Company G of the 134th Indiana. Upon the completion of his military service William Walter Orr returned home and not long afterward decided to leave the farm and seek his fortune in the county seat town. He studied law in the office of Judge Walter March

and in 1872 was admitted to the bar. After his marriage he established his permanent home at Muncie and there continued active in the practice of his profession until his retirement in 1916. His death occurred while on a visit of recreation at Harbor Springs, Mich., September 2, 1918. He was a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian church, as is his widow. To William W. and Mary (Helm) Orr were born three children, those besides the subject of this sketch being Margaret, wife of Robert O. Burt, of Muncie, and William Walter Orr, Jr., also of Muncie. Harry H. Orr was reared at Muncie and upon completing the course in the local schools, entered Indiana University, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1903, his studies having been directed with particular reference to entering the practice of law. Upon leaving the university Mr. Orr entered the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis and was graduated from that institution in 1904. In that same year he was admitted to practice at the bar of the Delaware circuit court, in the Indiana supreme court and in the Federal court. He entered practice as a partner in his father's law office, under the firm name of Orr & Orr, and this mutually agreeable arrangement was maintained until his father's retirement in 1916, when he effected a partnership with Ray W. Clark, the firm since then practicing under the name of Orr & Clark. In 1906 Harry H. Orr was united in marriage to Harrye Branham, then living at Evansville, who was born in Rockport, Ind., and to this union three children have been born, Margaret Caroline, Hal Branham and Robert William. Mr. and Mrs. Orr are Republicans and Presbyterians and Mr. Orr is a Freemason.

CARSON M. MANN, former trustee of Niles township and a substantial farmer and landowner of that township, is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here all his life with the exception of some years spent in Adams county, this state. Mr. Mann was born on the old Mann home place at Albany on April 20, 1860, and is a son of Isaac and Mary L. (Krohn) Mann, the latter of whom also was born at Albany, a daughter of William F. and Maria (Pendroy) Krohn, who had come over here from Ohio and had become pioneers of the Albany settlement. The late Isaac Mann, who for many years was widely known hereabout as a lightning-rod agent and a well-to-do farmer and landowner, was born in the lower part of Fayette county, Ohio, not far from Leesburg, June 12, 1834, and was but an infant when in the next year (1835) his parents, Warner and Nancy (Pavey) Mann, came over here and settled on an unimproved tract in

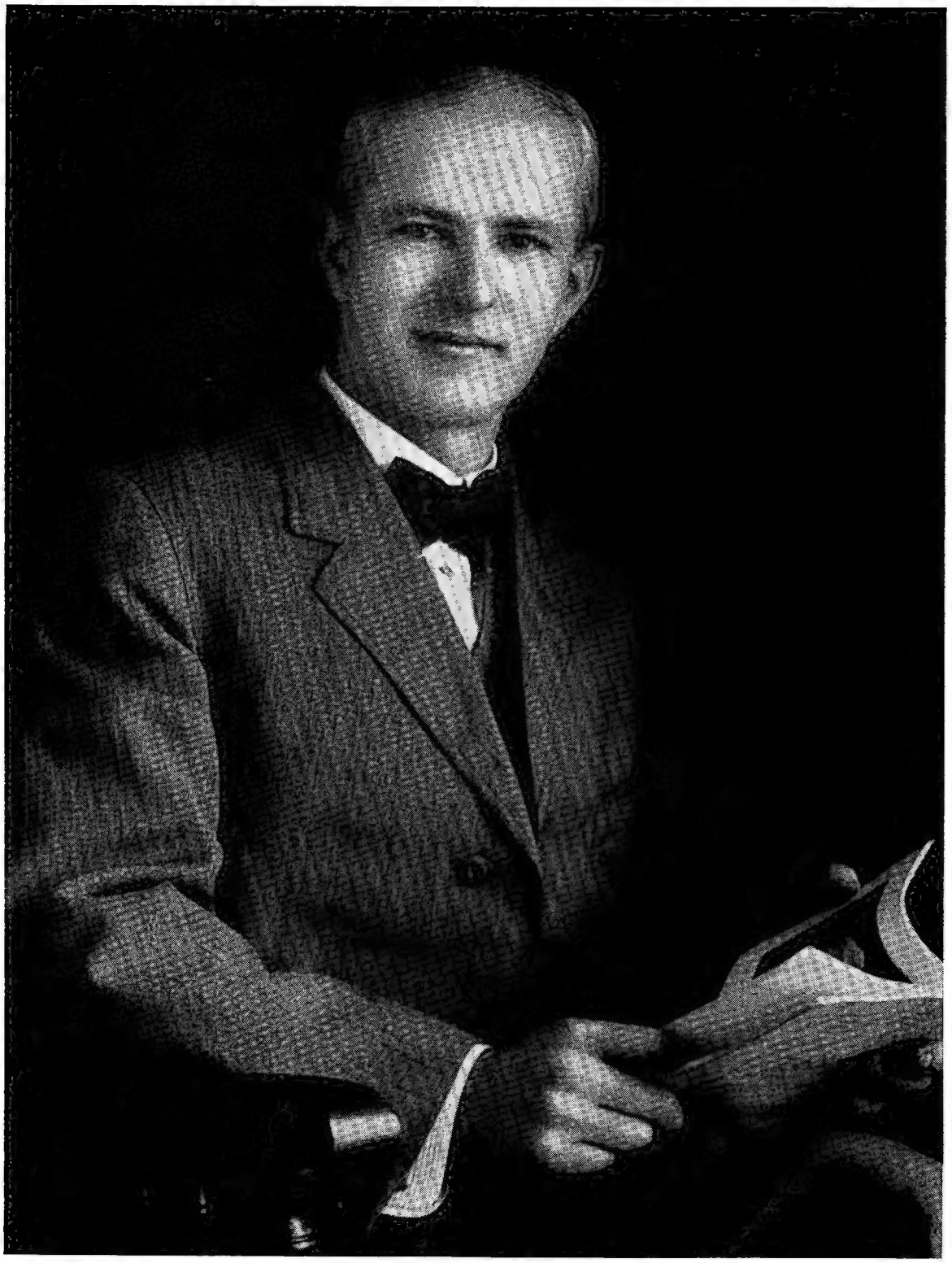
Niles township, this county. Warner Mann was a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Blades) Mann, natives of Delaware, who had settled in the Leesburg neighborhood in Ohio and who in 1833 came over into Indiana and settled on an "eighty" in the Albany neighborhood in this county, and it was thus that two years later Warner Mann also came over here and became a settler in Delaware county. Warner Mann was reared a Quaker. His wife (Nancy Pavey) was a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Pavey, the former of whom was a Methodist minister. Religious differences seemed to offer an insuperable barrier to the marriage of the young couple, but they found a way out when one night Nancy was helped out of an upstairs window of her home by Warner and the twain soon became one. Upon coming over here Warner Mann bought a quarter section of land that had been entered by John Boots and settled down. He later took over a tract in what in time was included within the limits of the town of Albany and became one of the forceful figures in the development of that section of the county. He died at the early age of forty-four in the year 1849, and his widow survived him for many years, she having been eighty-four years of age at the time of her death. They were the parents of three daughters and four sons and the Mann connection of this family in the present generation is a considerable one. Isaac Mann, one of these sons, grew up on the home farm and in time became a farmer and landowner in his own right. He married at the age of twenty-five (in 1859) and established his home at Albany, where he spent the remainder of his life, looking after his farming interests and also for years engaged in the sale of lightning rods, thus gaining a wide acquaintance hereabout. He died in 1911 and his widow survived him for five years, her death occurring in 1916. Of the children born to Isaac Mann and wife, seven grew to maturity, those besides the subject of this sketch being Mary, Anna, Amelda, William, Gustina and Thomas P. Reared on the home farm at Albany, Carson M. Mann supplemented the schooling received in the local schools by a course in the old normal school (now the university) at Valparaiso and for five years was engaged during the winters in teaching school, four years in this county and one year in Adams county. Following his marriage in the spring of 1884, Mr. Mann settled on a farm of eighty acres he had bought in Adams county, and there made his home for eight years, at the end of which time he traded his farm there for a farm of 100 acres in Niles township, this county, the place on which he is now living, and has since resided in this county. Since taking possession of this place, Mr.

Mann has made numerous improvements on the place and has added to his holdings until now he has a well improved farm of 160 acres. Mr. Mann is a Republican and for six years (1909-15) served the public as trustee of Niles township. He is a member of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal church of Niles township and is an Odd Fellow. It was on March 27, 1884, that Carson M. Mann was united in marriage to Anna E. Read, who died in 1921. Mrs. Mann was born in the neighboring county of Randolph, a daughter of Cyrus and Sarah (Lawrance) Read, who had come over into Indiana from Greene county, Ohio. To Carson M. and Anna E. (Read) Mann were born four children, Mary, Read, Celia Opal (deceased) and Emma, the latter of whom was graduated from Indiana University and was for some time a teacher in the public schools of this county. She also served for a year as the secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association at Steubenville, Ohio, and for a like period as secretary of the association at Johnstown, Pa. Mary Mann was graduated from DePauw University and is now a teacher in a college for women in southern China. Read Mann also was graduated from DePauw University and is now giving his attention to the operations of the home farm. He is a veteran of the World war, having served for about six months in Company B of the Plymouth Division of the 12th Brigade.

DR. RUSSEL E. COLE, physician, and pathologist of the Home Hospital, Muncie, and a veteran of the World war, was born at Fredericktown, in Knox county, Ohio, in 1879, and is a son of W. W. and Alice (Auten) Cole, both of whom also were born in that same county, the latter a daughter of Jacob Auten, who had come to Ohio from Pennsylvania. W. W. Cole was a son of Henry Cole, who was born in Connecticut, and to him and his wife were born seven children, those besides Doctor Cole being Edna, Evan, Arden, Myra, Beulah and Harold. Arden Cole is superintendent of schools at Darby, Mont. Russel E. Cole early turned his attention to the study of medicine and in due course matriculated at the old Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, and following his graduation from that institution, became engaged in practice in the village of Democracy in his home county, presently moving from there to Newcastle, Ind. Doctor Cole continued in practice at Newcastle until in 1914, when he moved to Muncie, where he since has resided. Upon locating here Doctor Cole opened a private laboratory for pathological research and after awhile was selected as pathologist for the Home Hospital, a publicly supported institution at Muncie, and has since

been thus engaged. During the time of this country's participation in the World war, Doctor Cole rendered service in the Medical Corps of the army with rank of first lieutenant, stationed first at the Yale Army Laboratory School at New Haven, Conn., and later in the soldier's hospital (No. 35) at West Baden, Ind. In 1908, at Democracy, Ohio, Dr. Russel E. Cole was united in marriage to Lulu M. Popham, of that place, daughter of Rosa Popham, and to this union three children have been born, Lowell, Auten and Rosemary. Doctor Cole is a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and he and Mrs. Cole are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They reside at 431 West Howard street. He is affiliated with the American Medical Association, the Society of American Bacteriologists, the American Society of Clinical Pathologists, the Indiana State Medical Association, the Delaware-Blackford (counties) Medical Society and the Muncie Academy of Medicine.

H. WALTER JONES, president of the T. J. Ault Company, commission merchants at Muncie, has been a resident of Muncie for nearly thirty years and has had a wide experience in the grocery and general produce business. Mr. Jones was born in Hartford County, Maryland, in 1874, and is a son of Charles and Laura Jones. He completed his schooling at the West Nottingham (Md.) Academy and at the age of eighteen years went to Farina, Ill., where he became engaged in the grain business and also became a dealer in general produce, with particular reference to fruit and poultry. He presently became connected with the maintenance of way department of the Illinois Central Railway Company and when twenty-one years of age, in 1895, located at Muncie, where he ever since has made his home. Not long after his arrival here Mr. Jones became engaged in the grocery business, opening a store at the corner of Walnut and Adams streets, and was thus engaged until in 1920, when he and his present associates purchased the old-established produce and commission house of the T. J. Ault Company at High and Seymour streets and he since has been giving his whole attention to the affairs of that concern, of which he is the president and general manager. Henry Kuehner is the vice president of this company, Fred Jones is the treasurer and F. Bernard is the secretary. On September 21, 1895, at Farina, Ill., H. Walter Jones was united in marriage to Katherine Richardson, of that place, and to this union two children have been born, Charles R. and Laura C., the latter of whom has made a specialty of the study of music and art at Northwestern University, Chicago. Charles R. Jones is a grad-



H. WALTER JONES

uate of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and is now associated with his father in business. Mr. Jones is a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and he and his wife are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church. They reside at 615 West Charles street.

LYCURGUS J. PARVIS, president of the Muncie Pattern Works and a veteran pattern maker of many years' experience, was born in the pleasant old village of Metamora in Franklin county, Indiana, January 17, 1863, and is a son of Jonathan and Marietta (Sullenberger) Parvis, the latter of whom was born in Virginia and was but a child when she came to Indiana with her parents, the family settling in Franklin county. Jonathan Parvis also was born in Virginia. As a young man he came to Indiana and located at Metamora, where he presently married and became engaged in the butcher business. He later moved with his family to Brookville and the later years of his life were given over to salesmanship. To him and his wife were born six children, all of whom are living save one, Luetta, the subject of this sketch, having four sisters, Inez, Elizabeth, Azella and Harriet. Lycurgus J. Parvis was but a boy when his parents moved to Brookville, county seat of Franklin county, and in the schools of that city he completed his schooling. He early learned the cabinet maker's trade and for some time followed that vocation, or until his marriage when he became engaged as a pattern maker, a vocation he ever since has followed. Mr. Parvis was employed as a pattern maker in various towns throughout the country until in 1911, when he came to Muncie to take employment in a local pattern shop. Ever since then he has made his home here. He continued working at his trade until in 1921, when he organized the Muncie Pattern Works, was elected president of the controlling company and has ever since been the head of that concern, which has a well equipped factory and establishment at 1714 South High street. The Muncie Pattern Works carries on a general business in its line, its products including both wood and metal patterns, and the character of these products has created for it a wide market. Lycurgus J. Parvis has been twice married. On April 19, 1885, he was united in marriage to Cora Stewart, who was born in Richmond, Ind., daughter of Joseph and Joanna (Dill) Stewart, and to that union were born four children, Chester (deceased), one who died in infancy, and Ray Stewart Parvis and Paul J. Parvis. The mother of these children died in 1905 and on January 19, 1907, Mr. Parvis married Mrs. Gertrude (Swift) Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Parvis are

Republicans. He is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias and she is a member of the Pythian Sisters. Mrs. Parvis was born at Metamora, Ind., and is a daughter of Taylor and Lydia (Gross) Swift. Ray Stewart Parvis, general manager of the Muncie Pattern Works, married Josephine Wray, of Muncie, and has one child, a son, Ray Lewis. Paul J. Parvis, who also is connected with the operations of the Muncie Pattern Works, is a veteran of the World war with an overseas record. He served from June 28, 1917, to August 14, 1919, and participated in some of the major campaigns in France, including the battles at Chateau Thierry, Soissons, the Argonne, Champaign and St. Mihiel.

ROY M. FRIEDLEY, a member of the common council of the city of Muncie, and a well established realtor, for twenty years a resident of Muncie, is a native son of Indiana and has lived in this state all his life. Mr. Friedley was born on a farm in the vicinity of the picturesque old village of Laconia in Harrison county, June 13, 1877, and is a son of Jacob F. and Anna M. (Williar) Friedley, who are now living in the Royerton neighborhood in this county. Jacob F. Friedley also was born in the Laconia neighborhood, a son of George Friedley, who was born in southern Indiana and whose father had come down the river out of Pennsylvania in settlement days and had established his home in the hills of Harrison county, in the vicinity of where the Laconia settlement came to be established. As a young man Jacob F. Friedley was for some years engaged in teaching school. After his marriage he established his home on a farm in the Laconia neighborhood and there resided until some years ago, when he moved up into Delaware county and has since resided near Royerton. Roy M. Friedley was reared on the home farm in Harrison county and completed his schooling in the old Ohio Valley Normal School at Corydon. For four or five years thereafter he was engaged in teaching school during the winters, meantime carrying on the labors of the farm during the summers, and then in 1904 came to Muncie, which ever since has been his home. Upon coming to Muncie Mr. Friedley became connected with the operations of the Indiana Loan Company and was thus connected for some years, or until in 1912, when he became engaged in the real estate business on his own account and has ever since been thus engaged. Mr. Friedley is a Republican and is now representing his ward (the First) in the city council. He is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and of the Kiwanis Club and is also affiliated with the local lodge (No. 245) of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks,

with Silver Shield lodge of the Knights of Pythias and with Post R of the Travelers Protective Association. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. On June 15, 1910, Roy M. Friedley was united in marriage to Emily C. Maggs, who was born at Canandaigua, N. Y., and who in 1891 came to Muncie with her parents, William F. and Harriet E. (Newman) Maggs. William F. Maggs is a tailor, established at 108 West Adams street and residing at 607 Ashland. Mr. and Mrs. Friedley reside at 219 Kilgore avenue.

CLAUDE C. BALL, a member of the bar of the Delaware circuit court and a practicing attorney at Muncie for nearly thirty years, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the real pioneer families here, and has resided here all his life. Mr. Ball was born on a farm in Monroe township, in what is known as the old Ball neighborhood there, September 26, 1873, and is a son of George M. and Susan R. (Hale) Ball, the latter of whom is still living. She was born in the neighboring county of Henry, a daughter of Lafory Hale, a Virginian, who was one of the pioneers of that county. George M. Ball was born in Monroe township, a son of Samuel Ball, one of the early settlers in that part of Delaware county. He became a farmer in that township and there his last days were spent, his death occurring in March, 1879, when he was thirty-six years of age, and he left his widow with six children, as is set out elsewhere in this work, together with further details regarding the Ball family in this county. Claude C. Ball was but five years of age when his father died. He finished his common schooling in the grade school at Springport, down over the line in Henry county, and then began teaching school, teaching during the winters and continuing to carry on his work on the home farm during the summers. In 1892 he entered Indiana University and in 1896 was graduated from that institution, his studies having been carried on with particular reference to the law. Upon leaving the university Mr. Ball completed his law studies in the office of James N. Templer & Son, attorneys, at Muncie, and upon his admission to the bar a year later became a member of the Templer law firm, practicing under the name of Templer, Ball & Templer, an arrangement which was maintained for about ten years, or until the death of the elder Templer, since which time he has been carrying on in practice alone, with present offices at 303 Western Reserve Life building. Mr. Ball is a Democrat. He is a York Rite (Knights Templar) Mason and is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Claude C. Ball was united in marriage to Edna E. Sutton, a member of one of the pioneer

families of the adjacent county of Jay, daughter of James A. and Emma Sutton, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Virginia A. Mr. and Mrs. Ball are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They reside at 600 West North street.

WALTER M. WILSON, proprietor of two grocery stores at Muncie, has been a resident of this city since the days of his childhood and literally grew up in the grocery business, a line in which his father for many years has been engaged in Muncie. Mr. Wilson was born in the city of Pueblo, Colo., June 7, 1889, and is a son of A. J. and Minnie M. (Lewis) Wilson, the latter of whom was born in the vicinity of Muncie, a daughter of the Rev. William Lewis, a clergyman and Western missionary, with whom she was traveling in the West when she met and married A. J. Wilson, who was born at Cherokee, Ark., where he was reared, his father having been a merchant of that place. After his marriage A. J. Wilson continued to make his home in the West until in 1896, when he came to Indiana with his family and located at Muncie, where he ever since has made his home, now residing at 1601 West Ninth street. Upon taking up his residence in Muncie, A. J. Wilson established himself in the grocery business at the corner of Port and Ninth streets and is still thus engaged in business at that point, one of the real veteran grocerymen of the town. To him and his wife three children were born, those besides the subject of this sketch being Mrs. Frances W. Grayson, of New York City, and Roscoe Jesse Wilson, deceased. Walter M. Wilson was but seven years of age when he came to Muncie with his parents and his local schooling was completed in the high school here. This he later supplemented by a course in commercial forms in the International Correspondence School, and he is now completing a broader course in the Alexander Hamilton Institute. From the days of his boyhood Mr. Wilson has been familiar with the details of the retail grocery business, having grown up as a helper in his father's store, and he remained with his father until he branched out for himself, opening a grocery store and meat market at 1339 East Eighth street. This business prospered and he presently extended his operations by opening another store, at the corner of Eighth and Monroe streets, and has since been operating both of these stores. Mr. Wilson is a Democrat. He is affiliated with the local lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose and he and his wife are members of the First Baptist church. On August 29, 1920, Walter M. Wilson was united in marriage to Ida L. Arnold, who was born in Muncie, daughter of Joseph R. Arnold, and to this union one child

has been born, a son, Walter Eugene Wilson. The Wilsons reside at 1508 South Hackley street.

FRANK W. BUDD, a member of the common council of the city of Muncie, member of the local city planning commission and auditor of the Central Indiana Gas Company, was born at Muncie on March 30, 1890, and is a son of Dr. Chester Allen and Fanny L. (Corbley) Budd, the latter of whom was born at Mt. Washington, in Hamilton county, Ohio, December 20, 1854, daughter of William and Louise (Denham) Corbley, who became residents of Muncie in 1874. The late Dr. Chester Allen Budd was born at Muncie on March 13, 1857, and was a son of Dr. Samuel O. and India (Allen) Budd, the latter of whom was born in Franklin county, Indiana, November 1, 1834, a daughter of John Allen, one of the pioneers of that county. Dr. Samuel O. Budd, who in his generation was one of the most influential men in Muncie, was born in Westchester county, New York, November 23, 1829, and was a son of John P. and Hebe (Sands) Budd, both of whom also were born in that state. In 1836 John P. Budd came with his family to Indiana and settled on a farm in the vicinity of Fairfield in Union county, where he remained until in the spring of 1853, when he moved to Muncie. It was in that same year that Samuel O. Budd married India Allen. In the meantime he had become an expert gunsmith and upon establishing his home at Muncie he opened a gunsmith's shop, as is set out elsewhere in this work. Some years later he took up the study of dentistry as practiced in those days, and in 1861 added to the equipment of his shop a set of dental instruments and began a career as a dental surgeon which continued for many years, or until his retirement, and in which in 1879 he was joined by his son, Dr. Chester Allen Budd, who in that year was graduated from the Ohio College of Dental Surgery at Cincinnati, and who continued in practice at Muncie the remainder of his life, his death occurring on November 22, 1902. It was on September 18, 1879, that Dr. Chester Allen Budd was united in marriage to Fanny L. Corbley. To that union were born nine children, five of whom are still living. Frank W. Budd, seventh in order of birth of these children, was twelve years of age when his father died. He was reared at Muncie and was graduated from the local high school in 1909. Upon leaving school he became employed in the plant of the Whiteley Malleable Iron Works, and was thus engaged for two years, at the end of which time he transferred his connection to the plant of the Inland Steel and Castings Company at Terre Haute. Two years later he returned to Muncie

and began working for the Central Indiana Gas Company, but not long afterward decided to go West and for four years thereafter was engaged working in the iron industry in the West at Wallace, Idaho. In the summer of 1917 he was married and in the fall of the following year he returned to Muncie and resumed his employment with the Central Indiana Gas Company, entering that concern's offices as assistant engineer, and presently was advanced to the position of auditor of the company, which position he now occupies, with headquarters at Muncie. Mr. Budd is a Republican and is a present member of the common council of the city of Muncie. He also is a member of the city planning commission and is vice president of that body. He is a Freemason and is affiliated with the local Kiwanis Club. It was on June 6, 1917, at Minneapolis, Minn., that Frank W. Budd was united in marriage to Marie Hill, who was born in that city, daughter of John P. and Anna D. (Dallam) Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Budd reside at 21 Orchard Place.

MINOT K. HOLMES, mechanical engineer of the great plant of the Hemingray Glass Company at Muncie, has been connected with that concern for twenty years and has thus come to occupy a definite and established position in the industrial life of the community. Mr. Holmes was born at Plymouth, Mass., September 10, 1886, and is the last born of the eight children born to Chandler and Elizabeth A. (Finney) Holmes, both members of Colonial families in Massachusetts. Chandler Holmes, a son of Ichabod Holmes, was engaged in the rope and cordage business, this business being chiefly carried on in Boston. Minot K. Holmes completed his schooling in the schools of Newton, Mass., and when eighteen years of age, in 1904, came to Muncie and took employment in the machine shop of the Hemingray Glass Company in Macedonia avenue, a concern with which he ever since has been connected and in the operations of which he has risen "from the ranks" to his present position of mechanical engineer of the busy plant whose specialty is the manufacture of glass insulators which find distribution in all parts of the civilized globe, wherever electric wires are strung. Mr. Holmes is a Republican and is a member of the Muncie Kiwanis Club. He also is affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In July, 1912, Minot K. Holmes was united in marriage to Sarah Elliott, daughter of John and Winifred Elliott, of Springfield, Ohio, and to this union two children have been born, a son, Eliot, and a daughter, Janet. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes are members of Grace Episcopal church. They reside at 112 South Proud street.

J. E. HAYS, veteran grocer at Muncie, where he has resided since the days of his boyhood, was born on a farm in Wayne county, Indiana, November 7, 1878, and is a son of Isaac G. and Louise Ellen Hays, both of whom were born in that same county, members of pioneer families in that section of Indiana. The late Isaac G. Hays moved with his family to Muncie in the '80s and here he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1916. During the later years of his life he had been associated with his son, the subject of this sketch, in the grocery business. J. E. Hays was but a lad when he came to Muncie with his parents and his schooling was completed in the schools here. Upon leaving school he began working as a clerk in the grocery store of C. A. Cropper and was thus engaged for seven years, or until in 1901, when he became engaged in business on his own account, opening a grocery store on North Elm street. He continued in business at that point until in 1913, when he erected his present two-story building at 411 North Elm street and has since carried on his business in this building, 24 by 70 feet in ground dimension, two floors, where he is well equipped and well stocked for all the needs of his trade. In 1915 Mr. Hays added to his grocery line a department for handling meat at retail. Mr. Hays is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He married Cora Duke and has three children, Emogene, Garner Duke and Mary Ellen.

CLINTON B. MASTERS, one of Muncie's progressive grocers, proprietor of a well appointed establishment at the corner of Wilson and Powers streets, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life, a resident of Muncie for thirty years. Mr. Masters was born in Franklin county, Indiana, June 11, 1888, and is a son of Lewis C. and Amy A. (Brown) Masters, both of whom also were born in that same county, the latter a daughter of William Brown, a member of one of the pioneer families of that county. Lewis C. Masters also was a member of one of the old families of Franklin county. In 1894 he moved with his family to Muncie and was for years engaged here in the real estate business. Clinton B. Masters was six years of age when he came to Muncie with his parents and upon completing the course in the local city schools he took a course in the old normal school here, then known as the Palmer University and now the Eastern Division of the Indiana State Normal School. Upon leaving school Mr. Masters took up the sale of life insurance and was thus engaged for about three years, at the end of which time he became a drug salesman for the G. F. Harvey Company and was thus employed for about four years or until in 1915 when he be-

came employed in the Sollan grocery store at the corner of Wilson and Powers street. In the next year (1916) he bought this store and has ever since been engaged in business there, doing business in up-to-date fashion, and is doing well. Mr. Masters is a Republican and is a Freemason. In June, 1919, Clinton B. Masters was united in marriage to Nora E. Harding, who was born and reared in Ohio, daughter of Clem Harding, and to this union one child has been born, a son, Lewis H. Masters. Mr. and Mrs. Masters are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church. They reside at 512 South Proud street.

HENRY WYSOR MARSH, manager of the Wysor building at Muncie and a substantial farmer and landowner, living on the old Dow farm on the Wheeling pike north of town, was born at Muncie on July 18, 1884, and is a son of William M. and Martha (Wysor) Marsh, the latter a daughter of Jacob Henry Wysor, in his generation one of the leading men of affairs of Muncie, as is set out elsewhere in this work. William M. Marsh, concerning whom further mention also is made in this work, banker, manufacturer and promoter, was a son of John Marsh, who in 1856 came to Muncie from Cambridge City and in association with John W. Burson established the Muncie branch of the State Bank of Indiana, an interesting story of the real beginning of Muncie's commercial development that is told elsewhere. Reared at Muncie, Henry Wysor Marsh supplemented the schooling received in the local schools by a course in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia and after his marriage in his twenty-third year became engaged in farming on the old Wysor homestead farm in Pulaski county, Virginia, and was thus engaged for eleven years or until in 1916, when he returned to Muncie and has since made his home on the old John J. Dow farm on the Wheeling pike north of town, which is owned by his mother. Mr. Marsh is a practical farmer and gives his personal attention to the operations of the farm and is an active member of the Delaware County Farm Bureau. He also is the manager of the Wysor office and commercial building at the southwest corner of Walnut and Main streets, one of the best office buildings in eastern Indiana, which he manages in behalf of his mother and his uncle, Harry Wysor, joint owners of the building, which occupies the site long occupied by the old Wysor theater, the corner on which it is said the first school conducted in old Muncietown was carried on. On March 6, 1907, Henry Wysor Marsh was united in marriage to Cora Wysor, daughter of Henry C. and Mary (Shipp) Wysor, of Pulaski

county, Virginia, and to this union four children have been born, three daughters, Martha Shipp, Mary Wysor (deceased) and Margaret Johnston, and a son, Henry Wysor Marsh, Jr. Mr. Marsh's office headquarters are at 401 the Wysor building.

DR. HOWARD DRUMM, one of Muncie's well established physicians, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the old families here, and has lived here the greater part of his life, the exception being a few years spent in practice at Parker, over in the neighboring county of Randolph. Doctor Drumm was born on a farm in Harrison township, this county, March 15, 1875, and is a son of Enoch and Margaret (Gibson) Drumm, the latter of whom also was born in this county, a member of one of the real pioneer families here, the Gibsons having been represented in Delaware county since the days of early settlement. Enoch Drumm is a substantial farmer in Harrison township. The Drumms are a Virginia family which came into Delaware county out of Ohio in pioneer days and are quite numerously represented hereabout. Reared on the home farm in Harrison township, Howard Drumm received his early schooling in the schools of that township and early began teaching school, a vocation he followed during the winters for as many as eight years, meanwhile, during the years 1891-95, attending the normal school at Valparaiso, Ind. He then took up studies preparatory to the study of medicine and in 1903 entered the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, from which institution he was graduated in 1907. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Drumm opened an office for the practice of his profession at Muncie and was here located for something more than two years, at the end of which time he moved to the village of Parker, over in Randolph county, and there was engaged in practice until in 1913. In that year the Doctor took a course in the Post-Graduate Medical School at New York and upon his return again established himself at Muncie, where he ever since has been engaged in practice, with present offices in the Western Reserve Life building. Doctor Drumm is a member of the Muncie Academy of Medicine and of the Delaware-Blackford Medical Society and is likewise affiliated with the American and state medical associations. He is a Freemason. In 1902, Dr. Howard Drumm was united in marriage to Estella McClelland, also a member of one of Delaware county's old families, a daughter of Edward and Mary (Miller) McClelland, and to this union five children have been born, Eleanora, Howard, Francis, Estella Bernice, Miriam and Andrew Madison. The Drumms reside at 2500 Riverside avenue.

WALTER O. HAYMOND, general superintendent of the Indiana General Service Company, is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here all his life, a resident of Muncie since the days of his childhood. Mr. Haymond was born at the pleasant village of Cowan, five miles south of Muncie, in Monroe township, September 3, 1878, and is a son of Henry Clay and Margaret A. (Louthain) Haymond, the latter of whom is still living, making her home at Muncie, where she has resided for the past forty years. She was born at the long since deserted old trading center of Luray, eight miles south of Muncie, a daughter of George Louthain, a native of Wayne county, Indiana, who was one of the pioneer farmers of that section and who lived to be past ninety years of age. The late Henry Clay Haymond, who for years was one of the active figures in local banking and industrial circles, was born in the vicinity of Fairmount, Virginia, in that section of the Old Dominion which during the time of the Civil war became West Virginia, May 4, 1852, and was a son of Octavious and Elizabeth (Fleming) Haymond, both of whom also were born in that section of Virginia, and the former of whom died when his son Henry was but nine months of age. In 1869 Henry Clay Haymond, then seventeen years of age, came to Indiana to join his elder brother, William A. Haymond, who meanwhile had become a Delaware county farmer, and after taking a finishing course in the Muncie schools he began teaching school, a vocation he followed during the winters for nine years, and then he became engaged in the mercantile business at Cowan where he had established his home after his marriage in 1877 to Margaret Louthain. In 1884 he disposed of his interests at Cowan and moved to Muncie, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring there in 1912. Upon coming to Muncie Mr. Haymond became connected with the operations of the Indiana Bridge Company, an association which was continued for eighteen years. In 1905 he was made vice-president of the Delaware County National Bank of Muncie. He also was a member of the directorates of the Muncie Trust and Savings Company and of the Mutual Home and Savings Association. For eight or ten years he served as a member of the common council of the city of Muncie and also was for some time city controller, also for some years a member of the city school board, as is set out elsewhere in this work. To him and his wife were born four sons, the subject of this sketch having three brothers, William T., Edgar L. and Fleming C. Haymond. As will be noted by a comparison of above dates, Walter O. Haymond was but six years of

age when his parents moved with their family from Cowan to Muncie. Upon completing the high school course here he entered Purdue University and was graduated from that institution in 1901. Upon his return from college Mr. Haymond entered upon his long period of employment with the electric light and power plant, an interest that ever since has engaged his attention. He started in as collector, meter man and general trouble man, his course in electrical engineering at Purdue qualifying him for "all round" service with the electric light plant. When the plant was taken over by the Indiana General Service Company he was retained and thus took a part in the gradual extension of that company's interests centered in the great plant which has grown up at Muncie, one of the most extensive central power plants in the middle West, and is now general superintendent of the Indiana General Service Company. Mr. Haymond is a Republican, is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and is affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1903, at Huntington, Ind., Walter O. Haymond was united in marriage to Mabel Kenner, daughter of Major J. B. Kenner, a veteran of the Civil and Spanish-American wars and a lawyer of that city, and to this union three daughters have been born, Virginia, Margaret Catherine and Priscilla. Mr. Haymond and his family reside at 411 Wheeling avenue.

WILBERT A. SMITH, manager of the plant and operations of the Muncie Lumber Company, former deputy county auditor and for years a resident of Muncie, is a native of the neighboring county of Grant, born on a farm southwest of the city of Marion, February 3, 1878, and is a son of Joel B. and Margaret Angeline (Williams) Smith, both of whom were born in Adams county, Ohio, and the latter of whom passed away when her son, Wilbert was fourteen years of age. The late Joel B. Smith was born in 1853 and was about eight years of age when he came over into Indiana with his parents, Joseph A. Smith and wife, the family settling in Grant county. Joseph A. Smith was a member of one of the pioneer families of Ohio and was born in that state in 1824. Joel B. Smith followed farming for some years and then became engaged in the drug business, in which his last days were spent. To him and his wife were born two children, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Orpha B. Reared on the home farm in the vicinity of Marion, Wilbert A. Smith supplemented the schooling received in the public schools by a commercial course in the normal school in that city and was for awhile thereafter employed as a bookkeeper in Chicago. He then became

engaged as manager of a grain elevator at Cole Station, a station on the Pennsylvania railway south of Swayzee in his home county, and was thus engaged until he came to Muncie and became employed in the office of the Grouleff & Mauck Lumber Company. In 1911 Mr. Smith left this employment to accept a position as deputy in the office of the auditor of Delaware county, and he continued thus employed in public service until on October 1, 1916, when he was made manager of the Muncie Lumber Company and he since has been thus engaged, in charge of the offices and plant of this concern at Ohio street and the L. E. & W. railway, one of the leading lumber dealers in eastern Indiana. On May 26, 1914, Wilbert A. Smith was united in marriage to Ica Olive Covault, who was born in the vicinity of Hartford City, Ind., April 11, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Smith reside at 803 University avenue. Mr. Smith is a Freemason.

JESSE L. STUCKY, secretary of the Campbell Ice Cream and Milk Company of Muncie, and general manager of that concern's extensive plant in South Walnut street, was born at Gosport, in Owen county, Indiana, April 29, 1890, and is a son of Dr. F. V. and Magnolia (Campbell) Stucky, both of whom also were born at Gosport, members of old families in Owen county. Dr. F. V. Stucky, who now is the proprietor of the "College Pharmacy" drug store at 701 West Jackson street, Muncie, is a physician and formerly practiced medicine at Gosport, but about twenty years ago became engaged in the drug business and during recent years has been thus engaged in Muncie. He and his wife have four children, the subject of this sketch having two sisters, Mary and Myrle, and a brother, Campbell Stucky. Reared at Gosport, Jesse L. Stucky was graduated from the high school there in 1909, and then became engaged as a timber buyer. In 1911 he came to Muncie, and became employed in the Campbell Bros.' drug store. When this firm began to develop the ice cream business which under that direction has grown to such large proportions at Muncie, as is set out elsewhere in this work, Mr. Stucky took an active interest in this development and in 1915 was made assistant manager of the big plant, which has been created for the sale of milk and the manufacture of ice cream at 1500 South Walnut street. He presently was advanced to the position of general manager of the concern and has since been acting in that capacity, also secretary of the company. Mr. Stucky is a Scottish Rite (thirty-second degree) Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and is likewise affiliated with the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and with the local lodge of the

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On March 2, 1915, at Gosport, Jesse L. Stucky was united in marriage to Jane Cherry, who was born at that place, daughter of Frank and Elizabeth (Van Buskirk) Cherry. Mr. and Mrs. Stucky reside at 211 South Council street. They are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN S. COFFMAN, M. D., former coroner of Delaware county and a practicing physician at Muncie for more than a quarter of a century, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life. Doctor Coffman was born on a farm in Carroll county, Indiana, November 1, 1862, and is a son of John and Lydia (Cook) Coffman, the former of whom also was born in Indiana and the latter in Ohio. Reared on the home farm in Carroll county, John S. Coffman received his early schooling in the neighborhood schools and supplemented this by attendance at the old normal school at Ada, Ohio, now Ohio Northern University, from which institution he was graduated. For four or five years he was engaged in teaching school in his home county, meanwhile carrying on preparatory studies in medicine, and then entered the Ohio Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, from which, after a four-years' course, he was graduated in June, 1892. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Coffman opened an office for practice at Cutler, a pleasant village in his home county of Carroll, and two years later moved to Darlington, in Montgomery county, where he was engaged in practice for three years, or until in 1897, when he located at Muncie, where he ever since has been engaged in practice, with present offices at 108 Western Reserve Life building and residence at 201½ North High street. Doctor Coffman is a member of the state and national societies of the Eclectic school of medicine. He is a Republican and for two years (1905-1907) rendered public service as coroner of Delaware county. He also served for four years as a member of the United States pension board for this district. For forty years Doctor Coffman has been an active and influential figure in the councils of the Improved Order of Red Men in Indiana and in 1906 was the head of that order in this state, great sachem of the grand lodge of Indiana. Since then he has been a member of the Great Council of the order in the United States and during the greater part of this period has served as a member of the finance committee of that council. He also has for years been active in the affairs of the Loyal Order of Moose, is treasurer of the Indiana Moose executive committee, and was connected with the national board of control of that order when

the great "Mooseheart" institution was established out of Chicago. He wrote the ritual which was adopted and is now being used by the Supreme Lodge of the Mooseheart Legion, the second degree of the Loyal Order of Moose. The Doctor also is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with the Fraternal Order of Eagles. In 1883 Dr. John S. Coffman was united in marriage to Florence A. Aiken, of Carroll county, Indiana, and he and his wife have one child, a daughter, Ora, who married Morris Guyer and has one child, a son, John. Doctor and Mrs. Coffman are members of the Presbyterian church and are Republicans.

NORMAN LOUIS WERNET, head of the Muncie Boiler and Sheet Iron Company and proprietor of the extensive manufacturing plant maintained by that concern at Second and Franklin streets, was born at Canton, Ohio, October 27, 1883, and is a son of L. J. and Laura Wernet, both of whom also were born in that city and the former of whom was for years engaged as a contractor in that city. Reared at Canton, Norman L. Wernet completed his local schooling by attendance for two years and a half in the high school there and then entered the Dummer Academy, a preparatory school, from which he was graduated in 1905. He then entered the law school of Ohio State University and took two years of further schooling in that institution. Deciding against further pursuit of his law studies Mr. Wernet became interested in industrial and mechanical pursuits and after awhile became connected with the operations of the plant of the Timken-Detroit Axle Company and was with that concern at Detroit until in 1911, when he transferred his services to the plant of the Warner Gear Company at Muncie, as manager of the parts order department of that concern, and was thus connected until in May, 1914, when he took over the plant of the Muncie Boiler and Sheet Iron Works and has since been managing the same as proprietor. The products of this extensive plant, besides the output of its boiler department, include metal stacks, tanks, glass-house equipment and miscellaneous factory equipment, and under Mr. Wernet's direction a wide market has been created for the same. Mr. Wernet is a member of the local council of the Knights of Columbus and of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Delaware Country Club. He and his family are members of St. Lawrence's Catholic church. Norman L. Wernet married Mildred E. O'Meara, daughter of H. F. and Mary O'Meara, and has three sons, John Henry, Norman Louis, Jr., and Robert Francis. The Wernets reside at 1004 East Main street.

WALDO H. BALLARD, a veteran hardware merchant of Muncie and head of the firm of W. H. Ballard & Son, has been engaged in business in Muncie for nearly thirty years, having come here from the South, where for nearly twenty years he had been engaged in the same line of business. Mr. Ballard was born at Framingham, Mass., in 1859, and is a son of Albert and Caroline (Fisk) Ballard, the former of whom was born in that same city, a son of Josiah Ballard. Albert Ballard and wife were the parents of seven children, two daughters, Mary and Eva, both now deceased, and five sons, the subject of this sketch having four brothers, Frederick J., Wallace, William C. and Albert M. Ballard. Reared at Framingham, Waldo H. Ballard received his schooling in the schools of that city and for some time after leaving school was employed in one of the local banks. He then, in 1877, became engaged in the hardware business at Asheville, N. C., where he established his home and where he was thus engaged in business for seventeen years, or until in 1895, when he disposed of his interests there and came to Muncie. Upon his arrival here Mr. Ballard bought the hardware store of F. C. Spradling & Co., and has since been engaged in the hardware business here, now having associated with him in the business his son, Wallace M. Ballard, the two doing business under the firm name of W. H. Ballard & Son, at the old established stand at 207 South Walnut street. Waldo H. Ballard has been twice married. His first wife, Ella Lorick, died leaving one child, the son, Wallace M., and he later married Elizabeth Church. They have one child, a daughter, Caroline. The family resides at 816 East Main street. Wallace M. Ballard married May E. Gabriel and resides at 225½ North Vine street.

DR. CASPER L. BACON, one of Muncie's veteran physicians and a practitioner here for more than a quarter of a century, is a native of the old Empire state but has for many years been a resident of the Hoosier state, having come over here from Ohio. Doctor Bacon was born at Watertown, N. Y., October 1, 1853, and is a son of Silas and Eliza Bacon, the latter of whom was a native of Germany and was but a child when she came to this country with her parents, her family settling at Mohawk, N. Y. Silas Bacon was born in Massachusetts. As a young man he became employed in New York state and at Mohawk was married, later establishing his home at Watertown, where he became engaged in the butcher business. Later he became engaged in the business of dairy farming and in that line was interested until his retirement. Casper L.

Bacon's early schooling was received at Watertown. This he supplemented by a course in the normal school at Potsdam and then for two years was engaged in teaching school. He then became engaged as a manufacturer of cheese and in the marketing of this commodity and built up quite a business along that line. For sixteen years he continued in this business and then, having for some time been attracted to the study of medicine, he closed out his business and entered the Ohio State Medical College, which then was located at Cleveland, and was graduated from that institution. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Bacon opened an office for practice at Cleveland and was thus engaged there for five years, or until in 1897, when he came to Indiana and located at Muncie, where he ever since has been engaged in practice, his office for many years having been in the Jones block, where he is now located. Doctor Bacon is a Freemason. In 1873 Dr. Casper L. Bacon was united in marriage to Ella Shipman, daughter of George and Mary Shipman, of St. Lawrence county, New York, and he has a son, Harold G. Bacon, who married Mildred Little, and has two daughters, Mary L. and Betty Jane. Doctor Bacon resides at 1008 East Charles street.

G. W. MILLIKAN, president of the Muncie Bow and Rim Bending Company, manufacturers of bows for automobile tops, at Muncie, has been engaged in the bentwood business at Muncie for more than thirty years and thus is recognized as one of the veterans of that line of industry in Indiana. Mr. Millikan literally "grew up" in the lumber and woodworking business and has for years been recognized as an authority in the bentwood industry. He was born in the nearby county of Wells in 1861, a son of Alfred and Sarah (Brotherton) Millikan and when his school days were over became engaged in the lumber business at Montpelier. In 1890 he located at Muncie and established a bentwood factory here, the forerunner of his present establishment, and has ever since been engaged in business in this city, his sons now being associated with him in business, the concern occupying the plant of the old washing machine factory on West Adams street and carrying on as the Muncie Bow and Rim Bending Company. With the development of the automobile industry Mr. Millikan re-equipped his plant with special reference to the manufacture of bows for the tops of automobiles and this product has since been this factory's specialty, a wide market having been created for the products of the plant. Mr. Millikan is the president of this company. One of his sons, James A. Millikan, is the vice president of the company and the other son, William M. Millikan, is the secre-

G. W. MILLIKAN

MRS. G. W. MILLIKAN

tary and general manager. The plant has a capacity of five car loads of bows a week and the product is used in the manufacture of tops for some of the leading makes of automobiles in this country. The Millikan company also has a lumber mill at Laurel, Ind., and thus has first-hand control of the greater part of its raw material. G. W. Millikan married Martha Jarrett, who also was born in Wells county, daughter of John and Mary (Sills) Jarrett, and he and his wife reside at 524 West Jackson street. They have four children, the two sons, James A. and William M., mentioned above, and two daughters, Rose and Stella, all of whom are married. James A. Millikan married Essie McFann and has three children, Martha Jane, Bonnie Jean and James Alton. William M. Millikan married Bessie Creek and has two children, William and Guy. Rose Millikan married Harry Snider and Stella Millikan married Clell Maple and has two children, George Watson and James Woodford.

T. B. CALVERT, principal of the Wilson high school at Muncie, has been engaged in school work in Indiana for many years and since coming to Muncie has added to the reputation as a school man gained during years of prior high school work at Columbus, this state. Mr. Calvert is a native son of Indiana and has lived in this state all his life. He was born on a farm in Greene county, on February 11, 1879, and is a son of John W. and Elizabeth Calvert, both of whom also were born in this state. John W. Calvert, who is still living, has all his active life been engaged in farming in Greene and Owen counties. Reared on the home farm in Greene county, T. B. Calvert received his early schooling in the schools of that county and after a course in the county normal school began teaching, a vocation he ever since has followed. In 1898, when nineteen years of age, he entered the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute and carried on his studies there, intermittently, meanwhile continuing his work as a district school teacher, until his graduation in 1905. During the year prior to his graduation Mr. Calvert had served as principal of the village school at Freedom, in Owen county, and upon receiving his diploma was made principal of the grade schools at Columbus, Ind. Two years later he entered the high school there as head of the mathematics department. For twelve years Mr. Calvert retained this connection with the Columbus high school, the last five years of this time being spent as assistant principal as well as head of mathematics. Meanwhile he had been taking special work at Indiana University and during the term 1917-18 secured leave of absence to complete this work and was graduated

from the university. It was then that his services were secured for the Muncie schools, this service beginning with the 1919 term, for which he was installed as assistant principal of Central high school. In 1921 he was advanced to the position of principal of Wilson high school and has since been serving in that capacity, with twenty-eight teachers under his direction and an enrollment in the school of about 625 pupils. During the summers of 1922 and 1923 Mr. Calvert took a special course in educational work in the University of Wisconsin. In 1903 T. B. Calvert was united in marriage to Luna Owen, daughter of Benjamin Owen, of Bloomfield, Ind., and to this union two children have been born, a son, Owen, and a daughter, Lucile. Mr. and Mrs. Calvert are members of the Christian Church and Mr. Calvert is a Freemason.

BENJAMIN P. LARGENT, manager of the plant of Glascock Brothers Coal Company at Muncie, and formerly and for years a druggist in that city, was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of the pleasant village of St. Paris, in Champaign county, Ohio, in 1870, and is a son of Emanuel and Lydia (Prince) Largent, both members of pioneer families in that county. Mrs. Largent was a daughter of William and Sarah (Norman) Prince, the former of whom was a Kentuckian by birth, the son of a Virginian who had become a settler in the old Blue Grass state in pioneer days. The Normans also were a Virginia family. One of Mrs. Largent's brothers, Capt. David Prince, was an officer in the Union army during the time of the Civil war, captain of Company I of the 42d regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Emanuel Largent, who was a well to do farmer in Champaign county, was born in that county, son of William H. and Elizabeth (Kite) Largent, pioneers of that section of Ohio. To Emanuel Largent and wife were born six children, four of whom grew to maturity. The subject of this sketch (the last in order of birth) has a sister, Nettie, wife of Jesse Lewis, of Troy, Ohio, and a brother, Otto Largent, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Flint, Mich. Another brother, William E. Largent, recently died at St. Paris, Ohio. Reared on the home farm in the vicinity of St. Paris, Benjamin P. Largent received his schooling in the excellent schools of that village and early became interested in the mercantile business, leaving the farm to become clerk in a store, and presently became engaged in the drug business at St. Paris. In 1898 Mr. Largent came over into Indiana and with an associate opened a drug store at Muncie, carrying on in connection with that business a general paint and wall paper department. In 1917

he disposed of that interest and in November of that year entered upon his present duties as general manager of the extensive plant of the Glascock Brothers (J. W. and B. D. Glascock) Coal Company at Liberty and Second street, and has since been thus engaged. Mr. Largent is a Freemason and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. In 1901 Benjamin P. Largent was united in marriage to Edith L. Case, daughter of F. B. Case, of Muncie, and to this union two children have been born, Elizabeth C. and Howard M., the former of whom is a student in the Eastern Division of the Indiana State Normal School at Muncie. Mr. and Mrs. Largent are members of the First Presbyterian church and Mr. Largent is the president of the men's Bible class of the Sunday school of that church. The Largents reside at 1217 West Powers street.

REV. DAVID DAVIES, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, now living retired at Muncie, where he has made his home for the past twenty years, is a European by birth but has been a resident of this country since he was a small child and thus regards himself as much an American as though "native and to the manner born." The Reverend Mr. Davies was born in the village of Glynarthen, in the southern part of Wales, England, May 7, 1850, and is a son of the Rev. David and Rachel (Williams) Davies, both of whom also were born in Wales and who came to America with their son, then their only child, in 1852, and located at Parisville, Ohio. The Rev. David Davies (Sr.) had been a teacher in his home village but upon coming to this country became a minister of the Congregational church and served thereafter in this ministerial capacity. He died at Parisville, Ohio, at the age of seventy-one years, and his widow survived him for eight years, she being eighty years of age at the time of her death. The Rev. David Davies (Jr.) was but two years of age when he came to this country with his parents in 1852 and he was reared at Parisville, Ohio, a pleasant village in Portage county, not far east of Canton. Upon completing the course in the village schools there he entered Western Reserve College (now the university) at Cleveland and after a course of study there was for some time engaged in teaching school, meanwhile pursuing his studies preparatory to entering the gospel ministry. In 1878 he was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church in Ohio and has ever since been engaged in that calling, though now long retired, on the superannuate list of the Northeast Ohio Conference. Mr. Davies' first charge in the itineracy of his church was at New Martinsburg, W. Va., from which place he was transferred to Ceredo in

that same state. For five years he labored in West Virginia and then returned to Ohio and successive charges in that state were held by him at Summertown, Freeport, Adamsville, Gustavus, Dexter City, Lowelville and Welshfield. In 1904 Mr. Davies retired from the active ministry of his church and moved to Muncie, where he has since resided, content with doing occasional supply work as occasions demand. He has been an extensive traveler and has been in every state of the Union save Arkansas and Oklahoma, three trips to the Pacific coast, once to Alaska, and a journey to Panama. In Summertown, Ohio, October 4, 1883, the Rev. David Davies was united in marriage to Mary L. Maring, who was born at that place and who is a sister of the late J. M. Maring, whose activities in the glass industry at Muncie made him for years one of the active factors in the industrial and commercial development of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Davies have a pleasant home at 419 East Washington street.

SAMUEL R. GRAVES, a veteran groceryman at Muncie and proprietor of a well stocked and up-to-date establishment in West Main street, was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1858, and is a son of Nathaniel and Selectha Ann (Hall) Graves, the latter of whom was a daughter of William J. and Mary A. Hall, residents of that county. William J. Hall was a native of England. Nathaniel Graves also was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Nathaniel Graves, who had come to this country from Ireland. The junior Nathaniel Graves and his wife were the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters. Two of these sons, William and George Graves, brothers of Samuel R. Graves, lost their lives while serving as soldiers of the Union during the time of the Civil war. When Samuel R. Graves was but a child his parents moved from Pennsylvania to VanWert, Ohio, and he received his schooling in the schools of this latter city. He early became interested in the cooper's trade and presently became engaged in the cooperage business on his own account at Mill Shoals, Illinois. In 1879, when he was twenty-one years of age, Mr. Graves established a cooperage at Jonesboro, Arkansas, and was there engaged in business until in 1909, when he came to Muncie, where he since has resided. In 1909 Mr. Graves became engaged in the grocery business here, opening a store in Riverside, and in 1918 moved from there to his present location at 225 West Main street, where he since has been quite successfully engaged in business. In 1874 Samuel R. Graves married Clara Sheriff, of Mansfield, Ohio, and he and his wife have a daughter Gertrude May, who married J. K.

Slack and has three children, Stanley R., Clara Louise and Gertrude M. Mr. and Mrs. Graves are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Graves is a Freemason and has attained to the chapter or Royal Arch degree in that ancient order.

WILLIAM TAYLOR JANNEY, president of the First Rural Loan and Savings Company of Muncie, a former member of the board of county commissioners and a former merchant of Muncie, now living practically retired in that city, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the real pioneer families here, and has lived here all his life. Mr. Janney was born on a farm in Washington township on April 17, 1849, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Hayden) Janney, who had come over here from Stark county, Ohio, and the latter of whom was born in Pennsylvania, March 1, 1812. Joseph Janney was born in Stark county, Ohio, November 21, 1811, and was a son of Amos and Sarah Janney, who came over into Indiana with their family from Ohio in 1837 and settled in Delaware county. Upon his arrival here in October, 1837, Joseph Janney took up a tract of land in Washington township, bought from the Government by his father, Amos Janney, and there established his home and proceeded to clear and improve the place, in time coming to be the owner of more than four hundred acres and creating there a valuable farm property. On that place he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on November 19, 1876. His widow survived him for more than thirteen years, her death occurring on January 19, 1890, she then being past seventy-seven years of age. Joseph Janney was a Republican and he and his wife were members of the Disciples or Christian church. They were the parents of six children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the last born, the others being Mary, who married Joseph Thorn; Jefferson, who married Christina Myers; Amos F., who married Barbara Roberts and after her death married Mrs. Cynthia (Weir) Love; John H., who gave his life as a soldier of the Union during the Civil war; Anna, who married James T. Broyles and is still living, and Harriet, who married Isaac H. Gray and also is still living. John H. Janney, the soldier member of this family, went to the front as a member of Company B of the 36th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and his service covered a period of four years. At the battle of Atlanta he was wounded and taken prisoner by the enemy and for seven months thereafter, or until the close of the war, suffered incarceration in the abominable prison pen at Andersonville, Ga. With hundreds of other released prisoners he found passage at Vicksburg on the

ill-fated steamer "Sultana" to return north and was among the victims when that vessel blew up in midstream, among these victims being several other Delaware county men. William Taylor Janney was reared on the home farm in Washington township. He completed his schooling in the Muncie high school and after his marriage at the age of twenty-four continued engaged in farming until in 1893, when he disposed of his farming interests, though continuing to hold his land and moved to Muncie, where he became engaged in the mercantile business, opening an establishment for the sale of farm implements, buggies, wire fencing and the like, and was thus engaged for twelve years, in the meantime acquiring other interests. Mr. Janney was one of the organizers of the First Rural Loan and Savings Company of Muncie, and has served as its president since its organization. He is a Republican and for six years (1909-1915) served as a member of the board of county commissioners for Delaware county. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church. The house in which they live in Muncie was erected by him in 1911-12. Mr. Janney still retains his land holdings in Washington and Harrison townships. During the more than seventy years of his acquaintance with conditions in that part of the county he has seen some amazing developments in land values, some of the formerly apparently hopeless swamp tracts there now being regarded as among the most valuable lands in the county. It was on June 19, 1873, that William Taylor Janney was united in marriage to Hannah Elizabeth McCreery, who was born in Harrison township, this county, a daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Brown) McCreery, the former of whom was born in Clark county, Ohio, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Maynard) McCreery, the former born in Virginia and the latter in Maryland, who had come over into Indiana from Ohio in 1838 and had settled in Harrison township, this county, where the McCreerys became well established among the pioneer families of that section of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Janney have six children, Carlton R., Stanton, Florence E., Harry Lester Janney, the county surveyor; Beulah M. and Ada R., all of whom are married save Beulah. Ada R. Janney married Earl Tate. Florence E. Janney married Roy Goetcheus and has six children, Donald Dean, Robert A., Marjorie, Frederick, Mary Elizabeth and Richard. Stanton Janney married Gertrude Younce and Carlton R. Janney married Pearl Snider. Harry Lester Janney, county surveyor, was born on the home farm in Washington township, October 6, 1883, and was nine years of age when his parents moved to Muncie. He was graduated from the

Muncie high school and then entered Purdue University, where he took up the civil engineering course and was graduated in 1907. For some time thereafter he was assistant city engineer in Muncie and in 1916 was elected county surveyor. By re-election he is now serving his fourth term in that office. Mr. Janney is a Republican, a Mason, an Elk and he and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian church. In 1920 Harry Lester Janney was united in marriage to Helen Bowman, daughter of Benjamin C. and Cassie (Heath) Bowman, and to this union two children have been born, Helen Elizabeth and Catherine B. Mrs. Janney formerly was secretary of the Muncie Social Service Bureau and during the time of this country's participation in the World war rendered valuable service in that connection. She is a member of the college sorority Psi Iota Xi.

FRED PAYTON, clerk of the Delaware Hotel, Muncie, and a veteran of the World war, is a member of one of the old families of Delaware county, the Paytons having been represented here since pioneer days. Mr. Payton was born on a farm in Center township in 1893, and is the son and only child of Philip and Mattie (Jacobs) Payton, the latter of whom is a daughter of Benjamin Jacobs and wife, who came here from Virginia, and is the last born of the seven children born to that parentage, the others having been Hattie, Lettie, Mary, Anderson, Elmis and Winton. Philip Payton was born on the old Payton farm in the vicinity of Muncie and is a son of Gabriel and Mary E. (Hedrick) Payton, who had settled there early in the '40s. Gabriel Payton, the pioneer, was a native of Wayne county, Indiana, and had come to Delaware county about the year 1833, settling in Liberty township, but about ten years later had moved to the Center township farm, which he developed and where he established his home and spent the remainder of his life. To him and his wife were born four children, Philip Payton having two sisters, Samantha and Martha, and a brother, Dr. Lewis Payton, of Muncie. Fred Payton was reared on the home farm in the vicinity of Muncie and his schooling was received in the local schools. As a young man he went West and was for some time engaged in the retail tobacco business in Colorado, but presently returned home and in 1914 became engaged in farming on a farm of forty acres which he now owns in Delaware township. He thus was living here when this country took a hand in the World war in 1917. He rendered service during that war in the Marine Corps, having been stationed for a time at Norfolk, Va., and then at Charleston, S. C., and upon the com-

pletion of his military service returned home. In 1922 he became a clerk in the Delaware Hotel at Muncie and is now serving in that capacity. Mr. Payton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

M. REED SHAFER, manager of the Muncie branch of the Beatrice Creamery Company of Chicago and a veteran of the World war, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the pioneer families here and has lived here all his life. Mr. Shafer was born on a farm in the Royerton neighborhood, five or six miles north of Muncie, September 25, 1888, and is a son of the Rev. W. Max and Katie (Pixley) Shafer, both of whom also were born in this county, the latter in 1862. The Pixleys have been represented in this county since 1853. The Rev. W. Max Shafer, a substantial farmer of Hamilton township and a clergyman of the Christian church, president of the Eastern Indiana Conference of that communion, was born in Hamilton township, on a farm in the neighborhood in which he is now living, in 1860. Reared on the home farm in Hamilton township, M. Reed Shafer received his early schooling in the Royerton schools and in 1907 was graduated from the Muncie high school. In 1911 he entered Purdue University, taking a special agricultural course, and was graduated from that institution in June, 1915, after which he resumed his place on the farm and was thus engaged until in February, 1918, he entered the army for World war service and was assigned to Veterinary Corps, No. 1, of the 7th Brigade, stationed at Ft. Oglethrope, Ga. Upon the completion of this service in the fall of 1918 Mr. Shafer returned home and became employed with the Inter-State Motor Company at Muncie, a connection he retained until in the following June when he entered the banking house of the Muncie Trust Company. When that institution presently was consolidated with the Merchants Trust and Savings Company of Muncie, Mr. Shafer transferred his connection to the office of the Beatrice Creamery Company. Eighteen months later he was made manager of the Muncie branch of that concern and has since been acting in that capacity, with offices and plant in West Seymour street. This local creamery plant formerly and for years was operated as the White River Creamery and in 1919 was consolidated with the Beatrice Creamery Company, which had its inception years ago at Beatrice, Neb., under the operations of Haskell and Bosworth, and which has been developed into one of the most extensive concerns of its kind in the world, with no fewer than sixteen branches covering

M. REED SHAFER

all sections of the country, and with an annual output of butter alone aggregating not less than 40,000,000 pounds, marketed under its well known "Meadow Gold" brand. This concern, in addition to its general creamery business, also operates largely in eggs, has cold-storage plants at convenient centers and also operates as many as nine extensive ice cream factories. During the year just past the Muncie branch of this creamery concern made no less than 1,250,000 pounds of butter and as much as 50,000 gallons of ice cream, its product finding a ready market throughout this trade area. Mr. Shafer is a Scottish Rite (32°) Mason and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also is affiliated with the local post of the American Legion, the Dyamo Club, the Muncie Club, the Travelers Protective Association, the United Commercial Travelers and the national fraternity Delta Tau Delta, and the scholastic fraternities, Alpha Zeta, Sigma Delta Chi and Iron Key, while he and his wife are members of the Christian church. On February 2, 1920, M. Reed Shafer was united in marriage to Helen Parsons, who was born at Anderson, Ind., daughter of James H. and Nancy (Anshutz) Parsons, and was but a child when she came to Muncie with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Shafer have twin children, a daughter, Sarah Catherine, and a son, Jean Stockton. They reside at "Pine Crest Farm," north of Muncie.

A. B. WETHERILL, who for ten years and more has been established in the plumbing business at Muncie, has been a resident of that city for more than thirty years, or ever since he started out "on his own." Mr. Wetherill was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of the city of Lima, in Allen county, Ohio, in 1872, and is a son of A. and Lydia (Heath) Wetherill, the former of whom was engaged in farming. Reared on the farm, A. B. Wetherill received his schooling in the schools of the city of Lima. As a youth he was not attracted to the life of the farm and as a young man learned the plumber's trade. When twenty-one years of age, in 1893, he came to Muncie and has ever since been a resident of this city. In 1913 he established himself in business in a plant of his own and has since been successfully engaged in the general plumbing line, with a well equipped establishment at 200 North Walnut street, right in the heart of the city's business district. A. B. Wetherill married Minnie M. Owen and has two children, Bonnie and Georgia, the latter of whom married Karl Blakely and has one child, a daughter, Betty Francine. Bonnie Wetherill married Paul White. Mr. Wetherill is a Freemason and is also affiliated with the local lodges

of the Knights of Pythias, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Mr. and Mrs. Wetherill are members of the Christian church. The Wetherills reside at 216 North Mulberry street.

DR. ELDO HORACE CLAUSER, a veteran of the World war with an officer's commission and a captain in the reserve corps of the medical department of the United States army, a practicing physician at Muncie, was born on a farm in Carroll county, Indiana, March 27, 1890, and is a son of Charles E. and Sarah A. (Turner) Clauser, both of whom also were born in Indiana, the latter in the vicinity of Vevay, in Switzerland county. Charles E. Clauser, a farmer in Carroll county, was born in that county and is a son of William Clauser, who was born in Pennsylvania, of German descent, the name originally having been Klauser. Reared on the home farm in Carroll county, Eldo H. Clauser was graduated from the Rossville high school and for a year was engaged in teaching school. He then entered the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute and after a course there entered Indiana University, from which he received his A. B. degree in 1913. Meanwhile he had been pursuing studies preparatory to entrance on the medical college of the university and after two years of further study in this latter institution was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1915. Upon receiving his diploma, Doctor Clauser was assigned to an interneship in the Indianapolis city hospital and after a year of practical experience there came to Muncie, in the fall of 1916, and opened an office for the practice of his profession and was here when this country took a hand in the World war in the spring of 1917. In July following he enlisted his services in behalf of the medical corps of the army and after a course of preparatory training was commissioned a first lieutenant and in September was stationed at the base hospital at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., where he remained for near a year, at the end of which time he was transferred to Camp Eustis (Va.). Four months later he was transferred to Camp Grant (Ill.), where on April 1, 1919, he received his discharge, the war then being over, and was later commissioned a captain in the officers Reserve Corps. Upon the completion of his military service Doctor Clauser returned to Muncie and resumed his practice, and has since been thus engaged, with present offices at 101 Western Reserve Life building. The Doctor is a member of the Delaware-Blackford Medical Society, of the Muncie Academy of Medicine, of the Indiana State Medical Association and of the American Medical Association, and is affiliated with the college

(Medical) fraternity Phi Beta Pi. He is a member of the local post of the American Legion and is a 32° (Scottish Rite) Mason and a Knight Templar, as well as a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In 1915 Dr. E. H. Clauser was united in marriage to Marjorie Lewis, who died in 1920, leaving two children, Jean and Leah. In 1922 the Doctor married Cora Benson.

FRANK EDGAR BARBER, former clerk of the court for Delaware county and proprietor of the plant of the Muncie Casket Company, manufacturer of coffins and undertakers' supplies, is a native of the old Buckeye state, but has been a resident of Indiana and of Delaware county for more than twenty-five years. Mr. Barber was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Hillsboro, in Highland county, Ohio, February 21, 1873, and is a son of William F. and Mary Louise (Kloene) Barber, the latter of whom also was born in Ohio and whose last days were spent at Indianapolis, her death occurring there when she was sixty-four years of age. William F. Barber, who was born in Pennsylvania, was a lawyer, a graduate of Yale college, and was engaged in the practice of his profession at Hillsboro, Ohio, where he died at the age of forty-two. He and his wife were the parents of five children, one daughter and four sons. Frank E. Barber was about eight years of age when his father died. His mother presently moved with her children to Cincinnati and it was there that he received his schooling. He was graduated from the high school and from the Cincinnati Law School, receiving his diploma from the latter institution in 1893, in which year he was admitted to the bar. For two or three years he was engaged in the practice of law at Cincinnati, meanwhile becoming interested in manufacturing enterprises, and in 1897 came to Delaware county as the secretary-treasurer of the Ideal Stove Foundry Company, which had established a plant at Daleville, and of which he presently became general manager, and was so employed at the time this plant was destroyed by fire in 1902. Meanwhile Mr. Barber had married and established his home at Daleville and had acquired mercantile and other business interests there. For six years he served as postmaster at Daleville and continued to make that place his home until in 1913, when he moved to Muncie to take charge of the affairs of the Muncie Casket Company, a concern which had become established there in 1889 for the manufacture of coffins and undertakers' supplies and was incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. Mr. Barber, who now is sole owner of this plant, has been the active factor in the affairs of the Muncie Casket Company for more than

ten years and has done much to extend the operations of the concern, which now is capitalized at $150,000 and employs about fifty persons. Its specialty is high-quality cloth-covered and hardwood caskets and mortuary suits and dresses for the undertaking trade. Mr. Barber is a Republican and from the time of his coming to Delaware county back in the '90s has taken an active interest in local political affairs. In 1918 he was elected county clerk and in due time entered upon the duties of that office, his term of service terminating on December 31, 1923. Since the year 1900 Mr. Barber has been a Freemason. He also is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, is a past exalted ruler of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a charter member of the Kiwanis Club, a member of the Loyal Order of Moose and of other orders and a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce. For years Mr. Barber has been deeply interested in amateur sports of an athletic character, this interest dating from his school days when he held some records as a sprinter, and he has for some time been the director of athletics of the Muncie Young Men's Christian Association. On May 27, 1900, at Daleville, Frank E. Barber was united in marriage to Ella M. Shoemaker, daughter of Sanford H. Shoemaker, a veteran of the Civil war and a member of one of the pioneer families of Delaware county, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Monzelle L. Barber. Mr. and Mrs. Barber and their daughter are members of the Jackson Street Christian church.

JOHN COOPER PROPS, president and general manager of the Props-Dunn Motor Company of Muncie, a member of the bar of the Delaware circuit court and long recognized as one of the leaders in the field of automobile distribution in eastern Indiana, was born on a farm in the Eaton neighborhood in Union township, this county, March 20, 1877, and is a son of William H. and Sarah (Lewis) Props, the latter of whom also was born in this county, May 26, 1845, daughter of John and Mary (Babbs) Lewis, the former of whom was one of the original land entrants in Niles township. The late William Henry Props, who was a veteran of the Civil war, was born at Marion, in the neighboring county of Grant, June 18, 1841, and was a son of John and Elizabeth (Janes) Props, the latter of whom was born in Logan county, Ohio, October 26, 1820, daughter of Zachariah and Nancy (George) Janes, the latter of whom was born in that same community, in 1796, back in territorial days, seven years before Ohio was admitted to statehood. Zachariah Janes was a soldier of the War of 1812 and when lands over here in this part of Indiana began

to attract the attention of settlers came here with his family and settled in the Pendleton neighborhood, over in the neighboring county of Madison. He later moved to the vicinity of Lexington, Mo., where he died in 1867. His wife had long predeceased him, her death having occurred in Madison county in 1834. John Props was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, May 13, 1808, and in his youth was trained to the blacksmith trade. He worked for some time in the arsenal at Harpers Ferry and then came to Indiana to take employment on the construction of the Wabash canal, and at Pendleton married Elizabeth Janes, afterward making his home at Marion, where his wife died on her birthday in 1846. William Henry Props was but five years of age when his mother died and for two years thereafter he was cared for in the home of Burtney Ruley. Then he went to live with the family of Joel W. Long and this was his home when the Civil war broke out, and he and his three brothers, John A., James M. and Lemuel T. Props, entered the service in behalf of the Union cause. John A. Props died in service. It was on October 5, 1862, when a little past his majority, that William Henry Props, at Muncie, enlisted his services in behalf of the Union, his enlistment being for three years or the duration of the war. He went to the front as a member of Company B of the 69th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and less than two months later, November 25, 1862, was discharged by reason of disability incurred by a minnie ball through the right lung at the battle of Richmond, Ky. He was prostrated by the wound and was cared for in a negro cabin in the vicinity of the battle field until he was able to return home. On September 7, 1865, William Henry Props married Sarah Lewis and not long afterward established his home on a farm in the Eaton neighborhood in this county, where he became successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. From the time of the organization of the Republican party, in the days of his boyhood, he had espoused the principals of that party until along in the '70s the Greenbackers entered the political field, and he then voted for Peter Cooper, the candidate of that party, for President. Later when the Peoples Party movement got a good start he took up with that party, and then, in 1896, when the free-silver movement began to attract so much attention he took up with that and thereafter was an ardent supporter of William Jennings Bryan. His wife died on July 3, 1902, and he survived her for about five years, his death occurring on June 8, 1907. They were members of the Christian church and their children were reared in that faith. There were

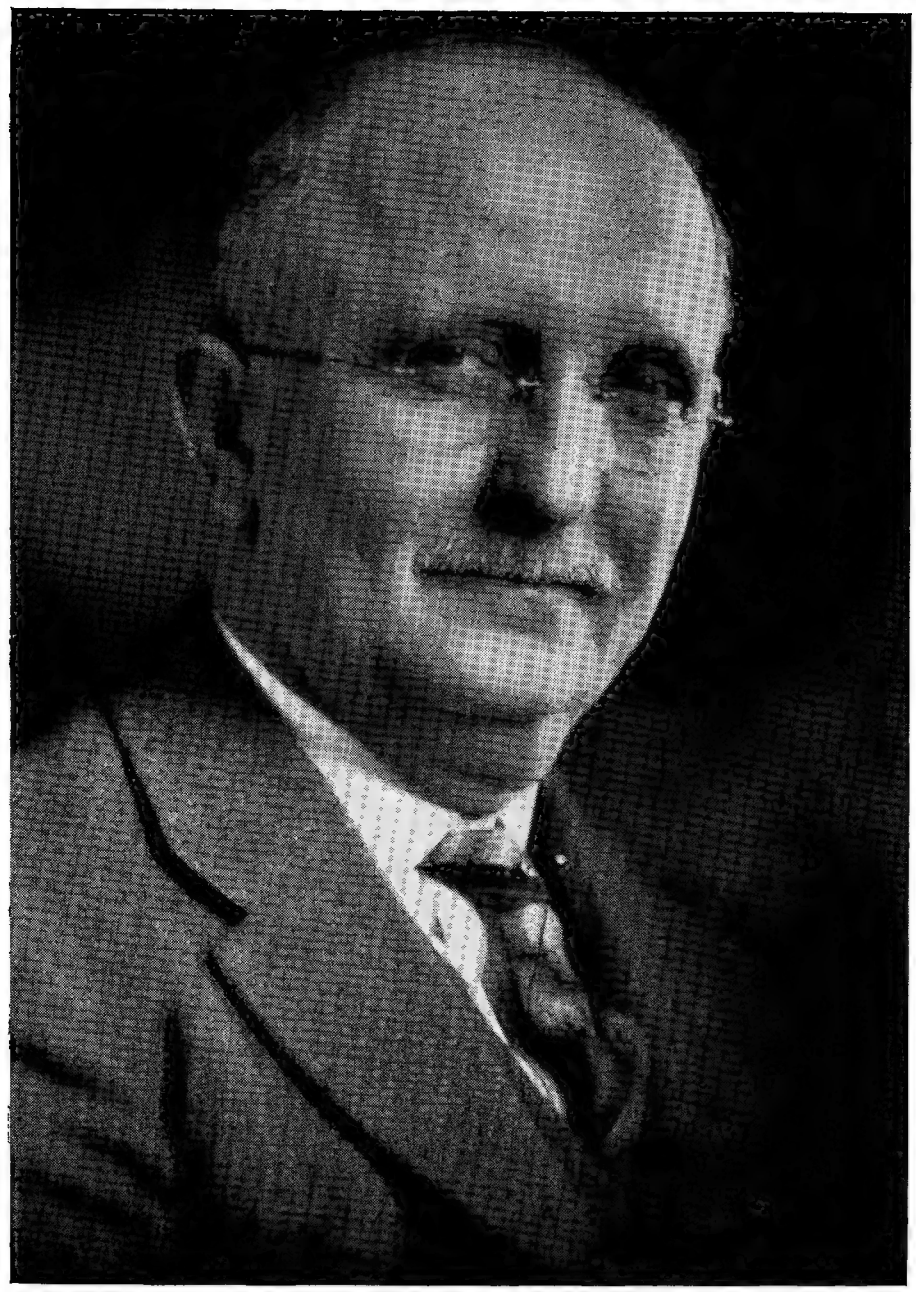
six of these children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fifth in order of birth, the others being Mrs. Mary McFee, deceased; Rachel Louella; Joel W., who died on June 21, 1905, at the age of thirty-six years, leaving a son, Emil W.; Robert, who died at the age of nineteen years, and Mrs. Nettie B. Blazer. Reared on the home farm in Union township, John Cooper Props completed the course in the public schools at Eaton, supplemented this by a course in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and for five years was engaged during the winters as a teacher in the schools of Delaware county. In May, 1899, when George F. McCulloch was organizing his staff for the establishment of the Muncie *Star*, Mr. Props was one of the men employed in that behalf, and thus helped in the establishment of the paper. He was married in the spring of 1902 and later transferred his services to the *News-Tribune* at Marion. In 1903 he became engaged in farming at Wellington, Ill., managing a farm of 320 acres owned by his wife's uncle, the late Oliver P. Dunn, later the president of the present Props-Dunn Motor Company at Muncie. After some time Mr. Props gave up the notion of becoming an Illinois farmer and he returned to Eaton, where he took up the real estate business as a calling. While thus engaged he pursued the study of law and in due time was admitted to the bar and entered practice at Eaton, but before establishing himself very firmly in that profession took up his present line, automobile sales, in 1909, and has since then been quite successfully engaged along that line, present president and general manager of the Props-Dunn Motor Company of Muncie, with sales rooms and service station at 110 East Gilbert street. Mr. Props was the first president of the first motor club organized in Muncie and was also first president of the first association of automobile dealers in the county. He is prominent in national and state automobile dealers' associations and has served as president of the Indiana State Automobile Dealers Association. In his political views he maintains independence of party ties. He is a Scottish Rite (32°) Mason, and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and is also a member of the local commandery of the Knights Templar, a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Indianapolis Athletic Club. On April 9, 1902, in Union township, this county, Mr. Props was united in marriage to Beatrice McKeever, who was born in Grant county, Indiana, February 14, 1876, a daughter of Albert and Elmira (Dunn) McKeever, the last born of three

children born to that parentage, Mrs. Props having a sister, Zelma R., and a brother, Charles L. McKeever. Mrs. Props was but a child when her mother died and from the age of four years she was reared in the household of her maternal uncle, the late Oliver P. Dunn, and wife. To Mr. and Mrs. Props three children have been born, Isabella Dunn, William Oliver (deceased) and Sarah.

HENRY ALFRED BARLOW, vice-president and factory superintendent of the Campbell Ice Cream and Milk Company of Muncie, is a "Buckeye" by birth but has been a resident of Indiana and of Delaware county since the days of his young manhood. Mr. Barlow was born on a farm in Lawrence county, Ohio, October 10, 1876, and is a son of William Ewing and Elizabeth Jane (Saunders) Barlow, the latter of whom was born in that same county, daughter of Joseph Saunders, and is still living, a resident of Albany, this county. The late William Ewing Barlow, a veteran of the Civil war, was born in Missouri, a son of John Barlow, who was a veteran of the Mexican war. As a young man he moved to Ohio and was married in Lawrence county, where for some years thereafter he was engaged in farming. In the late '90s he located at Albany and there spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring when he was sixty-three years of age. He was a Republican and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His army service during the time of the Civil war was rendered as a member of an Ohio regiment and he took part in no fewer than thirteen battles and engagements of that war. To him and his wife were born twelve children, six sons and six daughters. Reared on the farm, Henry Alfred Barlow received his schooling in the common schools of his home neighborhood in Ohio and remained on the farm until he was twenty years of age. At the age of twenty-two, in 1898, he came to Indiana and at Albany, in this county, became engaged in the dairy business, a vocation he since has followed. He presently became a partner in the enterprise with which he was working at Albany and there remained for five or six years, at the end of which time he sought a wider field for his operations and moved to Muncie, where he became one of the organizers of the Campbell Ice Cream and Milk Company, with which he ever since has been connected, present vice-president of the company and superintendent of the extensive plant maintained by the concern at 1500 South Walnut street. At Albany, June 10, 1906, Henry Alfred Barlow was united in marriage to Wilmetta Young, daughter of Hardesty and Helen A. (Miller) Young, of that place, and to this union four children have been born, Helen E., who died in infancy;

Alfred Earl, Mary Jane and Thomas Ewing Barlow. Mr. and Mrs. Barlow are members of the Baptist church and are Republicans. Mr. Barlow is affiliated with the fraternal orders of the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees, and is an active member of the local camp of the Sons of Veterans at Muncie. Mrs. Barlow was born in Wells county, this state, of which county her mother also was a native. Her father, Hardesty Young, was born in Marshall county, West Virginia, and was fourteen years of age when he came to Indiana with his parents, the family settling in Wells county. After his marriage he became located at Albany and remained there until in 1909, when he moved to Muncie, where he since has made his home, connected with the operations of the Campbell Ice Cream and Milk Company. Of the four children born to him and his wife three are now living.

J. C. KINNEER, president of the Muncie Wheel Company, a concern in which he literally worked his way up from the humble position of a yard laborer to his present executive position, is a Kentuckian by birth but has been a resident of Indiana and of Muncie for more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Kinneer was born at Owensboro, Ky., May 10, 1873, and is a son of John A. and Mary E. Kinneer, both of whom also were born in Kentucky. Reared at Owensboro, J. C. Kinneer received his schooling in the schools of that city and upon leaving the grade school began working in a tobacco factory. He later went into the plant of the Owensboro Wagon Company and was there employed until he was twenty-two years of age, when he took up farming and was thus engaged for two years or until his marriage in July, 1897, when he came up into Indiana and located at Muncie, where he found employment as a laborer in the yards of the Muncie Wheel Company, his first work being the piling of spokes. Four or five months later he became employed in the blacksmith shop of the wheel works, welding tires, and was thus engaged for about five years, at the end of which time he was made foreman of the gear department of the works. Ten years later he was advanced to the position of superintendent of the plant and in 1920, following the death of O. B. Bannister, president of the company, and the consequent reorganization of the company, he was elected vice president. On January 1, 1923, following the resignation of H. B. Bannister, the new president, Mr. Kinneer was elected president of the Muncie Wheel Company and is now serving in that executive capacity, head of a concern the products of which have for years found a wide market in this country. This wheel works has



J. C. KINNEER

been in operation for thirty-three years and has long been recognized as one of the well established concerns of this kind in the country, its plant in Ohio avenue having been improved and extended to meet the modern requirements of the trade. Mr. Kinneer is a Scottish Rite Mason, having attained the 32d degree in Freemasonry through the York Rite or Knights Templar. He also is affiliated with the Travelers Protective Association, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. On July 18, 1897, at Muncie, J. C. Kinneer was united in marriage to Elizabeth Frederick, daughter of H. J. and Henrietta Frederick of Owensboro, Ky., and to this union have been born four children, Katherine, Mary (who died at the age of nine years), Willa and Pauline. Mr. and Mrs. Kinneer are members of the First Methodist Protestant church and Mr. Kinneer is a member of the board of trustees of that congregation and superintendent of the Sunday school. The Kinneers reside at 1400 Kirby avenue.

DR. H. MEADE HAMILTON, veterinary surgeon at Muncie, and a veteran of the World war, was born on a farm in Fayette county, Indiana, June 6, 1888, and is a son of Frank S. and Ada M. (Boggs) Hamilton, both of whom also were born in Indiana, the former in Fayette county and the latter in Union county. With the exception of four years they have resided in Muncie since 1901. They are the parents of three children. H. Meade Hamilton was twelve years of age when his parents moved from Fayette county to Muncie and his schooling was completed in the schools of that city. He early was attracted to the profession of veterinary surgery and upon leaving the high school entered the Indiana Veterinary College at Indianapolis and at the age of twenty-one, in 1909, was graduated from that institution. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Hamilton returned to Muncie and became engaged in veterinary practice there in association with the old established veterinary, Dr. O. L. Boor, and was thus engaged until in 1912, when he accepted a call to take the chair of veterinary surgery and obstetrics in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, Ala. After one term as professor in this institution the Doctor decided that general practice was more congenial to his inclinations than school work and he left the Polytechnic and located at Paris, Ky., where he took up practice and was thus engaged there when this country took a hand in the World war. In January, 1918, he volunteered his services in the Veterinary Corps of the United States army and was stationed at Camp Greenleaf until his discharge on September 6 following. In the following April (1919) Doctor Hamilton returned to his former home at Muncie,

took over the old established practice of Doctor Boor and has ever since been engaged in practice at Muncie, of late making a specialty of the treatment of the ailments and injuries of the smaller animals, with offices at 215 West Gilbert street. Doctor Hamilton is a member of the Indiana Veterinary Medical Association and of the American Veterinary Association, has attained to the cryptic degree in Freemasonry (Royal and Select Masters) and is also a member of the local post of the American Legion and of the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He also is affiliated with the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and with the Kiwanis Club. In 1911 Dr. H. Meade Hamilton was united in marriage to Mildred L. Overmire, of Yorktown, this county.

GEORGE H. KOONS, former judge of the Delaware circuit court and for many years one of the leaders of the bar of that court, who died at his home in Muncie in the fall of 1919, left a good memory at his passing and it is but fitting that in the definite history of the county he so long served there should be carried some brief memorial of that life and service. The late Judge Koons was a native Hoosier, a fact of which he never ceased to be proud, and all his life was spent in this state, a resident of Muncie for forty-five years. He was born on a farm in Blue Ridge township in the neighboring county of Henry on April 2, 1848, and was the eldest of the seven children born to Peter and Catherine (Rinard) Koons, both of whom also were born in that same county, members of pioneer families there, the latter a daughter of George and Nancy Rinard, good memories of whom still persist in this section of Indiana, the Rev. George Rinard having been a local preacher of more than local note in his generation and a man of large personal influence in the formative period of the community in which he so long wrought well. Peter Koons was a son of George and Mary Koons, who had come in from South Carolina in pioneer days and had settled in Henry county, where Peter Koons became a substantial farmer, later moving to Richmond. Reared on the home farm in Henry county, George H. Koons was well schooled and at the age of fourteen years began to teach school, teaching and attending school alternately until he had completed the course in the Newcastle Academy and in Indiana University, meanwhile taking preparatory studies in law in a law office at Newcastle, and in 1871 was graduated from the law school of Indiana University. In the following fall he was married and in the next winter, as superintendent of the Middletown schools, he completed four years of service in that school and then began the prac-

tice of law at Newcastle, where he remained until in June, 1874, when he moved to Muncie, where the remainder of his life was spent, and where he attained an enviable position at the bar. In 1892, as the nominee of the Republican party, he was elected judge of the Delaware circuit court (Forty-sixth judicial circuit of Indiana) and for six years occupied that bench. Judge Koons was one of the organizers of the present Muncie Bar Association, of which his son, George Hickman Koons, now is president, and was the second president of that organization (1906-7). Upon his retirement from the bench he resumed his practice at Muncie and so continued until his death, October 17, 1919. His wife had preceded him to the grave about six years, her death having occurred in November, 1913. She also was born in Henry county, Josinah V. Hickman, and married George H. Koons on September 6, 1871. Mrs. Koons was for years a helpful influence in the social and cultural life of Muncie and was a writer of excellent verse. She was a daughter of William H. and Clarissa (Williams) Hickman, both members of pioneer families in Henry county and of colonial and Revolutionary stock, Mrs. Koons thus taking Revolutionary descent along two lines, from William Williams, a soldier of the Revolution and a descendant of Roger Williams, the Puritan reformer and founder of Rhode Island, and from Ezekiel Hickman, a captain in the Colonial army. Judge Koons and his wife were members of St. John's Universalist church and their children were reared in that faith. There were four of these children, namely: Mary Maude, who died in infancy; Clarissa K., wife of Gay R. Estabrook; Rebecca E., wife of Charles L. Langdon, and George Hickman Koons, who followed his father's footsteps in taking up the practice of law, was associated with his father in practice at the time of the latter's death and is now the president of the Muncie Bar Association. George Hickman Koons was born in Muncie on February 23, 1886, and in 1905 was graduated from the high school there. He then spent two years in Indiana University, taking the literary course and some law, preparatory to entrance into the law school of George Washington University at Washington, D. C., and in 1909 was graduated from this latter institution and at once became engaged in practice at Muncie in association with his father, the late Judge Koons, and since the death of the latter has been practicing alone, with offices at 312 the Wysor block. In 1922 Mr. Koons was elected president of the Muncie Bar Association. He is a Republican, is an active member of the Kiwanis Club and is affiliated with the college fraternities, Phi Gamma Delta and Phi

Delta Phi. On January 15, 1910, George Hickman Koons was united in marriage to Miriam B. Sterner, who was born in Washington, D. C., and to this union have been born two children, George Sterner and Helene Bauman Koons.

THOMAS PERRY MANN, assistant cashier of the Merchants National Bank of Muncie, is a native son of Delaware county and has resided here all his life with the exception of a few years spent in the West during the days of his young manhood. Mr. Mann was born on a farm in the near vicinity of Albany, this county, April 24, 1879, and is a son of Isaac and Mary Louisa (Krohn) Mann, the latter of whom was born in Albany, daughter of William F. and Maria (Pendroy) Krohn, who were among the early householders of that place. William F. Krohn was a native of Germany who had come to this country with his parents when a child and had grown up in Ohio, whence after his marriage he had come over here into Indiana and had settled at Albany, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. The late Isaac Mann was born in the vicinity of Leesburg, in Highland county, Ohio, June 12, 1834, and was two years of age when, in 1836, his parents, Warner and Elizabeth (Pavey) Mann, came with their family into Indiana and settled in Niles township, this county, thus having been among the pioneers of that township. Warner Mann was born in the state of Delaware and was but a lad when his parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Blades) Mann, moved with their family to Ohio and became members of the Quaker settlement in Highland county, where they remained until their removal to Indiana and settlement in Niles township, this county, where their last days were spent. For some time after coming to this county in 1836 Warner Mann made his home in Niles township and then he bought a tract of land in Delaware township, a part of which tract is now included in the town corporation of Albany, and there he died at the age of forty-four years. His widow survived him many years and was eighty-four years of age at the time of her death. She was a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Pavey, Highland county Quakers. As has been observed, Isaac Mann was but two years of age when he came to Delaware county with his parents in 1836 and he grew up amid the conditions which faced the pioneers of the eastern part of this county. After his marriage he established his home on a farm adjoining the village of Albany, made excellent improvements there and on that place he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, his death occurring in 1911 and hers, in 1916. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal

church and their children were reared in that faith. Of these children, seven grew to maturity, the subject of this sketch having four sisters, Mary, who married James Manor; Anna, who married R. St. John; Amelda, wife of George R. Strong, and Mrs. Gustina Stone, and two brothers, Carson M. and William W. Mann. Isaac Mann was a Republican and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Reared on the home farm on the outskirts of Albany, Thomas Perry Mann received his common schooling in the schools of that village and supplemented this by attendance at the Northern Indiana Normal University at Valparaiso and by a commercial course at the Normal Business College at Marion, Ind. He then went West and was for four years engaged in "prospecting around" in Washington and Oregon, engaged as a bookkeeper in various cities, including Spokane. He then returned home and became connected with the operations of the State Bank of Albany. In 1904 he transferred his connection to the Merchants National Bank of Muncie and has ever since been connected with that institution, a period of twenty years. In 1916 Mr. Mann was made assistant cashier of the bank. In 1912 Thomas Perry Mann was united in marriage to Eva M. Aldstadt and to this union two daughters have been born, Sarah Lou and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Mann are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Mann is a Freemason and a Knight of Pythias. The Manns reside at 409 North Plum street.

ROBERT F. MURRAY, judge of the Grant-Delaware superior court, with residence at Muncie, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of two of the pioneer families of this section of Indiana, and has resided in this county all his life. Judge Murray was born on a farm in the vicinity of Selma in Liberty township, this county, August 1, 1884, and is a son of Capt. William H. and Margaret Jane (Orr) Murray, both now deceased, the latter of whom also was born in this county, October 13, 1844, a daughter of James Orr, of the Selma neighborhood and in his generation one of the foremost citizens of the county, which county he served both as a state senator and as a representative in the lower house of the Legislature, as is set out elsewhere in this work. The late Capt. William H. Murray, former auditor of Delaware county, was born in the neighboring county of Henry, January 11, 1840, and was a son of Cornelius B. and Lucinda (Burroughs) Murray, the latter of whom was born in the neighboring county of Madison, a daughter of one of the real pioneers of that county. Cornelius B. Murray was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, a son of William Murray, who was

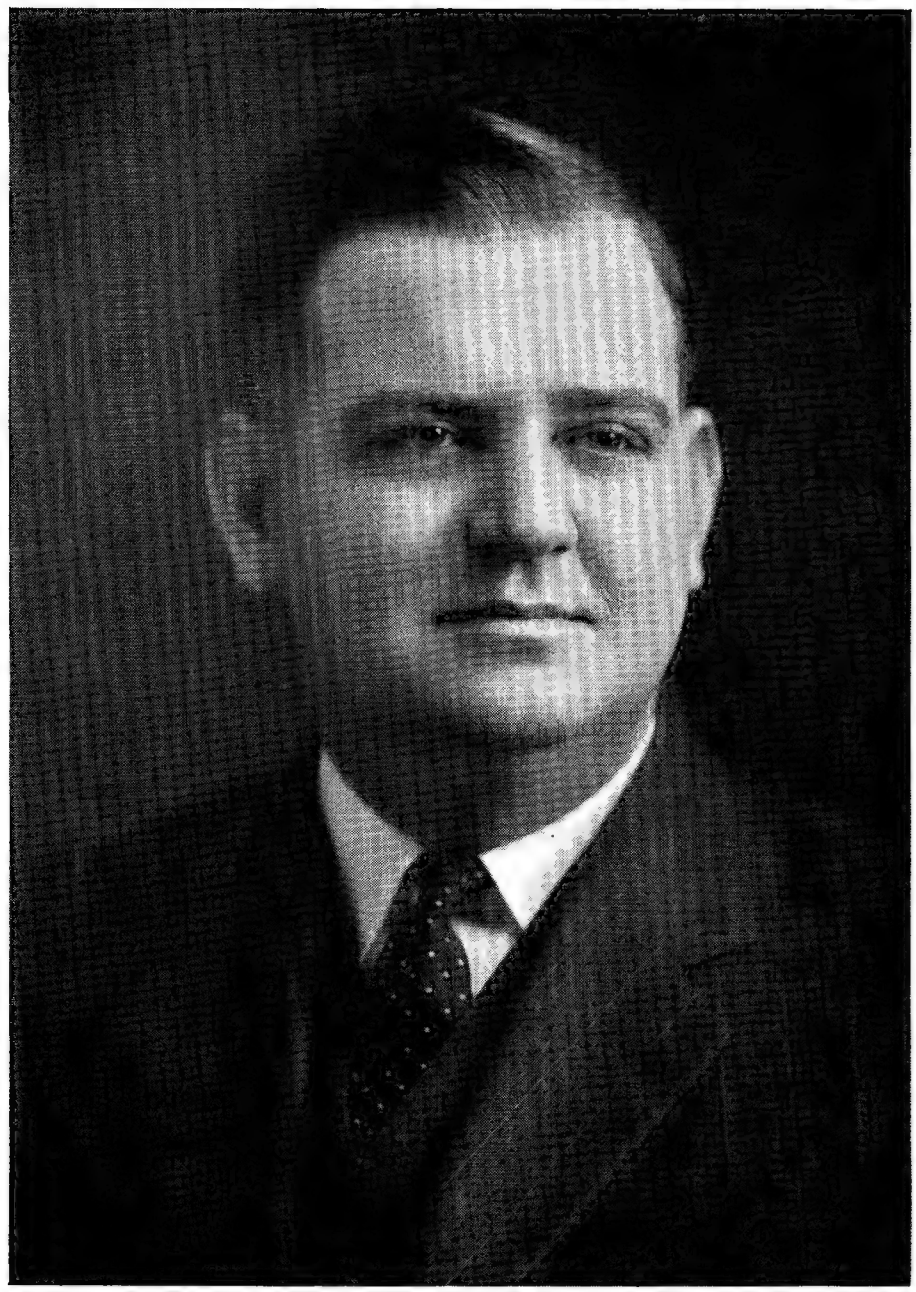
a son of William Murray, who came to this country from Ireland in colonial days and who rendered service to the colonies as a soldier of the Revolution. Cornelius B. Murray and Lucinda Burroughs were married in Randolph county, this state, in 1836 and about two years later settled on a farm in Henry county, where they remained until in 1864, when they returned to Randolph county. There Mrs. Murray died in 1873 and Cornelius B. Murray later moved to Wayne county, where his last days were spent. William H. Murray, son of this pioneer couple, was reared on the farm, became a school teacher and was twenty-one years of age when the Civil war broke out. On July 14, 1861, it becoming apparent by that time that the war was going to be something more than a mere "before breakfast" skirmish, he enlisted his services in behalf of the cause of the Union and went to the front as a private in Company K of the 19th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which gallant command he served for more than three years, receiving his discharge on September 4, 1864, by reason of disability incurred through a gunshot wound, and was honored with the brevet title of captain. A few months later, February 16, 1865, he married Margaret Jane Orr and became engaged in farming in the Selma neighborhood, resuming also his former winter vocation of teaching, and was thus engaged until in 1870, when he disposed of his farming interests and took up the mercantile business at Selma. Two years later he was elected trustee of Liberty township and served a term in that capacity. In 1878 he was elected county auditor and for four years served in that important public capacity. In the meantime he had disposed of his store at Selma and upon leaving the auditor's office returned to the farm near Selma, where he and his wife spent their last days, her death occuring on October 26, 1912, and his, March 15, 1915. They were the parents of seven children, these besides Judge Murray being Lulu M., James O., Don P., Margaret M., Arthur L. and Edna K. Reared on the home farm, Judge Murray received his schooling in the Selma schools and was graduated from the high school there in 1902. Later he entered the law school of Indiana University and in 1908 was graduated from that institution and at once became engaged in the practice of law at Muncie. Ten years later, in 1918, he was elected to the bench of the Grant-Delaware superior court, and in 1922 was re-elected to that judicial position, his service on the bench dating from January 1, 1919. Judge Murray is a member of the First Presbyterian church at Muncie, is a Scottish Rite (32°) and Knights Templar Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of

the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and is also affiliated with the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Loyal Order of Moose. He is a member of the college fraternities Sigma Nu and Phi Delta Kappa and was the first president of the Muncie Kiwanis Club. On June 10, 1911, Judge Murray married Charline Knapp, who was born in Muncie and who died on June 30, 1922.

DR. JOSEPH MILLER, a Muncie physician who has been engaged in practice in that city for about fifteen years, was born on a farm in the vicinity of Traders Point, eight or ten miles northwest of Indianapolis, in Marion county, this state, June 28, 1859, and is a son of John Wainwright and Celia (Dalton) Miller, the latter of whom was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, daughter of Wyatt Dalton, one of the pioneers of that county. John Wainwright Miller was born in the state of New Jersey in the year 1800, a son of John Miller, who also was born in that state and whose father was a native of Scotland. He grew to manhood in his native state and was there married. Some years later with his wife and four children he came to Indiana and settled at Centerville, in Wayne county, where his wife died. He later married Celia Dalton and moved to Marion county, where he became engaged in farming in the Traders Point neighborhood and where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1868. His widow died not long afterward and thus Doctor Miller was early orphaned and thrown pretty largely upon his own resources in the way of creating a livelihood for himself, having been but nine years of age when his father died. Reared on the farm, he completed his common schooling at the old Traders Point Rural Academy and early became interested in the study of medicine. For two years he carried on these studies under the preceptorship of Dr. Lewis O. Carson at Traders Point and then, in 1881, the year after attaining his majority, he went to Missouri, with a view to "growing up with the country," and settled in Dunklin county, where he presently was licensed to practice medicine and where in the next year he married and "settled down." For five years Doctor Miller remained in Missouri and then he returned to Indiana and entered the old Central Medical College at Indianapolis, which later was merged with the Indiana Medical College, and took a course of two years of instruction there. Later he entered the Indiana Eclectic Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1893, and in the next year also received a diploma from the Curtis Physio-Medical College at Marion. Meantime, the Doctor had become engaged as a

building contractor at Indianapolis and while thus engaged erected the picturesque old stone building across the street north from the Capitol, designed by Doctor Allen as a Surgical Institute and now the Roosevelt hotel. He also built the Everett seed-store building in West Washington street, which is said to have been the first five-story building erected in Indianapolis. Not contented to abandon his profession, Doctor Miller resumed practice, opening an office at Ben Davis, a village just west of Indianapolis, and was there engaged in practice until in 1905, when he moved to Toledo and for two years was there engaged in the contracting business. In 1907 he returned to Indianapolis and was there engaged in medical practice for two years, at the end of which time, in 1909, he came to Muncie and has since been engaged in practice here, with present offices in No. 9 the Boyce block and residence at 1325 North Walnut street. In 1883, while living in Missouri, Dr. Joseph Miller was united in marriage to Alice Brown, who was born in that state and who died on February 2, 1924. Doctor Miller is a member of the Christian church. He has a son, Robert M. Miller, who was graduated from the Muncie high school with the class of 1924.

CHARLES DAVID TERHUNE, proprietor of a well equipped bakery and confectionery establishment at Muncie, has been a resident of that city since the days of his boyhood and literally "grew up" to the business in which he is now engaged. Mr. Terhune was born at Lawrenceburg, Ind., May 11, 1887, and is a son of Peter and Martha (Withrow) Terhune, the latter of whom also was born in Indiana, of English descent. She died some years ago. Peter Terhune, a retired railroad man now living in Muncie, was born in Ohio. He is of French stock, several generations removed from the Terhune who established the name in this country. To him and his wife were born six children, four sons and two daughters. In 1895 Peter Terhune moved from Lawrenceburg to Hagerstown, this state, and in 1903 came to Muncie with his family. Charles David Terhune thus was sixteen years of age when he became a resident of Muncie. He completed his schooling in the local high school and early became employed in a local bakery and confectionery shop, where he learned the business in all its details. For four years he worked in the Hinkley bakery and then became employed in the circulation department of the Muncie *Star* and was thus engaged for six years, or until in 1914, when he bought the Hinkley bakery and confectionery establishment and has since been engaged in business on his own account, with a well stocked and admirably equipped place at 219 South Wal-



CHARLES DAVID TERHUNE

nut street. In addition to manufacturing ice cream for his own trade Mr. Terhune has extended this line to meet as a wholesaler the demand for his product that has been created in the general trade hereabout and is yearly expanding his confectionery department to meet this growing trade, remodeling his place of business and installing new fixtures as the occasion requires in the way of business expansion. Mr. Terhune is an active member of the local Chamber of Commerce, of the Kiwanis Club, of the Ad Club and of the Travelers Protective Association. He is a 32° (Scottish Rite) and York Rite (Knights Templar) Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and is likewise affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1908 Charles D. Terhune was united in marriage to Sadie Andrews, daughter of Alonzo Andrews, of Muncie, and to this union two children have been born, a son, Charles, and a daughter, Betty Ruth. The Terhunes reside at 331 East Adams street.

MISS AZLIN O'CONNOR, secretary and treasurer of the Muncie Casket Company and purchasing agent and sales manager of the plant and operations of that company at Cleveland street and the Big Four railway tracks, has been a resident of Muncie for the past ten years and during that time has risen to a position in the industrial life of the city that helps amply to demonstrate the growing fitness and adaptability of women to the modern methods of commercialism and industrialism. Miss O'Connor was born at Indianapolis and is the daughter of Eugene and Lillian (Barbeau) Shirley, the former of whom, a Pennsylvanian, died when his daughter Azlin was a small child. Mrs. Lillian Shirley, who was born in Delaware county, in 1900 married Joseph O'Connor, of Indianapolis, and Azlin Shirley has since been known by the name of O'Connor. Joseph O'Connor, now living retired in Indianapolis, is a son of Michael O'Connor, the founder of the wholesale grocery firm of M. O'Connor & Company of that city and was for years actively associated with the operations of that concern. Miss O'Connor completed her schooling in the high school of St. Agnes Academy at Indianapolis, and later became a proficient commercial stenographer and office technician. In 1914 she came to Muncie as a stenographer in the office of the Muncie Casket Company and due to her progressive ideas and executive ability she was made a member of the board of directors and assistant manager of the company's operations here. In this dual position her capacity for effective office management became recognized and in 1919 she was elected secretary-treasurer of the

company and presently advanced to the executive position of general manager and is now serving in that capacity, one of the most active business women in eastern Indiana. Miss O'Connor is a Republican and is a member of Grace Episcopal church and of the Delta Theta Tau sorority. She resides at 102½ West Washington street.

REV. CHARLES ELLIOTT WATKINS, a minister of the Baptist church, former general secretary of the local Young Men's Christian Association and present assistant treasurer and supervisor of employment and personnel of the Muncie Products Division of the General Motors Corporation, is a native of the old Buckeye state but has been a resident of Indiana and of Muncie for the past twenty years, and has had wide experience in institutional and social welfare work in Muncie. Mr. Watkins was born in the historic old village of Huntsville, in Logan county, Ohio, May 26, 1876, and is a son of William Jasper and Sarah (Kelly) Watkins, both of whom were born in that same county, members of pioneer families there, the Watkinses having come from Pennsylvania and the Kellys from Virginia. William Jasper Watkins was a building contractor and his son Charles early was taught the rudiments of the carpenter's trade. In 1898 the family left Huntsville and moved to Dayton, Ohio, and it was in this latter city that Charles Elliott Watkins completed his schooling. He married when twenty-three years of age and continued to make his home at Dayton until 1904, in which year he came to Muncie and was for eighteen months thereafter connected with the Warner concern. In the meantime he had been pursuing his theological studies and in 1906 was installed as pastor of the South Walnut Street Baptist church. For six years Mr. Watkins continued in this pastoral relation and then he accepted the appointment of superintendent of evangelism for the Baptist church in Indiana, and in this capacity rendered service to the church in all parts of the state, continuing thus employed until in 1917, when he was appointed general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Muncie and in that important capacity rendered service to the community during the stressful period of this country's participation in the World war, as well as service in association with the welfare bureau of the State Council of Defense and in such other relations as his experience and tried capacities best fitted him for. In June, 1919, Mr. Watkins transferred his services to the personnel department of the great plant of the T. W. Warner Company, manufacturers of automobile parts at Muncie, and when this concern was taken over by the General Motors Corporation and the Muncie Prod-

ucts Division of this latter company was created he was retained as supervisor of employment and personnel and was made assistant treasurer of the concern, which dual position he since has occupied, his long experience in social welfare work giving him special qualifications for service in connection with the industrial and personnel relations of this great plant. Mr. Watkins is a Republican, a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and a member of the local Rotary Club. In 1920 he served as district governor of Rotary. In 1899, at Dayton, Ohio, the Rev. Charles Elliott Watkins was united in marriage to Cora L. Baldwin, of that city, and he and his wife have one child, a son, James Elwood Watkins, who was graduated from Purdue University and is now with the Merchants Trust Company of Muncie. During the time of this country's participation in the World war James Elwood Watkins received training in the Students Army Training Corps, received a commission as lieutenant at Ft. Sheridan and was sent to the S. A. T. C. of the University of California, whence he presently was transferred to the Agricultural College at Logan, Utah, and was there discharged when the war was over. He is a member of the local post of the American Legion.

WALTER LOSSON BALL, a member of the law firm, Leffler, Ball & Leffler, at Muncie, and former state senator from this district, is a native of the neighboring county of Blackford but has been a resident of Delaware county since the days of his infancy. He was born on a farm in Blackford county on January 16, 1869, and is a son of George M. and Susannah R. (Hale) Ball, the latter of whom, still living, was born in the neighboring county of Henry, daughter of Lafory Hale, a Virginian and a pioneer of Henry county. George M. Ball was born in Delaware county in 1844 and was a son of Samuel Ball, a member of one of the first families to settle in the southern part of this county. After his marriage George M. Ball located in Blackford county, where his first born child, the subject of this sketch, was born, but after a year or two of residence there returned to the old Ball neighborhood in the southern part of this county, where he became engaged in farming and where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in March, 1879, he then being thirty-five years and eight months of age. His widow was left with six children, those besides the subject of this sketch, the eldest, being Joseph H., Claude C., John W., Clay A., and Mrs. Maud M. Ayres. Having been but ten years of age when his father died, Walter L. Ball was early thrown pretty largely upon his own resources in the way of making a livelihood, the management of the

farm devolving upon him in his youth. His common schooling was completed in the grade school at Springport and he there decided to go on when the opportunity offered. When twenty-one years of age Mr. Ball entered the old Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso and was for two years a student there, giving his particular attention to studies preparatory to taking up law. Thus equipped by preparatory study he then entered the law office of Gregory & Silverberg at Muncie and under this preceptorship was prepared for admission to the bar. In 1894, when twenty-five years of age, Mr. Ball was admitted to practice and has ever since been engaged in practice at Muncie, a period of thirty years. In 1895 Mr. Ball became associated in practice with Joseph G. Leffler, who three years later was elected judge of the Delaware circuit court. Upon Judge Leffler's retirement from the bench this association was renewed and has ever since been continued, the law firm now being Leffler, Ball & Leffler, with offices in the Nickey building. In 1896 Mr. Ball was elected to represent this joint senatorial district, which then comprised Delaware and Randolph counties, in the Indiana state Senate and in 1900 was re-elected, thus serving for eight years in the Senate. Mr. Ball is a Republican. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Improved Order of Red Men. In 1894 Walter L. Ball was united in marriage to Retha F. Taylor, who was born in Ohio but who was reared in Delaware county, daughter of William Taylor, who had a farm north of Muncie. Mr. and Mrs. Ball reside at 800 West Charles street. They have one child, a daughter, Ruth Lucile, wife of John W. Harker, cashier of the Farmers Savings Bank of Muncie.

WALTER L. NELSON, president and general manager of the City Ice and Cold Storage Company of Muncie, is a native of the old Blue Grass state but has been a resident of Indiana and of Muncie since the days of his boyhood. Mr. Nelson was born on a farm in Barren county, Kentucky, April 6, 1884, and is a son of Joseph A. and Lillie (Pace) Nelson, the latter of whom died when her son Walter was about six years of age. Joseph A. Nelson, who for many years has been engaged in the ice business at Muncie, was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, April 4, 1863, and is a son of Nicholas C. and Amanda A. (Ferquin) Nelson, the former of whom also a native Kentuckian, was a millwright who lost his life by reason of an industrial accident when his son Joseph was but fourteen years of age, the eldest of nine children. Five years later the mother of these children also died and Joseph A. Nelson assumed charge of

the younger children. At the age of twenty he married Lillie Pace and continued farming in Kentucky until he was twenty-five years of age when he left the farm and moved to Indianapolis, where for four years thereafter he was employed as a street car conductor, and where his wife died about two years after they had taken up their residence there. Later he became engaged in the ice business at Indianapolis, but a year or two later, in 1893, he moved to Muncie, where he married Mrs. Emma (Thornburg) Kerr and where he ever since has resided, now living at 1700 West Jackson street. Upon coming to Muncie thirty years and more ago Mr. Nelson became manager of the Armstrong Ice Company. Later he organized the Crystal Ice Company and has since been in the ice business, now head of the J. A. Nelson Ice Company of Muncie. Following the death of his mother at Indianapolis, Walter L. Nelson was taken back to Kentucky by kinsfolk and was there cared for on a farm until he was twelve years of age, when he rejoined his father at Muncie, and it was here that he completed his schooling, leaving school at the age of sixteen to go to work in the Indiana iron mills. Not long afterward he began working on an ice wagon and two years later went to Litchfield, Ill., where he spent a year in a glass factory. Returning then to Muncie he became engaged here, at the age of twenty, in the ice business on his own account, dealing in lake ice, and presently became connected with the old Muncie Ice and Cold Storage Company, in the failure of which concern he lost all his savings and had to begin "at the bottom" again, resuming his former plan of retailing ice. In March, 1921, Mr. Nelson bought an ice plant at Newcastle and in the following June sold the same at a nice profit. He then took a prospecting trip through the West, going to the coast, looking for a place to open up in the ice business, but after considerable looking about came to the conclusion that there was no better town than Muncie. Upon his return here he became associated with his father and William Jordan and bought the old established Whiteley ice plant and organized the present City Ice and Cold Storage Company, of which he is the president and general manager, with a well equipped plant at 423 South Plum street, near the tracks of the Big Four railway. This ice plant has a manufacturing capacity of forty tons a day and a storage capacity of 2,000 tons. Mr. Nelson's confidence in the stability of Muncie's development is attested by his real estate transactions, he having acquired more than forty pieces of real estate in the city during the past few years. He is a 32° (Scottish Rite) Mason and a Knight Templar and a noble of the

Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and is also affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with the Muncie Exchange Club. In 1903 Walter L. Nelson was united in marriage to Maud Crossfield. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have three children, Evelyn, Roselyn and Betty Jane. The Nelsons reside at 708 West Main street.

CHESTER COLBY WINGATE, assistant cashier of the Merchants National Bank of Muncie, is a member of one of Delaware county's pioneer families. He was born on a farm in Niles township, this county, March 2, 1890, and is a son of David Wallace and Samantha Jane (Wilson) Wingate, the latter of whom is still living. She also was born in Niles township, May 27, 1858, and is a daughter of Alfred and Martha (Wright) Wilson, who were among the pioneers of that township. The late David Wallace Wingate also was born in Niles township, August 8, 1855, and was a son of James Wright and Belinda (Stewart) Wingate, who had come over here from Ohio. James Wright Wingate was born in the city of Dover, Del., July 20, 1815, and was a son of Philip and Sarah (Wright) Wingate, the former of whom also was born in Delaware and the latter in Maryland. Sarah Wright Wingate died in Delaware in 1821 and Philip Wingate married again and moved with his family to Highland county, Ohio, where he continued working at his trade as a wagon maker until in 1847, when he came to Indiana and started up in wagon making at Albany, in this county. He died at the home of his son, James W. Wingate, in Niles township, October 9, 1871, and was buried in Bethel cemetery. He had rendered service in the army during the time of America's second war for independence and on his tombstone are inscribed the words: "Lieutenant in the War of 1812." Mary, his second wife, had predeceased him twenty years, her death having occurred on July 20, 1851. She also is buried in Bethel cemetery. By his two marriages Philip Wingate was the father of ten children, eight sons and two daughters. James Wright Wingate was but a lad when his father moved with his family from Delaware to Ohio and he grew up in Highland county in the latter state. On March 30, 1837, he married Belinda Stewart, daughter of James and Sophia (Chew) Stewart, of Fayette county, Ohio, and after his marriage made his home at Monroe, in that state, where he worked at his trade as a carpenter until in 1852, when he came to Indiana with his family and settled on a farm in Niles township, this county, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death having occurred on May 1, 1901. His wife had long predeceased him, her

death having occurred on February 21, 1875. Both are buried in Bethel cemetery. They were the parents of eleven children, ten sons and one daughter, David Wallace Wingate having been the tenth in order of birth of these children. James Wright Wingate was for years the trustee of Niles township. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he was for years one of the trustees and a steward of his local congregation. He also was a Knight Templar Mason. Starting in there in the woods in Niles township on an eighty-acre tract in 1852 he kept enlarging his land holdings until he came to be the owner of nearly 700 acres of land. It was on that pioneer farm in Niles township that David Wallace Wingate grew to manhood. After his marriage he continued farming in Niles township until in 1897, when he disposed of his interests there and bought a farm in Hamilton township. On this latter place he established his home and spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on February 23, 1921. David Wallace Wingate was a Republican and for six years served as trustee of Hamilton township. He also was for years a member of the directorate of the Farmers State Bank of Eaton. He was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Improved Order of Red Men and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is his widow, and their children were reared in that faith. Of the children born to this par-

entage three are now living, the subject of this sketch having two sisters, Martha, wife of David F. Burt, and Oletha, wife of Ira Kain. Chester Colby Wingate was but seven years of age when his parents moved from the Niles township farm to their new home in Hamilton township and he grew up in the latter township. He was graduated from the Royerton high school, then spent a year in Wabash College and later entered the normal school at Muncie, from which he was graduated. For two years Mr. Wingate taught school and then he became engaged in the insurance business at Albany, also handling real estate. Two years later he sold this business and became the assistant cashier of the Albany State Bank and was thus connected for two years and a half, at the end of which time, on June 17, 1918, he transferred his services to the Merchants National Bank of Muncie and has since been connected with that institution. In 1920 he was made assistant cashier of this bank and has since been serving in that capacity. On June 10, 1914, Chester Colby Wingate was united in marriage to Genevieve Axtell, who was born at Cochranton, Pa., but was reared at Erie, Pa., where her parents, James W. and Elizabeth Axtell, are now living, and to this union two children have been

born, a daughter, Bettie Jane, and a son, James Wallace Wingate. Mr. and Mrs. Wingate are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are Republicans, and Mr. Wingate is a Freemason. The Wingates reside at 626 West Main street.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CROMER, former representative in Congress from this district, former mayor of the city of Muncie, former prosecuting attorney for the Forty-sixth Indiana judicial circuit and for nearly forty years engaged in the practice of law at Muncie, was born in the neighboring county of Madison, but has been a resident of Delaware county and of Muncie since the days of his infancy. Mr. Cromer was born on May 13, 1856, and was thus but an infant when in the summer of that same year his parents, Josiah and Mary (Shultz) Cromer, came over into Delaware county and settled on a quarter-section farm in Salem township, where they spent the remainder of their lives, the former living to be seventy-five years of age and the latter to about the same age. Josiah Cromer was born in Pennsylvania, a son of George Cromer, and in the days of his young manhood came out into Indiana and presently, in Wayne county, married Mary Shultz, who was born in the Hagerstown neighborhood in that county, a daughter of Martin Shultz and wife, who were of the Dunkard faith. Josiah Cromer was reared in the English Lutheran faith. After their marriage Josiah Cromer and his wife located in Madison county, where they remained until they took up their location in Delaware county in 1856, as noted above. They were the parents of eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth, the others being Sarah Jane, Rush Henry, Martin Luther, Jeremiah C., Ida (who died in infancy), Emma F. and Dora. Reared on the home farm in Salem township, George W. Cromer received his schooling in the local schools and when little more than a boy began to teach school, a vocation he followed during the winters for two years, after which he entered Indiana University and in 1882 was graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the meantime he had been taking preparatory studies with the view to entering the law as a profession and upon leaving the university entered the law office of Josiah Mellette at Muncie for a season of practical study along that line, and in 1886 was admitted to the bar. In that same year he was elected, as the nominee of the Republican party, to the office of prosecuting attorney for this judicial district and in 1888 was re-elected, thus serving in this important public capacity for four years. In 1894 he was elected mayor of the city of Muncie and in that administrative capacity

served for four years. By this time Mr. Cromer was beginning to be recognized as a force in the political activities of this part of the state and in 1898 he was made the nominee of his party for representative in Congress from this (the Eighth) congressional district. He was elected and so satisfactory did his services prove in that high legislative body that he was successively re-elected in 1900, in 1902 and in 1904 and thus served for eight years in Congress. Upon the expiration of his term of service in Congress Mr. Cromer resumed his law practice in Muncie and has ever since been thus engaged. In 1912 he formed a partnership for practice with Harry Long, under the firm name of Cromer & Long, and this arrangement continued until in 1921, since which time Mr. Cromer has been practicing alone, with offices in the Western Reserve Life Insurance building. He still retains all of his old time interest in politics and is still recognized as a force in the party's councils in this state. Mr. Cromer is a member of the English Lutheran church and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which latter order he is a past exalted ruler, and also has some other lodge affiliations. In 1894 he was married to Frances Soules, a native of Canada, and a legal separation of this union ensued in 1910. The union was without issue.

GEORGE W. PFEIFFER, assessor in and for Center township, in which important office he now is serving his second term, has been a life-long resident of Muncie. Mr. Pfeiffer was born in Muncie in the year 1866 and is a son of John and Sarah (Nutts) Pfeiffer, the latter of whom was born in the city of London, county seat of Madison county, Ohio. John Pfeiffer was a European by birth, born in the city of Darmstadt, capital of the then grandduchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, where he grew up and learned the trade of shoemaker. As a young man he came to America and was thus living here when the Civil war broke out. He enlisted his services in behalf of the cause of the Union and served as a private in the 84th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and while thus serving was wounded in action. Upon the completion of his military service he established his home in Muncie and was here for many years engaged in business as a shoemaker. To him and his wife were born three children, the subject of this sketch having two sisters, Alta and Mamie. Reared at Muncie, George W. Pfeiffer received his schooling in the schools of that city and early became a druggist, a vocation he followed for years or until his election in 1918 to the office of assessor of Center

township, the township in which Muncie is situated. So satisfactory did Mr. Pfeiffer's service in the administration of this important office prove that he was re-elected in 1922 and is now serving his second term as assessor. Beginning in 1919 he also rendered further public service as president of the local board of health. Mr. Pfeiffer is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. His wife, Dollie V. Lewis, is a daughter of John and Emma Lewis, of Anderson, Ind., formerly of Niles, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer have three daughters, Mary, Dorothy Jane and Betty Lucille.

ROY M. THOMAS, president of the Thomas Auto Top Company of Muncie and general manager of the extensive plant built up by that concern within the past few years, is a Delaware county boy who has succeeded because he had confidence in his ability to swing the job which he undertook when a mere lad. He knew the quality of the product he was putting out and his confidence in that quality soon created a market which has gradually expanded until now the Thomas products have a definitely fixed place in the lines they cover. Mr. Thomas was born at Albany, this county, in 1896, and is a son of H. K. and Lorena (Wingate) Thomas, both members of old families in this county. In 1908 the Thomases moved to Muncie and Roy M. Thomas, then twelve years of age, completed his schooling in the schools of this city . As a mere boy he became attracted to the possibilities opening out in the then rapidly developing automobile industry and got a job in a local garage which also made a specialty of trimming. To this latter line he gave his special attention and in 1911, when but fifteen years of age, he started out on his own, opening a shop in a small room in North Walnut street and with a couple of helpers set himself up in business as a repairer of automobile tops. This was the beginning of the present extensive plant of the Thomas Auto Top Company. Roy Thomas's early customers became aware that quality was behind his work and the little shop soon outgrew its original quarters and was moved to a larger room in West Main street. Mr. Thomas added to his trimming department the manufacture of radiator and hood covers and found a ready market for these in the retail trade, gradually extending this trade to supply calls made upon him by dealers. In 1916 he found it necessary again to seek larger quarters and he moved his shop to a building in East Main street, where he increased the number of his products by adding the manufacture of tire and seat covers. And still his business grew. The next move was into a building in East Jackson street, where with more ample facilities for production, he increased

his line of goods and entered upon a system of distribution through dealers only. In 1919 he bought the two-story building at 316 North Mulberry street with a view to remodeling the same and adding another story for factory purposes, but before this reconstruction work was finished it became necessary again to seek larger quarters and he moved his shop to a building at 108 North Mulberry street, where the business was carried on until in May, 1920, when he was able to occupy his present quarters, the reconstructed building of three stories, at 316 same street. From the force of two helpers with which Mr. Thomas started in business his production force has grown until now 135 persons are employed in the plant, and from the original plan of trimming auto tops the variety of products of the plant has expanded until it now includes no fewer than twenty-five items, the chief of which are top recovering equipment, curtains, one-man tops, radiator covers, seat covers and other accessories of a like character, distribution of which now is made through jobbers only. And thus another product which has entered the market in a large way is helping to keep Muncie on the map as an important manufacturing center. Mr. Thomas is a Freemason and is president of the City Golf Club. In 1918 he married Maybel E. Littleton, daughter of S. E. Littleton, of Winchester, Ind., and to this union one child has been born, a son, Robert. Mr. Thomas and his family reside on McCulloch boulevard at Elm street.

DR. G. S. MacKAY, one of the younger of Muncie's dental surgeons, is a Canadian by birth but an American by choice and adoption and has been a resident of Muncie since 1920. Doctor MacKay was born at Kincardine, in the province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, December 26, 1894, and is a son of the Rev. George and Isabella (Ginn) MacKay, both of whom also were born in Canada, of Scottish descent. The Rev. George MacKay, a Presbyterian clergyman, is now living retired at Kincardine. Three of his sons are dentists, Dr. G. S. MacKay having two brothers, Dr. Alexander R. MacKay, of Detroit, Mich., and Dr. Edward R. MacKay, of Biggar, Saskatchewan, also practicing this profession. The Doctor also has three sisters, Christina, Florence and Mae, and two other brothers, John and Grant MacKay. Reared at Kincardine, G. S. MacKay was graduated from the high school there in 1914 and in the following year entered the Ohio College of Dental Surgery at Cincinnati, from which institution he was graduated in 1918. Upon receiving his diploma, Doctor MacKay located at Indianapolis and in the office of Doctor McGrail in that city was engaged in practice for two years,

at the end of which time he came to Muncie and has since been engaged in practice here, with offices at 206-7 the Wysor block, corner Main and Walnut streets. In 1921 Doctor MacKay took a post-graduate course at the Dunlap Research Institute at Chicago, in 1922 attended a further post-graduate course in gas anesthesia under Doctor Guedel in the City Hospital at Indianapolis and has recently completed a course in scientific construction of artificial dentures under Dr. Ewell Neil, of Memphis, Tenn., who is head of the research department of the University of Tennessee. The Doctor is a member of the Muncie Dental Association and is affiliated with the dental college fraternity, Xi Psi Phi. He and his wife, who before her marriage was Theodocia Dake, of Indianapolis, are members of the Presbyterian church.

CHESTER A. FRICK, secretary and general manager of the Glascock Bros. Manufacturing Company of Muncie and a veteran of the World war, was born in Defiance, Ohio, in 1888, and is a son of O. A. and Millie (Otis) Frick, the former of whom is engaged in the manufacture of wagons at Defiance. Reared at Defiance, Chester A. Frick supplemented the schooling he received in the public schools of that city by a course in Defiance College and then became interested in the automotive industries, with particular reference to the technical details of the manufacturing end of this important and growing industry. He acquired a technical education and then became employed as superintendent of the works of the Trumbull Wagon Company at Defiance, Ohio. From there he went to the plant of the Hudson Motor Company at Detroit, where he for some time served as assistant superintendent of that plant, later being made production manager in the great plant of the Continental Motors Corporation at Detroit. When this country took a hand in the World war Mr. Frick enlisted his services in behalf of the automotive production section of the Ordnance Department of the army and in that highly technical post rendered service until the close of the war, after which he became connected with the automotive industries of Muncie, taking part in the operations of the Glascock Bros. Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of automobile bodies, both open and closed, a product which has developed a wide market, with a well established and admirably equipped plant at Fifth and Perkins streets. Following are the officers of this company: President, C. S. Davis; vice-president, R. P. Johnson; treasurer, W. E. Hitchcock; secretary and general manager, Chester A. Frick. In 1906 Chester A. Frick married May Conrad, of Defiance, Ohio, and to this union have been born three children,

Marjorie, Richard and Jack. Mr. and Mrs. Frick are members of the Presbyterian church. They reside at 300 North Vine street.

CHARLES E. McKIBBIN, veteran dealer in paints and oils at Muncie and one of the best known men in that line of trade in eastern Indiana, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life, a resident of Muncie for more than forty years. Mr. McKibbin was born at North Madison, in Jefferson county, Indiana, July 11, 1862, and is a son of Charles and Sarah (Tull) McKibbin, the former of whom, a veteran of the Civil war, was a pioneer Indiana railroad man, a locomotive engineer on the old Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad, the first railroad built in Indiana. In 1871 Charles McKibbin moved from North Madison to Columbus, Ind., and was making his home there when two years later, in 1873, he was killed in a railway accident. Charles E. McKibbin was nine years of age when his parents moved to Columbus and was eleven when his father met his death. Later he made his home with kinsfolk at Roann, in Wabash county, and in the schools of that village completed his schooling. He early was thrown pretty largely upon his own resources in the matter of making a living, and "worked around" until he was twenty years of age, when, in 1882, he came to Muncie looking for a permanent "job." It was in December that Mr. McKibbin reached Muncie and he found jobs mighty scarce. The Muncie of forty years ago, before natural gas introduced the town to the world, was a place vastly different from the city of today. The first money Mr. McKibbin earned in the town was $1 for painting a fence. It was not until in July following his arrival in town that he was able to "land" a steady job. This was at the transfer station of the American Express Company, a job necessitating his presence at the arrival of every express train coming into town, night and day. For six years he held down that job and then was promoted to the position of a railway express messenger. Three years later he was made baggage master in the local station of the Big Four Railway Company at Muncie and continued thus employed for two years, at the end of which time, in 1893, he became employed in the glass manufacturing plant of the Maring-Hart company. For ten years Mr. McKibbin continued his connection with this concern and then, in 1903, he became engaged in business on his own account, opening a paint store at 215 East Jackson street. This business prospered and ten years later, in 1913, recognizing the necessity of larger quarters, Mr. McKibbin moved his store to his present location in the Boyce block in East Main street, where he since has been located

and where he has the largest exclusive paint store in town, his store room being 32 by 125 feet in dimension, and his stock covering all essentials in that line of trade, including paints, oils, varnishes, builder's glass and the like. Mr. McKibbin is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. Charles E. McKibbin married Martha K. Meeker, daughter of John and Catherine Meeker, of Muncie, and he and his wife have two children, a daughter, Florence M., and a son, Kenneth M. McKibbin, the latter of whom married Lois VanArsdal and has two children, Van Edwin and Joanne. Florence M. McKibbin married L. M. Long and has two children, Martha Sue and Lewis Clark Long. Mr. and Mrs. McKibbin reside at 405 North Plum street.

GEORGE C. STETTER, secretary and treasurer and general manager of the Muncie Cap and Set Screw Company and also actively identified with the automobile sales industry at Muncie, was born at Muncie on September 25, 1897, and is a son of John and Ivy B. (Morris) Stetter, further mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume. George C. Stetter received his common schooling in Cleveland, Cincinnati and Muncie and was graduated from the Muncie high school, after which he entered Purdue University and in 1920 was graduated from that institution. Upon returning from the university Mr. Stetter became connected with the operations of the Muncie Cap and Set Screw Company, was elected secretary and treasurer of the same and has since been actively connected with the operations of that thriving industry at the plant of the same at the corner of Willard street and Hoyt avenue. Mr. Stetter also is the president of the Factory Tire Store (Inc.), whose sales room is at 123 West Adams street, and is a member of the board of directors of the Oakland-Nash-Cadillac Company, whose automobile sales room is located at 308 West Main street, and is thus an active factor in the local automobile sales activities of this community, as well as in the general industrial activities of the city. He is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, the Country Club and the national college fraternity Kappa Sigma, and is likewise affiliated with the Freemasons and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On November 2, 1921, George C. Stetter was united in marriage to Katharine F. Johnson, who also was born at Muncie, daughter of J. E. and Winifred (Smith) Johnson, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Winifred. Mr. and Mrs. Stetter are members of the Presbyterian church. They reside at 925 East Washington street.

FRANK T. PARK, superintendent of the Yorktown schools and a veteran of the World war, has been engaged in educational and personnel work all his active life. Mr. Park was born on a farm in Wells county, Indiana, July 12, 1890, and is a son of W. H. and Martha Park, who later became residents of Bluffton, county seat of that county. Frank T. Park received his first four years of schooling in a one-room district school in the neighborhood of the home farm and then entered the grade school in the village of Murray, near Bluffton, and was graduated from the eighth grade there. His parents then moved to Bluffton and he was graduated from the high school in that city in 1911. Thus qualified for entrance upon the educational career to which he had devoted himself, he began teaching in the rural schools of his home county and was thus engaged for five years, during the summers of these years attending four terms at normal school and one at Indiana University. He then became teacher of history and manual training in the high school at Petroleum and in the following year was made principal of the high school at Dana, in Vermillion county, and was thus serving when this country took a hand in the World war. Resigning his position as principal in the second year of such service, Mr. Park enlisted his services in behalf of the army in March, 1917, and was assigned to service in the personnel department of the headquarters company of the great Depot Brigade at Camp Taylor, where he served, with the exception of six weeks spent at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., until his honorable discharge in March, 1919, the war then being over. In the meantime, in 1917, in pursuance of his studies, Mr. Park had been graduated from the old Muncie National Institute and upon the completion of his military service resumed his educational work, in the summer of 1919, being appointed superintendent of the Yorktown schools, the position he since has occupied, entering upon his duties in that responsible connection in the fall of that year. In the following summer Mr. Park received his degree of Bachelor of Philosophy from the Eastern Division of the Indiana State Normal School at Muncie and during the summers of 1921-23 attended Columbia University working for his Master degree. When Mr. Park took charge of the Yorktown schools in 1919 there was an enrollment of 42 in the high school. The past school year showed an enrollment of 104 in the senior high school. The enrollment in the lower grades of the Yorktown schools in 1919 was 244; current year, 272. In the fall of 1920 Mr. Park inaugurated the six-year high school at Yorktown, which in 1923 was duly accredited by the

state department of education. With characteristic energy Mr. Park set about a general reconstruction of school facilities at Yorktown upon taking charge there and in 1922 secured the remodeling and extension of the school building, erected in 1898, by the building of an addition to take care of a combined auditorium and gymnasium, a high school assembly room, library, rest room, office and four additional class rooms. Mr. Park now has twelve teachers under his charge. Since he became superintendent the course of study in the high school has been extended to include bookkeeping, Bible study, sociology, economics, commercial architecture, commercial geography and high school credit for music, a director of the orchestra and a supervisor of music having been added to the teaching staff. The course in the junior high school now includes general science and civics. The Yorktown schools have been put on a thoroughly up-to-date basis. Frank T. Park married Blanche Janney, daughter of Lon Janney and a member of the pioneer Janney family of this county.

ROY C. SHANNON, head of the Shannon Furniture Company of Muncie, was born on a timber farm in Darke county, Ohio, October 22, 1873, and is a son of Hugh A. and Ida Z. (Evans) Shannon, the latter of whom was born in Blackford county, Indiana. Hugh A. Shannon was a poor timberman and small farmer. He was born in Darke county, a member of one of the pioneer families of that county, and made his home there after his marriage. He and his wife had eleven children and circumstances sometimes were pretty bad for them, so much so that the schooling of the children was not made much of. It was thus that Roy C. Shannon never attended school, not even one day, and he was permitted to grow up without even an elemental education, so far as the work of a school teacher was concerned. But by the application of his own efforts and personal study he learned to read and write and thus had mastered the "rudiments" before the time came when he was to go into business for himself. With that big household of children and the need of each one helping out in the way of a livelihood for the family, he began working for himself when thirteen years of age, taking employment on an Ohio farm at a wage of $5 a month. At the age of fifteen he came over into Indiana and at Union City began to work in a carriage factory, where it was not long until he became a skilled carriage painter and where he remained until his marriage at the age of twenty-one. He then set up housekeeping in Union City and went to work contracting painting for the Bowen Carriage Company, presently moving from

ROY C. SHANNON

there to Anderson, where for two years he was employed in various factories. In 1895 Mr. Shannon became engaged in the second-hand furniture business at Anderson, in association with A. N. King, the two doing business under the name of the Shannon Furniture Company, and so continued until this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Shannon began working for the Chicago Salvage Company. A year later he resumed business on his own account, resuming his interest in the furniture business, and remained at Anderson until in 1909, when he moved to Muncie and established himself here in the second-hand furniture line, doing business as the Shannon Furniture Company, and has since been engaged in business in Muncie, now having a well stocked place at 118-124 West Washington street. Mr. Shannon also has other interests in Muncie and has done well in business, these interests including a restaurant, a barber shop and a meat market, besides real estate of considerable value. It was in 1895, at Union City, Ind., that Roy C. Shannon was united in marriage to Melvina Lawrence. Of the eleven children born to this union, eight are living, Leverna, Ethel, Susann, Blanche, Franklin, Hugh, Raymond and Andrew. Leverna Shannon married Charles Brown and has one child, Galenda. Ethel Shannon married Benjamin Jones and has two children, Norvin and Benjamin, Jr., and Susann Shannon married Horace Hinshaw and has one child, a daughter, Imogene.

PROF. CARL SCHULTZ, proprietor of the Schultz Sanitarium at Muncie and a resident of that city for the past fifteen years and more, was born at Moline, Ill., August 27, 1882, and is a son of William and Anna Schultz, both of whom were born in Germany. William Schultz came to this country as a young man and after his marriage established his home at Moline, Ill., where he for some time was engaged in horticultural pursuits. He later became engaged in the hotel business there and was thus engaged until his removal to Dallas, Tex., where he now is proprietor of the Schultz hotel. Reared at Moline, Carl Schultz received his early schooling there and then entered the Rock Island School of Natural Therapeutics, from which institution he was graduated in 1904. Upon receiving his diploma, Professor Schultz opened an office for the practice of his profession at St. Paul, Minn., where he remained for three years, or until in 1908, when he came to Indiana and took over the old Muncie Sanitarium and has since been engaged in business here, his establishment being located at 114 North Elm street. The Professor specializes in the treatment of neuritis, sciatica, lumbago, stiff and swelling joints, kidney, liver and stomach trouble, rheumatism and disorders of the

nerves by natural methods. He is a member of the Illinois Naturopathic Association. In 1903, at Davenport, Iowa, Prof. Carl Schultz was united in marriage to Catherine Carsten, daughter of Henry Carsten, and to this union two sons have been born, Harold Carsten, born in 1905, and Carl Marbin, 1911. The Schultzes reside at 1024 East Main street. Professor and Mrs. Schultz are Republicans and the Professor is a Freemason of high degree and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Muncie Ad Club and he and his family are affiliated with the Lutheran church.

OTIS EDGINGTON, secretary and treasurer of the Props-Dunn Motor Company, dealers in automobiles, Muncie, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the old families of this county, and has lived here all his life, a resident of Muncie since 1915. Mr. Edgington was born in the historic old river village of Granville on April 2, 1869, and is a son of William and Cornelia (Sloniker) Edgington, the latter of whom also was born in this county, a member of the pioneer Sloniker family that found settlement in this county in the '30s of the past century. The first of the Slonikers in this country came from Holland and the family was established in Pennsylvania, whence the local branch of the family came into Indiana out of Ohio. The Edgingtons are of English-Welsh stock and became established in Ohio out of North Carolina. William Edgington was born in Adams county, Ohio, and came into Indiana in 1865, locating at Granville, where after his marriage he established his home and became engaged in mercantile business. Otis Edgington supplemented the schooling received in the public schools of this county by a course in the Central Indiana Normal School at Danville and then became engaged as a teacher in the schools at Eaton. He presently became engaged as a bookkeeper in the Eaton State Bank and from there went into the offices of the Western Flint Glass Company at Eaton and was thus engaged for about ten years, or until in 1915, when he became connected with the organization of the Props-Dunn Motor Company at Muncie, was elected secretary-treasurer of that company, and has since been engaged in business here in that capacity, office manager of this concern at 110-114 East Gilbert street. Mr. Edgington is a Democrat. He is a Scottish Rite (32°) Mason and is also affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men. On October 15, 1892, Otis Edgington was united in marriage to Lucy V. Dragoo, who also was born in this county, daughter of John and Rhoda (Long) Dragoo, and a member of the pioneer Dragoo family in this county,

and to this union have been born two sons, twins, Eugene and Glen Edgington. Mr. and Mrs. Edgington are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Eaton.

MARION S. FINK, a substantial farmer and landowner of Harrison township, residing on Pleasant Run road, rural mail route No. 1 out of Yorktown, has been a resident of this county for nearly twenty-five years. Mr. Fink was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of the city of Zanesvile, in Muskingum county, Ohio, June 17, 1869, and is a son of Jacob and Julia (Drumm) Fink, the latter of whom was born in that same county, a member of one of the pioneer families there. The late Jacob Fink also was born in Ohio, a son of Jacob Fink, Sr., and was reared in Muskingum county, where after his marriage he established his home and came to be a well-to-do farmer, the owner of a farm of 390 acres, and there he spent his last days, his death occurring in 1915. Of the nine children born to him and his wife all but one grew to maturity and of these latter all are living save one son, Emanuel, the subject of this sketch having three sisters, Ella, Anna and Mattie, and four brothers, Enoch, Dellard, Harvey and Edward Fink. Reared on the home farm in Muskingum county, Marion S. Fink received his schooling in the schools of that neighborhood and until his marriage remained on the farm with his father. After his marriage at the age of twenty-five he began farming on his own account as a renter and made his home in Ohio until in 1900 when he moved with his family to Indiana and rented a farm in Harrison township, this county. In 1914 Mr. Fink bought the farm of ninety-two acres on which he is now living, on Pleasant Run road in that township and has since made his home there, engaged in general farming. Since taking possession of this place Mr. Fink has made numerous improvements on the farm, including the erection of an up-to-date dwelling house in 1916. On December 13, 1894, Marion S. Fink was united in marriage to Mary I. Conn, who also was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, a daughter of Isaac and Louisa (Fletcher) Conn, and to this union seven children have been born, Ola, Leona, Ivan, Roy, Pearl, Leslie and Esther, four of whom are married. Leona Fink married Homer Isley, of Harrison township, and has one child, a son, Ralph. Ivan Fink married Edna Hofherr and has three children, Robert and Rodney (twins) and Harold. Roy Fink married Laura Dragoo and has one child, a son, Thomas. Another child born of this union, a daughter, Esther, is deceased. Pearl Fink married John Ferguson, of the Gaston neighborhood, and has one child, a son, John Russell. Mr.

Fink is a Republican and a member of the Indiana Farm Federation. He also is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been inducted into that order years ago in Horicon lodge, No. 192, I. O. O. F., at Gratiot in Licking county, Ohio.

DONALD D. HENSEL, a member of the bar of the Delaware circuit court, associated in practice with Frederick F. McClellan and Leonidas A. Guthrie, under the firm name of McClellan, Hensel & Guthrie, at Muncie, and a former secretary of the Muncie Commercial Club, is a native of the old Buckeye state, but has been a resident of Indiana and of Muncie for more than twenty years. Mr. Hensel was born on a farm in the vicinity of Eaton, in Preble county, Ohio, December 17, 1874, and is a son of Michael K. and Elizabeth A. (Lyons) Hensel, both natives of Pennsylvania, who were married in that state. Michael K. Hensel served as a soldier of the Union during the whole period of the Civil war, having re-enlisted at the expiration of his first term of service, and after his marriage moved to Ohio and settled on a farm in the Eaton neighborhood. He was an active Republican, was called to fill several local offices in his home county, served two terms as a representative in the Ohio General Assembly and in 1892 was elected on the Republican electoral ticket in Ohio. He was an active member of his local post of the Grand Army of the Republic and he and his wife were Methodists, in which faith their children were reared. Four of these children, of whom the subject of this sketch was next to the eldest, grew to maturity. Reared on the home farm in the vicinity of Eaton, Donald D. Hensel began to teach school at the age of sixteen years and during the winters was for five years thus engaged, meantime taking two years of schooling in Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. He then entered Ohio State University and secured his Ph. B. degree there, following this by a year in the university law school, after which, in October, 1902, he came to Muncie and entered the law office of Silverburg & Lotz for a course of practical study of the law, and in 1903 was admitted to the bar. In the next year he formed an association with Frederick F. McClellan for practice at Muncie, under the firm name of McClellan & Hensel, and later Leonidas A. Guthrie became a partner in this firm, which is now McClellan, Hensel & Guthrie, with offices at 123½ West Main street. Mr. Hensel is a Republican and has ever taken a good citizen's interest in public affairs. He is treasurer of the Muncie Bar Association and also takes a proper interest in the general social and commercial activities of the community and for three years (1910-11-12) served as secretary of the Muncie Commercial Club. He

and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. In 1909 Donald D. Hensel was united in marriage to Mabel Meeker, of Muncie, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Rachel Louise.

MYRON H. GRAY, a member of the bar of the Delaware circuit court, a member of the law firm of Silverburg, Bracken & Gray, was born at Daleville, in this county, September 17, 1881, a son of Milton and Jeannettia (Griffis) Gray, of whom further mention is made in this work, and was eight years of age when his parents moved with their family to Muncie, where he received his early schooling, and in 1900 was graduated from the Muncie high school. Upon leaving high school, Mr. Gray entered the University of Michigan and in 1904 received from that institution his A. B. degree. He then entered the law school of Harvard University, where he pursued his law studies for two years, and in 1905 was admitted to the bar and took up the practice of law in association with the law firm of Bingham & Long at Muncie. This association continued for a year, and then he began practice alone, but two years later, in 1908, formed his present association with Adolph C. Silverburg and Thomas E. Bracken, and has since been practicing as a member of the firm of Silverburg, Bracken & Gray, with offices in the Willard building, 104½ East Main street. This firm is retained to look after the local law business of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company and Mr. Gray's time is largely given to the practice of railroad, banking and corporation law, though he also is found active in attention to civil cases in the courts of this and adjoining counties and in the United States court at Indianapolis. He is an active member of the Muncie Bar Association. Mr. Gray was a member of the executive committee of the board of directors of the old Union National Bank of Muncie and in 1920 assisted in the consolidation of that bank with the Merchants National Bank, and is now a member of the executive committee of the board of that bank and of the Merchants Trust and Savings Company. He also is a member of the board of governors of the Muncie Home Hospital and is secretary of the board. In his fraternal relations he is a York Rite (Knights Templar) and Scottish Rite (32°) Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and he and his wife are members of St. John's Universalist church. On July 31, 1907, Myron H. Gray was united in marriage to Marie Frances Smith, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of S. N. Smith, now of Muncie, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Drexa.

JOHN JACOB ERTHER, who died at his home in Yorktown in the summer of 1923, had been a resident of that place for nearly sixty-five years and thus had been a witness to and a participant in the development of the town almost from the beginning, for it was only a few years after the railroad had been completed through there that he arrived in the town, which ever after was his place of residence and in the development of which he ever took an honest pride. Mr. Erther (originally Oerther) was in his ninetieth year when he died. He was born at Oberotterbach, in the Rhinephaltz province of Germany, April 17, 1834, and was a son of John and Margaret (Dahl) Oerther, natives of that same province, the former of whom, a farmer and weaver, died in that country, in 1852. His widow survived him for nearly twenty-five years, her death occurring at the home of her son, John Jacob, at Yorktown, in 1876, she having joined her son here in 1865. John Oerther and his wife reared a family of four children. John Jacob Oerther (Erther) received his schooling in his home country and remained there until he was seventeen years of age, when, in November, 1852, he came to the United States, landing at the port of New Orleans. A married sister had preceded him to this country and had become settled in Ohio, where he rejoined her. At New Boston in Scioto county, that state, he became employed as a blacksmith's helper and there learned the trade which he afterward followed pretty much all of his active life. In August, 1859, he came over into Indiana and located at Yorktown, in this county, where he found employment in the pioneer McCarty blacksmith shop. In the fall of the next year he married a Delaware county girl and established his home at Yorktown, where he spent the rest of his life. For awhile after settling at Yorktown he continued working as a blacksmith and then became engaged in the tanning business in association with Henry Overmire, later and for some time being engaged in the mercantile business there, but presently gave up his commercial ambitions and established himself as a blacksmith and wagon maker and so continued the remainder of his active life. He did well in his business and made some good land investments and at one time was the owner of no less than 500 acres of land in the Yorktown neighborhood. During the period of enterprising development which followed the opening of the gas field in the early '90's Mr. Erther was one of the promoters of the Yorktown Gas Company and also was one of the promoters of the ambitious addition laid out east of the creek to which the name of West Muncie was given, his lands lying in the path of that development. He was a Democrat, an

Odd Fellow and a member of the German Lutheran church. John Jacob Erther died on July 4, 1923. His wife had preceded him to the grave less than a year, her death having occurred on October 22, 1922, she then having been in her eighty-first year. It was on November 27, 1860, that John Jacob Erther was married to Isabella Daugherty, who was born in Mt. Pleasant township on June 6, 1842, daughter of William Daugherty, one of the real pioneers of that township, a soldier of the War of 1812 and a son of William Daugherty, Sr., a soldier of the Revolution, who had entered his lands there in section 21, in the river bottoms west of the present town of Yorktown, in 1829, which was seven years before Oliver H. Smith laid out his town of Yorktown. To John Jacob and Isabella (Daugherty) Erther were born nine children, all of whom are still living save one, Rosa May, the fourth in order of birth, the others being John William, Charles F., Emma F., Marietta, Myrtle, Doan, Glynn and Frederick. The William Daugherty mentioned above, maternal grandfather of these children, died on August 29, 1876, and his body lies in the Yorktown cemetery. He was born in what is now Clinton county, Ohio, in 1790, that having been thirteen years before Ohio became a state. He was enrolled as a soldier in the War of 1812 at Lebanon, Ohio, and was in the Detroit and Sandwich (Canada) campaigns, and received a land warrant from the government for his services. He was thrice married, was the father of eleven children, four sons and seven daughters, and was in his eighty-seventh year at the time of his death. It has been written of him that "he was somewhat pugnacious and knew well how to defend his own interests in a conflict," and that "he was made of good fibre and bore well his part in the heavy duties of a frontier life."

ALVA L. SNODGRASS, grocer at Cammack, was born on a farm in Harrison township, this county, August 11, 1869, and is a son of James P. and Sarah R. (Smith) Snodgrass, both of whom were born in Ohio, and were but children when they came to Delaware county with their respective parents, the Smith family settling in Harrison township and the Snodgrass family settling in Mt. Pleasant township. Following his marriage James P. Snodgrass established his home on a farm in Harrison township and became the owner of 320 acres of land. There he died in 1879. He and his wife were the parents of eleven children. Alva L. Snodgrass was but ten years of age when his father died. He grew up on the home farm and before he was twenty years of age was married. After his marriage Mr. Snodgrass continued farming for years, or until in

1914, when he retired from the farm and became engaged in the grocery business at Cammack, a business which since has engaged his attention. Mr. Snodgrass is a Republican. He is an Odd Fellow and also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. It was on May 9, 1889, that Alva L. Snodgrass was united in marriage to Mary L. Dragoo, also a member of one of the old families of this county, and to this union four sons were born, Vernon O., Alva G., Raymond G. and Claude E., the two latter of whom are deceased. Vernon O. Snodgrass married Ona Stephenson and has one child, a daughter, Evelyn. Alva G. Snodgrass married Fernie Yingling and also has a daughter, Pauline. Mrs. Mary L. Snodgrass was born in Center township and is a daughter of Ephraim W. and Sarah E. (Howell) Dragoo, both members of pioneer families in this county, both the Dragoos and the Howells having been represented here since settlement days.

HARRY RICHARDSON WYSOR, manager of the Wysor Grand Opera House and of the varied Wysor interests at Muncie, is a native son of Muncie and has resided in that city all his life, though of late years much of his time has been spent in California, where he not only has interests but where he finds the climate during the winter months much more to his liking than that of Indiana winters. Mr. Wysor was born on April 8, 1858, and is the only surviving son of Jacob Henry and Sarah (Richardson) Wysor, who in their generation were among the most helpful and influential personal factors in the upbuilding of Muncie. The late Jacob Henry Wysor, whose name runs like a continuing thread through the annals of Delaware county since the year 1840, was a Virginian, born at or near the town of Dublin, in Montgomery (now Pulaski) county, Virginia, December 6, 1819, and was the son and only child of Jacob and Margaret (Miller) Wysor, both also natives of Virginia and members of Colonial families. Jacob Wysor, who was a soldier of the War of 1812, was a son of Henry Wysor, a commissioned officer in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution. He died just a short time before the birth of his son. His widow married John Guthrie and continued to make her home in Montgomery county (Virginia) until in 1834, when the family came to Indiana and settled in the Smithfield neighborhood, in the eastern part of this county, Jacob Henry Wysor then being in his fifteenth year. Two or three years later the lad returned to Virginia to round out his schooling, giving particular attention to business forms. Thus equipped he returned to Delaware county and in 1841, he then attaining his ma-

JACOB HENRY WYSOR

jority, he opened a general store in Muncietown, making a specialty of the dry goods and groceries lines of this business. He was just becoming well established in the mercantile business in the village when his store was destroyed by fire, entailing a practically total loss of his investments. Thus set back in his ambition to become a merchant, the young man took employment in the old Gilbert flour mill, the first of the pioneer industries in Muncietown, and after a few months of such employment leased the mill and began to operate it "on his own." In 1843, in association with John Jack and James L. Russey, Mr. Wysor bought this mill and continued actively engaged in the milling business until in 1849, when he became attracted by the possibilities then opening for gold seekers in California and, as is set out elsewhere in this work, became one of the considerable number of Delaware county men who went to the coast in quest of fortune. The captain of this party was Mr. Wysor's partner, the ill-fated James L. Russey, who, as is narrated elsewhere, was slain by Indians not long after his arrival there. Mr. Wysor remained in California for three years, his quest of fortune being moderately successful, and then returned to Muncie and resumed his milling operations, he and his remaining partner, John Jack, taking over the Russey interest in the mill. In 1854 Wysor & Jack erected the flour mill on North Walnut street which stood the storm and stress of more than sixty years and which, undergoing various stages of remodeling to meet changing conditions and various changes of management, carried on until the site it occupied was taken over a few years ago by the power plant people and the old industrial landmark was razed, as is narrated elsewhere in this work. Mr. Wysor retained his interest in this mill until his death and thus from pioneer days perhaps enjoyed a wider personal acquaintance than any other man in the county. But this was not his only interest. Successful in milling, he extended his operations along other lines and was from the start of his active career one of the leaders in all local development work. In the days of the building of the turnpikes he became one of the leading promoters of this means of bettering local transportation conditions and was the president of the Muncie & Granville Turnpike Company from its inception until it was liquidated upon the passing of the turnpikes to county control. He also was one of the active promoters of the movement which brought the first railroad to Muncie (the old "Bee Line") back in the early '50s and as other railways came this way continued to exert his influence in Muncie's behalf. With a clear vision of Muncie's possibilities

Mr. Wysor early became a considerable investor in real estate and as he realized on these foresighted investments extended his operations along other lines until by the time the new era dawned for Muncie with the opening of the natural gas "boom" in the late '80s, he naturally occupied a foremost position in the industrial and commercial life of the town and was in a position, through his activities in connection with the commercial clubs of that period, the Citizens Enterprise Company and similar agencies, to promote in many ways the proper development of the city. With a true eye for the needs of the people he had in 1872 erected at the valuable corner now occupied by the Wysor building, southwest corner of Main and Walnut streets, an opera house which was regarded at that time as one of the best fitted theaters in Indiana. Twenty years later, in 1892, keeping apace with the times, he erected the present Wysor Grand Opera House, southwest corner of Jackson and Mulberry streets. The public records and the newspaper files covering the period of Jacob Henry Wysor's many years of activity in Muncie reveal his name as having been identified with all important movements for the promotion of the town's interests. Upon three different occasions when the efforts of Muncie citizens to carry the city forward seemed doomed to failure and disappointment, Jacob Henry Wysor, by his courageous example put heart and renewed courage into the active workers that crowned their efforts with success. When the Enterprise fund was a practical failure Mr. Wysor increased his subscription four-fold, quickly followed by James Boyce, A. F. Patterson, George F. McCulloch and others, with increased subscriptions, which assured the fund. Again, when the stock of the old Natural Gas Company was about to be sold to out-of-town parties, Jacob Henry Wysor balked the move by buying the stock for home interests. And again during the panic of 1893, when one bank had closed its doors and a run was being made on the others, Jacob Henry Wysor headed a list of citizens guaranteeing against loss, every depositor in every bank in Muncie, a very interesting instance of the creation of community confidence set out at some length elsewhere in this work. In 1866 Mr. Wysor bought the old Goldsmith Gilbert home square, 418 North Walnut street, which was then known as the John Jack homestead, and which has been maintained since his death by his son Harry, now one of the most picturesque urban sites in eastern Indiana, and there spent his last days, his death occurring on January 18, 1905, he then being in his eighty-sixth year. His wife had predeceased him more than ten years, her death having

occurred on November 6, 1893. It was on April 6, 1854, at Peru, Ind., that Jacob Henry Wysor was united in marriage to Sarah Richardson, who also was born in Virginia, a daughter of John and Martha Richardson, and to this union were born four children, Harry Richardson; Martha, who married William H. Marsh; Virginia, who died in her youth, and William H. Wysor, who died in 1894. Reared at Muncie, Harry Richardson Wysor completed his schooling in the old Smithson College at Logansport and from the days of his youth was an active factor in the operations of his father's milling and other interests. In 1881 his father turned over to him the management of the old opera house and he ever since has given his attention largely to the interests thus involved, these interests naturally becoming much enlarged when the present Wysor Grand was erected. In 1906, the year following their father's death, Mr. Wysor and his sister, Mrs. Marsh, caused the old opera house site to be cleared and thereon erected the present Wysor building, one of the most complete office buildings in eastern Indiana. Mr. Wysor also has considerable other real estate interests in and about town. He is a Democrat, as was his father, and has rendered local public service as a member of the city council and as a member of the school board and served twelve years as a member of the board of park commissioners. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Improved Order of Red Men. In 1884 Harry Richardson Wysor was united in marriage to Jennie Kemper, who was born in Iowa, a daughter of William Kemper, and he and his wife have two children, Sarah, wife of Robert Carson, and Mary, wife of Howard Keefer. The Wysors reside in the picturesque old Wysor home at 418 North Walnut street.

EDMUND J. HARMAN, a veteran farmer of Mt. Pleasant township and one of Delaware county's substantial landowners, residing on the Sycamore road, rural mail route No. 2, out of Daleville, is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here all his life, a period of nearly seventy years. Mr. Harman was born on a farm in Mt. Pleasant township on May 18, 1857, and is a son of John Wesley and Lavina (Van Matre) Harman, the latter of whom was born in the neighboring county of Henry in 1832, a daughter of James M. and Mary (Jones) VanMatre, who later became numbered among the pioneers of Mt. Pleasant township, this county. James M. VanMatre, who died in 1844, was a native of Clark county, Ohio, born in 1810. His widow survived him for nearly twenty years, her death occurring in 1863. She was born in what is now Fayette county, this state, in

1813, three years before Indiana was admitted to statehood. There is a large continuing connection of VanMatres in this county, the family having been represented here since settlement days, as is set out elsewhere in this work. The late John Wesley Harman, in his generation one of Delaware county's large landowners, was born in Maryland in 1829, a son of John and Elizabeth Harman, the former of whom was born in Germany in 1805. John Harman died in the early '30s, leaving his widow with two small children. In 1833 she became a resident of Madison county, Ohio, and a few years later there married David Osborn, who in the late '30s moved over into Indiana with his family and after some time residence in Tipton county moved in 1844 to Delaware county and established his home in Salem township. John Wesley Harman thus was fifteen years of age when he became a resident of Delaware county. He was a hard worker and by the time he had attained his majority was able to buy a bit of land, his first land purchase being made in 1850. Two years later he married and established his home in Mt. Pleasant township, starting his farming operations on rented land. Four years later by trading and "boot" he became the owner of a tract of 120 acres in that township. His affairs prospered and he eventually became the owner of right around 600 acres of land. Edmund J. Harman grew up on the home farm in Mt. Pleasant township and all his life has been devoted to farming. He married at the age of nineteen and then began farming on his own account, his first purchase of land being a tract of 80 acres in his home township. As his affairs prospered Mr. Harman has added to this tract until now his home farm on the Sycamore road has 294 acres in it. Besides this he is the owner of a farm of 265 acres in Monroe county and his wife has an eighty-acre place in Madison county, these aggregate land holdings amounting to 639 acres. Mr. Harman and his wife are Republicans and he is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. It was on December 24, 1876, that Edmund J. Harman was united in marriage to California Goodpasture, also a member of one of the pioneer families of this county, daughter of Jesse Goodpasture and Louisa Kilgore, of Mt. Pleasant township, and to this union were born eleven children, Nellie (deceased), Addie, John W., Lavina, Clara, Grace, Edmund, J. Jr., Kearney, Edna (deceased) and two who died in infancy. Nellie Harman married Casper Chambers and died leaving three children, Florence, Roscoe and Rhoda. Addie Harman married John Q. Chambers and has three children, Mildred, George and Bertha. John W. Harman married Pearl Plummer and has six children, Neal J., Sid-

ney, Edmund J., Mabel, Mary and California. Lavina Harman married William Shockley and has seven children, Edmund, Thomas, William, Roxey, Juva, John and Mary. Clara Harman married Walter Pugsley and has one child, a son, Harman, and Grace Harman married Roy Schlagel and has three children, Robert, Don and Elizabeth. It thus will be seen that Mr. and Mrs. Harman have no fewer than twenty-three grandchildren. They also have two great-grandchildren, a great-grandson born to Mildred (Chambers) Addison, and a great-granddaughter born to Florence (Chambers) Tuttle. Mrs. Harman's father, Jesse Goodpasture, was one of the gold seekers from this county who went to California in the early '50s of the past century and it was in tribute to that experience that she was given the name of California, a name also now borne by one of her granddaughters.

JOHN T. CROMER, chairman of the Farmers Federation of Salem township and a farmer and landowner of that township, proprietor of a well improved farm on rural mail route No. 2 out of Middletown, where he is specializing in pure bred Duroc Jersey hogs, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the pioneer families of Salem township, and has lived here all his life. Mr. Cromer was born on the farm on which he is now living, in the Cross Roads neighborhood, February 17, 1883, and is a son of Rush Henry and Emma Frances (Sayford) Cromer, both born in that same township, the latter a daughter of the Rev. Samuel and Mary (Miller) Sayford, concerning whom further mention is made elsewhere in this work, the Rev. Samuel Sayford, who died in 1865, a minister of the Lutheran faith and a landowner in Salem township, having been one of the best known men in that part of the county in his generation. Rush Henry Cromer was born in the Cross Roads neighborhood also, a son of Josiah and Mary (Schultz) Cromer, who were among the pioneers of that neighborhood, as is set out elsewhere. Rush Henry Cromer and his wife were the parents of five sons, those besides the subject of this sketch, the third in order of birth, being Oran W., C. Otis, Samuel S. and Myron E. Reared on the home farm in Salem township, John T. Cromer supplemented the schooling received in the Cross Roads school by two years of attendance at the Middletown high school and from the days of his boyhood was a helpful aid to his father on the farm. After his marriage he continued on the home place, farming there for six years, at the end of which time he moved to the W. R. Landry farm, renting eighty acres there, and farmed that place for two years. He then took over

the operation of another farm and continued farming on a rental basis until in 1921, when he moved back to the old home place and in the next year bought that "eighty" and has since been carrying on his operations as proprietor, giving particular attention to the raising of purebred Duroc Jersey hogs, feeding out about 125 head a year. Mr. Cromer is an up-to-date farmer and is the present chairman of the Salem township Farmers Federation. He is a Republican and he and his wife are members of the English Lutheran church. His grandparents, Josiah Cromer and wife, were among the charter members of that church. It was in 1906 that John T. Cromer was united in marriage to Grace Landrey, who also was born in that neighborhood, daughter of W. R. and Hannah Landrey, and to this union four children have been born, Eugene, Mary Jane, Harriet and Hannah. One of Mr. Cromer's maternal uncles, Augustus Sayford, lost his life in the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., while serving as a soldier of the Union during the Civil war, a member of Company H of the 69th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

P. J. KAUTZMAN, trustee of Mt. Pleasant township and for nearly a quarter of a century the local agent for the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company (Big 4), a division of the great New York Central system, at Yorktown, is a native of the old Buckeye state, but has been a resident of Indiana and of Delaware county long enough to regard himself as much a Hoosier as any. Mr. Kautzman was born on a farm in the vicinity of the pleasant village of Rushylvania in the northeast part of Logan county, Ohio, September 29, 1872, and when seventeen years of age was graduated from the Rushylvania high school. He then, in 1890, entered upon a service for the Big 4 railroad which has continued ever since, a period of nearly thirty-five years. Beginning as a telegraph operator in the office of the Big 4 at Rushsylvania, Mr. Kautzman was transferred from one station to another of that railway company in Ohio until he became thoroughly familiar with the details of railway station work and then, in September, 1899, was made station agent for this railway, the historic old "Bee Line", at Yorktown, where he ever since has been stationed, one of the veterans of the Big 4's station service. Mr. Kautzman is a Republican. In 1918 he was elected trustee of Mt. Pleasant township and in November, 1922, was re-elected to that office and is thus now serving his second term as township trustee. In 1893 P. J. Kautzman married Etta Sutton, daughter of Dr. J. D. and Mattie Sutton, of Rushylvania, and he and his wife have two sons, Fareda and Thomas Kautzman,

the latter of whom is now the live stock agent for the New York Central lines at Indianapolis. He married Glenith Yarger and has one child, a son, Thomas, Jr. Fareda Kautzman, now the agent for the Big 4 at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, married Lottie Hancock and has a son, Byron. P. J. Kautzman is a member of the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men at Yorktown.

REV. G. STANLEY McGAUGHEY, pastor of the Christian church at Daleville and trustee of Salem township, was born on a farm in Putnam county, Indiana, December 29, 1868, and is a son of Jacob and Mary A. (Leonard) McGaughey, both of whom also were born in Indiana, members of pioneer families in Putnam county. Jacob A. McGaughey, a veteran of the Civil war, who is still living in that county, served four years as a soldier of the Union during the time of the Civil war, a member of Company I of the 49th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Reared on the home farm in Putnam county, G. Stanley McGaughey was graduated from the normal school at Ladoga in the neighboring county of Montgomery and after teaching school a couple of years entered Wabash College at Crawfordsville, where he spent two years. He then resumed teaching, meantime carrying on his studies with a view to entering the gospel ministry, and two years later was made principal of the high school at Whitesville in Montgomery county, serving thus for two years, at the end of which time he became engaged as a teacher in the Bloomington schools. Meantime he had been ordained as a minister of the Christian church and during the two years of his service as a teacher at Bloomington he also served as pastor of the Christian church at that place. From this charge he was transferred to the church at Linton and after three years of service there accepted a call to the church at Palestine, Ill. Two years later he took charge of the church at Robinson, Ill., where he was stationed for four years and during which time he secured the erection of one of the best church buildings of the Christian communion in southern Illinois. Upon the conclusion of his ministry at Robinson he returned to Indiana and was for two years thereafter pastor of the church at Bicknell, going thence to the Eighth Christian church at Indianapolis and serving as pastor of that church for two years. During the stressful period of this country's participation in the World war Mr. McGaughey served as superintendent of the schools at Westport and as pastor of the church at that place, and then, in 1919, entered upon his present pastorate at Daleville, where he since has resided. Mr. Mc-

Gaughey has completed his course in Iowa Christian College and has received from that institution the degrees of Bachelor of Philosophy and Bachelor of Divinity. He is the present president of the county board of Christian churches. He is a Republican and in the November election, 1922, was elected trustee of Salem township and is now serving in that responsible office. He is a Freemason and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. In 1891, at Croye's Creek, the Rev. G. Stanley McGaughey was united in marriage to Luella Johnson, daughter of the Rev. R. M. Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. McGaughey have two sons, Leslie and Otis, the latter of whom married Lena Castain and is now connected with the tax bureau at Indianapolis. Leslie McGaughey also is connected with the Indianapolis city administration, an assistant engineer in the department of sewer construction. He married Irma Parker and has one child, a daughter, Mary Louise McGaughey.

DR. JAMES M. QUICK, a veteran of the World war with an officer's commission and a practicing physician at Muncie for the past twenty-five years, making a specialty of the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, was born on a farm in Harrison township, this county, February 16, 1871, and is a son of Joseph A. and Mary Eliza (Love) Quick, the latter of whom was born in Ireland and had come to this country with her parents in the days of her youth. The late Joseph A. Quick was born in the neighboring county of Henry, a son of John Quick, one of the pioneers of that county and who is said to have erected the first brick house erected in that county. Joseph A. Quick was a substantial farmer of Harrison township and for some time served as trustee of his home township. He took an earnest interest in school work and was one of the incorporators of the old Eastern Indiana Normal University at Muncie, elected treasurer of the association which projected that ambitious undertaking more than a quarter of a century ago. He died on June 13, 1913, at the age of seventy-four years, and his widow survived him for nearly six years, her death occurring in February, 1919, she then being eighty years of age. They were members of the church of the Disciples of Christ and their children were reared in that faith. There were four of these children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the last born, the others being Elizabeth Josephine (deceased), Dr. John C. Quick, present mayor of the city of Muncie, and Mrs. Nettie J. McColm. Reared on the home farm, James M. Quick supplemented the schooling received in the local public schools by a course in the normal school at Valparaiso, Ind., and for four years was en-

DR. JAMES M. QUICK

gaged in teaching school. Meanwhile he was giving his attention to preparatory studies in medicine and presently entered the Physio-Medical College at Indianapolis, from which he was graduated in 1898. Upon securing his diploma, Doctor Quick established an office for the practice of his profession at Muncie and has ever since been located there. Determining upon the special practice with reference to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, two years after setting up in practice the Doctor took a post-graduate course along these lines in Chicago in 1900 and has since given his chief attention to the treatment of these diseases, later taking further courses along these lines both in Chicago and in New York. The Doctor is a member of the Muncie Academy of Medicine, of the Delaware County Medical Society, of the Indiana State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He is a Knights Templar Mason, a member of the American Legion and a member of the local Kiwanis Club. In September, 1918, during the time of this country's participation in the World war, Doctor Quick enlisted his services in the medical corps of the army and was given a lieutenant's commission and assigned to duty at Camp Merritt, New Jersey. He later was attached to Debarkation Hospital No. 5 in New York city, with special detail respecting the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and was in service until finally discharged on June 19, 1919, the war then being over. In 1900 Dr. James M. Quick was united in marriage to Mary A. Spurgeon, daughter of Dr. W. A. and Elvira (Chrite) Spurgeon, of Muncie, and to this union two children have been born, sons both, William J. and Robert Quick, the latter of whom is a professional musician, now connected with the Bush Conservatory of Music, a violinist of much skill and a concert performer. William J. Quick is now a medical student in the University of Chicago, giving his special attention to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Doctor and Mrs. Quick are members of the church of the Disciples of Christ.

JACOB N. BARNARD, former postmaster of Daleville, a former member of the Delaware county council, cashier of the Commercial Bank of Daleville and president of the Bank of Salem, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life, a resident of Delaware county and of Daleville for many years. Mr. Barnard was born in Fayette county, Indiana, April 3, 1860, and is a son of Sylvester and Lavina (Myer) Barnard, both of whom were born in Union county, this state, but had become residents of Fayette county in their youth, their respective parents having moved into this latter county. Syl-

vester Barnard and Lavina Myer were married in Fayette county and remained there until in 1866, when they moved with their family over into Henry county and settled on a farm in the Spiceland neighborhood, later moving to Middletown, where they spent the remainder of their lives, her death occurring in 1908 and his, in 1914. Jacob N. Barnard was six years of age when his parents moved into Henry county and he grew to manhood there. In 1879 he began teaching school and was thus engaged during the winters, in the schools of Henry, Rush and Fayette counties, for ten years, meantime, in 1882, being graduated from the old Spiceland Academy of excellent memory. In 1889, following the opening of the natural gas field in this section of Indiana, Mr. Barnard became engaged in the mercantile business at Daleville and not long afterward, under appointment of President Harrison, was made postmaster of that village. Upon the completion of his four-year term as postmaster Mr. Barnard went back to Henry county and became engaged in the mercantile business at Middletown and was thus engaged for some years, or until in 1897, when he closed out his store and took up the real estate and insurance business at Middleton. He remained there until in 1902 when he returned to Daleville and promoted the organization of the Commercial Bank of Daleville, was made cashier of this bank and has ever since occupied that position, a banker now of more than twenty years' experience. It was on November 26, 1902, that the Commercial Bank of Daleville was formally organized, the organizers besides Mr. Barnard being Thomas B. Millikan, of Newcastle; F. L. Thornburgh, of Middletown; E. L. Elliott, of Middletown, and George O. Suman, of Daleville. The bank started out with a capitalization of $10,000, Mr. Suman president, Mr. Thornburgh vice president and Mr. Barnard cashier. In 1908, in order to comply with the provisions of the new law relating to private banks, this bank was reorganized and its capitalization raised to $12,000, additional stock being issued to J. M. Hancock, F. M. Boyer and J. P. Kendall. Mr. Suman resigned his position as head of the bank at that time and Mr. Hancock was elected president. In 1914 Mr. Suman sold his interest in the bank to the late Hardin Roads and not long afterward Mr. Boyer and Mr. Kendall sold their respective interests to Charles E. Bradfield and Mr. Roads, these transfers of stock, however, not affecting the majority ownership nor the officiary. Mr. Barnard still is cashier of the bank, Mr. Hancock is the president and Mr. Thornburgh the vice president. The capitalization of the bank is $12,000, the stock being divided into 120 shares. The resources of the bank ex-

ceed $150,000 and it has a surplus in excess of $22,000. In 1915 Mr. Barnard assisted in the organization of the Bank of Selma and was elected president of that institution. He also was one of the organizers of the Yorktown Banking Company in 1908. He is a Republican and in addition to his public service as postmaster at Daleville under the Harrison administration served one term as a member of the county council. He is a past noble grand of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a past sachem of the lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men. Mr. Barnard married Carrie Richey and has two children, Evans and Marjorie.

WILLIAM B. PIERCE, former justice of the peace in and for Salem township, formerly and for years engaged in the blacksmith business at Cross Roads, a former drainage commissioner for Delaware county and now engaged in farming, proprietor of a well improved farm in Salem towship, residing on rural route No. 1 out of Daleville; is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the real pioneer families here, and has lived here all his life. Mr. Pierce was born on a farm in the Cross Roads neighborhood in Salem township, June 9, 1861, and is a son of Calaway and Ruanna (Goodpasture) Pierce; the latter of whom was born in Warren county, Ohio, a daughter of Solomon and Sally Goodpasture, and died at her home in this county in 1879. The late Calaway Pierce, who lived to be ninety-five years of age, was born in Montgomery county, Virginia, September 17, 1822, and was a son of Thomas and Susanna (Thompson) Pierce, both also native Virginians, the latter a daughter of John Thompson, a native of Scotland. Thomas Pierce, who was a soldier of the War of 1812, was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, in 1796, a son of Richard and Peggy (Knight) Pierce, who had come to this country in colonial days from England and the former of whom had served the colonists as a soldier of the Revolution. Though but sixteen years of age when the War of 1812 came on, Thomas Pierce succeeded in enlisting his services in behalf of the army in that struggle, and for this service received from the government a land warrant. After his marriage he made his home in Montgomery county, in that part of the Old Dominion now located in West Virginia, and remained there until in 1827, when he moved with his family to Warren county, Ohio, making his home there until in 1832, when he came over here into Indiana with his family and established his home on an uncleared tract of land in section 9 of Salem township, this county, where he developed a farm and where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1859. His wife had pre-

ceded him to the grave nearly twenty years, her death having occurred in 1840. Of the eleven children born to them eight grew to maturity, Calaway Pierce and his seven sisters, Malinda, Rebecca, Arminta, Amanda, Jane, Susanna and Eliza. As will be noted by a comparison of above dates, Calaway Pierce was but five years of age when his parents left Virginia for Ohio and he was ten when they left the latter state and came over here into the New Purchase and settled in Salem township, in this county. Here he grew to manhood, early learning the carpenter's trade, and for twenty years or more followed that vocation, his building operations being carried on over a wide area throughout the region in which he lived. He then, in 1859, bought the old Pierce home place of 120 acres and began farming, later moving into Mt. Pleasant township, but in 1867 moved back to Salem township and continued farming there until his retirement in 1891 and removal to Daleville, where his last days were spent, his death occurring in 1917, he then being thought to be the oldest man in Delaware county. Calaway Pierce was twice married. By his first wife, Ruanna Goodpasture, to whom he was married on June 11, 1849, he was the father of eight children, of whom but three are now living, the subject of this sketch having two brothers, Thomas and Calvin Pierce. Another brother, the late Walter Pierce, died in 1914. There were two other brothers, John, who met death in an accident when twelve years of age, and James, who died at the age of forty. There were two sisters, Mrs. Florence Dietrich, who died in 1888, and Mrs. Martha Bowers, who died in 1884. The mother of these children died in 1879 and in 1883 Calaway Pierce married Mrs. Matilda (Luce) McAllister, a native of Miami county, Ohio, daughter of Benjamin and Ann Ohio (Girrard) Luce and widow of Andrew McAllister, a pioneer of Delaware county. This second wife died in 1912. Calaway Pierce was a Republican, a Freemason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. William B. Pierce grew up on the home farm in Salem township and received his schooling in the Cross Roads school (district No. 10). Until he was twenty-six years of age he continued working with his father on the farm and then, in 1887, set up a blacksmith shop at Cross Roads and started in business there, a vocation he followed for seventeen years, or until in 1904, when he bought a farm of fifty-five acres, the place on which he is now living in Salem township, and has since been engaged in farming, meanwhile having increased his land holdings until now he is the owner of a well kept farm of 180 acres. Mr. Pierce is a Democrat. For three years he rendered public service as drainage commissioner

for Delaware county and for eight years he served as justice of the peace in and for his home township. In 1881 William B. Pierce married Mary L. McLain, daughter of William and Johanna (Clevenger) McLain, of Monroe township, and to this union eight children have been born, all of whom are living save one daughter, Ethel, the others being Earl, Fred, Kenneth, Carl, Lulu, Eva and Bertha, all of whom are married. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce have eleven grandchildren. Earl Pierce married Laura Davis and has one child, Marion. Fred Pierce married Daisy Heath. Kenneth Pierce married Bertha Hofherr, who died on April 2, 1924, and has three children, Freda, Edith and John Wm. Carl Pierce married Leda Minnick and has one child, Frances. Lulu Pierce married Homer Schafer and has one child, Mary Ann. Eva Pierce married Jesse Ross and has three children, Donald, Harry B. and Robert, and Bertha Pierce married Harry Fehrman and has two children, Boyce and Nina.

JESSE CLEVENGER, a veteran farmer and landowner of Salem township, residing on rural mail route No. 10 out of Muncie, was born on the farm on which he is now living and has lived there all his life. Mr. Clevenger was born on September 8, 1848, and is a son of Job and Elizabeth (Bowers) Clevenger, the latter of whom was born in Virginia, a member of the Bowers family that became pioneers in Salem township, this county, in the '30s of the past century, she having been but a girl when her parents came here. Job Clevenger was born in New Jersey and was but a boy when his parents moved to Ohio and settled in Warren county, where he grew up, later coming to Delaware county where he married and established his home on the site now occupied by his son Jesse. This was an uncleared tract at that time and he had to clear and develop the place. He started in a small way but as his affairs prospered he added to his holdings until he became the owner of a good farm of 240 acres, and there he spent the remainder of his life. Job Clevenger and wife were the parents of ten children, three of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Martha, and a brother, Benjamin Franklin Clevenger. Reared on the home farm in Salem township, Jesse Clevenger grew up familiar with the difficult details of developing a woodland farm. He received his schooling in the Davis school (district No. 9) and remained on the home farm, continuing to help develop and improve the same. After his father's death he and his brother Jacob, now deceased, took over the home place and Jesse Clevenger ever since has lived there, now the owner of a well improved farm of 100 acres, with a good set of buildings and a modern

bungalow dwelling. Mr. Clevenger is a Republican and has rendered public service as assessor of his home township. Jesse Clevenger married Mrs. Henrietta (Kabrich) Clark and he and his wife are members of the Tabor Christian church, of which he formerly was a deacon and is now an elder. Mrs. Clevenger is a daughter of the Rev. John M. and Eva M. (Fry) Kabrich, natives of Virginia, who in 1863 came to Indiana and located at Fairfield, in Franklin county, where they resided until they came to Delaware county in 1874. The Rev. John M. Kabrich was for years the pastor of the Christian church at Daleville and had other preaching charges throughout this section, including the Tabor church. To him and his wife were born eleven children, seven of whom were born in Virginia, among these latter being Mrs. Clevenger, who was but a child when she came to Indiana with her parents.

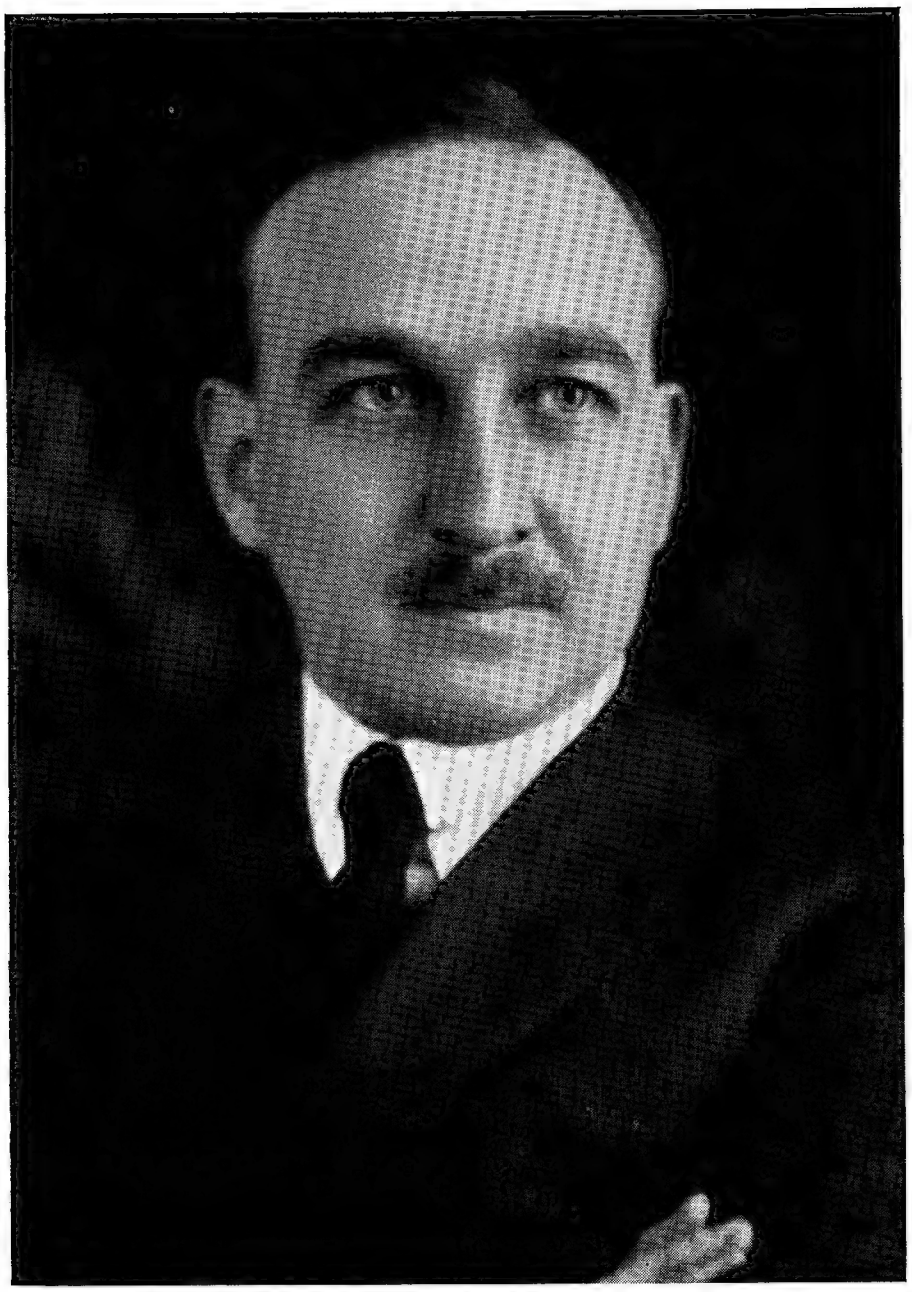
R. S. CUMMINS, cashier of the Yorktown State Bank, formerly and for years principal of the Daleville schools and a former trustee of Mt. Pleasant township and who has been engaged in the fire insurance business at Yorktown, has been a resident of Delaware county since the days of his childhood. Mr. Cummins was born in the neighboring county of Henry, in the Middletown neighborhood, September 10, 1877, and was but six years of age when his parents moved up over the line and established their home in Salem township, in Delaware county. He was graduated from the Middletown high school in 1896 and his later schooling was received in the college at Battle Creek, in the normal school at Marion and in the University of Indiana. In 1898 Mr. Cummins joined the ranks of Delaware county teachers and for ten years thereafter was engaged in teaching in the schools of this county, seven years of this period being spent in the Daleville schools, of which for six years he served as principal of the schools of that village. In 1908 Mr. Cummins assisted in the organization of a private bank at Yorktown and was made cashier of the same, this institution starting out as the Yorktown Banking Company with a capital stock of $10,000. This concern prospered and continued to carry on as a private bank until in September, 1922, when it was reorganized and chartered as the Yorktown State Bank, with a capital of $25,000. Upon the reorganization of the bank Mr. Cummins was elected cashier, thus being continued in the position he so long had occupied, and he retains that position. This bank now has assets in excess of $200,000. R. H. Curtis is president of the bank, Mark Broadwater is the assistant cashier and May Hofherr is the bookkeeper. In addition to his duties in the bank Mr. Cummins

also is engaged in the fire insurance business, local underwriter for five fire insurance companies, and also is the local representative of a well established bonding company. He has ever taken a proper interest in local civic affairs and for one term served the people as trustee of Mt. Pleasant township. Mr. Cummins married Mae Andre and he and his wife have four children, Andre, Corwin, James and Marion.

ROSCOE N. SHROYER, postmaster at Daleville, former deputy recorder of Delaware county, formerly and for years engaged in the mercantile business at Daleville and now engaged in the grain and coal trade at that place, is a member of one of Delaware county's pioneer families though not a native of the county. Mr. Shroyer was born at Plankington, S. D., March 27, 1884, and is a son of Harvey and Florence (Cline) Shroyer, both of whom were born in Delaware county and both now deceased. The late Harvey Shroyer was born in Liberty township, a son of Nathan J. and Eliza Jane (Wood) Shroyer, both of whom were born in that same township, the latter a daughter of John and Mary Wood. Nathan J. Shroyer was born in 1838 and was a son of Melchoir and Rebecca (Jones) Shroyer, Virginians, who had settled in Liberty township, this county, in 1836, the Shroyers thus now having had representation in this county for nearly ninety years. Harvey Shroyer was reared in this county and was here married, shortly afterward moving to South Dakota, where he spent the remainder of his life as a carpenter, his death occurring in 1886. His widow returned to Delaware county. Her death occurred in 1920. Roscoe N. Shroyer was but a child when his mother returned to Delaware county and he received his schooling here, finishing in the Muncie schools. Upon leaving school he became employed in the office of the American Rolling Mills company and was thus engaged when in 1906 William H. Hufford was elected county recorder. He was called into the recorder's office as deputy under Mr. Hufford and thus rendered public service for four years, at the end of which time, in 1910, he became engaged with Mr. Hufford in the hardware and agricultural implement business at Daleville, which ever since has been his home. A year later he bought the Hufford interest in the store and carried on alone until presently he sold a half interest to A. F. Schlagel and the business was carried on under the firm name of Shroyer & Schlagel for ten years, or until in 1921, when he sold his interest to Mr. Schlagel and became engaged in his present line, grain and coal, in association with Vance Shoemaker, these partners owning two grain elevators, each with a ca-

pacity of 12,000 bushels, and a well equipped coal yard, amply prepared to take care of the local requirements along these essential lines. Mr. Shroyer is a Republican and in October, 1920, was appointed postmaster of Daleville, an office he now is filling. He is a Freemason and is also a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. In 1909, at Muncie, Roscoe N. Shroyer was united in marriage to Maude Sutton, daughter of A. D. and Jennie Sutton, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Betty Jane Shroyer.

DR. CAMERON ARTHUR LEATHERMAN, physician and surgeon at Muncie and a veteran of the World war with the rank of captain, has been a resident of Muncie since the days of his infancy. Doctor Leatherman was born at Independence, Kansas, in 1885 and is a son of E. A. and Ida (Apple) Leatherman, who for many years have made their home in Muncie. Mrs. Leatherman is a daughter of John W. Apple and wife, the latter of whom was a Miller, a granddaughter of a soldier of the Revolution. E. A. Leatherman was born at Versailles, Ohio, and is a son of Godfrey Leatherman and wife, the latter of whom was an Atwood. Godfrey Leatherman, a soldier of the Civil war, was a son of a Revolutionary soldier who settled at Cincinnati in 1814. Dr. A. L. Leatherman, of Indianapolis, is another of the sons of Godfrey Leatherman, as was the late Rev. Walter Leatherman, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, who lost his life at VanWert, Ohio, in a heroic attempt to rescue two boys from drowning. The Leathermans descend from one of the original members of the Roanoke colony in Virginia. For some time after his marriage E. A. Leatherman made his home in Kansas, but in 1886 came to Indiana with his family and located at Muncie, where he ever since has made his home, engaged in business as a general building contractor. Cameron Arthur Leatherman thus was but an infant when his parents located at Muncie and he was reared in that city. Upon leaving high school he entered Purdue University and after a course there entered the Indiana Medical College. Upon his graduation from this latter institution he was appointed an interne in the hospital at Dayton, where he received special training in industrial surgery, and from there was transferred to St. Mary's Hospital at Rochester, Minn., where he had further special advantages in the way of surgical practice. He then returned to Muncie and became engaged in practice in his home city and was thus engaged when this country took a hand in the World war. Doctor Leatherman enlisted his services in behalf of the Medical Corps of the army and was given a commission as a lieutenant and assigned to the base hospital



DR. CAMERON ARTHUR LEATHERMAN

at Camp Jackson. From there he presently was transferred to Camp Mills and from there to overseas service, assigned to Base Hospital 27 (A. E. F.) in France and later to Hospital 26. With his detachment he entered Germany with the Army of Occupation and established a hospital at Neuenahr and was there in charge of the surgical detail. Upon his return to the United States following the close of the war, Doctor Leatherman was mustered out at Camp Grant, with the rank of captain, and returned to Muncie to resume his practice and has since been thus engaged, with present offices in the Johnson building. During the period of his service in the army Doctor Leatherman secured many photographs of scenes and details of service and has preserved a most interesting collection of these, a collection which now is coming to have great historic value. A special detail of Doctor Leatherman's practice is his position as surgeon for the Muncie Products Company. The doctor is affiliated with the Delaware-Blackford (counties) Medical Society, the Muncie Academy of Medicine and the Indiana State Medical Association, and with college fraternities Sigma Chi, Phi Chi and Phi Delta Kappa and is a member of the Country Club. He is a Freemason and also is affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

DR. WALTER C. STEPHENS, physician and orthopedic surgeon at Muncie, where he has been located for the past ten years and more, was born at Rushville, Ind., December 15, 1879, and is a son of Henry and Alice (Hodgin) Stephens, both of whom were born in Wayne county, this state, of Quaker parentage. Henry Stephens was a photographer who many years ago moved from Wayne county to Rushville and later moved to Pasadena, Calif., where he spent his last days. Reared at Rushville, Walter C. Stephens was graduated from the high school there in 1897. He then entered Earlham College and after a four-years' course there was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science. During this course he had been carrying on his studies with a view to the further study of medicine and upon leaving Earlham went to California and entered the Pacific College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he gave his special attention to osteopathy. In 1904 he was graduated from that institution as an osteopathic physician. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Stephens opened an office at Los Angeles and was engaged in practice in that city until in 1909, when he returned to Indiana and entered the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, from which he was graduated in 1913. Upon receiving his M. D. degree Doctor Stephens had a year in the orthopedic department of the Indianapolis City Hos-

pital and then came to Muncie and has since been engaged in general practice here, though giving his special attention to orthopedic surgery, with present offices at 311 West Adams street, the only physician in the county who is doing orthopedic work as a specialty. Prior to coming here he had extended his practical knowledge of orthopedics by a special course as an interne in the New York Orthopedic Hospital. In January, 1919, Doctor Stephens entered the service of the war reconstruction unit maintained by the Society of Friends and was sent to France in that behalf. He spent a year in France and during that time took a post-graduate course, with full clinical observation, in the great Orthopedic Hospital at Berck Plage, the largest orthopedic center in the world. The Doctor is a member of the staff of the Muncie Home Hospital. He is affiliated with the Muncie Academy of Medicine, the Delaware-Blackford Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and with the fraternal order of Knights of Pythias. In 1905, at Westfield, Ind., Dr. Walter C. Stephens was united in marriage to Anna Doan, daughter of Abel Doan, and to this union three children have been born, Doan, Alice and Elizabeth. Doctor and Mrs. Stephens are members of the Friends Memorial church.

MONTE Z. RUDY, former postmaster at Yorktown, formerly and for years widely known as a breeder and trainer of horses, now engaged in farming and as a contractor in highway construction with residence at Yorktown, has been a resident of this county since the days of his childhood. Mr. Rudy was born in Moore county, Minnesota, May 20, 1873, and is a son of Philip and Jane (Shoemaker) Rudy, the latter of whom was a member of the pioneer Shoemaker family of this section of Indiana. Philip Rudy was a farmer who for some time after his marriage made his home in Minnesota and then in 1880 returned to this county and established his home on a farm in Mt. Pleasant township. Monte Z. Rudy was seven years of age when his parents returned to Delaware county and he grew to manhood on the home farm in Mt. Pleasant township. Upon completing his schooling he began to teach school and was for eight years thus employed, teaching during the winters and farming during the summers. He then became engaged in the hardware business at Yorktown and was thus engaged for seven or eight years, at the end of which time he took up the breeding of horses, both track and draft horses, and for five or six years was thus engaged, during this time attaining a wide reputation for the product of his stables. Mr. Rudy gave particular attention to the breeding and training of horses for

the track and for four years raced his famous "Dan R" (2:01¾), making the Grand Circuit, the Pennsylvania Circuit and the Oil Circuit. His draft horses also became widely and favorably recognized among horsemen and in breeding these he did much to help raise the standard of horseflesh in the heavy draft class. Upon disposing of his stables Mr. Rudy took up farming on a considerable scale and for the past four or five years has been operating between 700 and 800 acres of land in Mt. Pleasant township. He also of late has been engaged in contracting in highway construction and in this connection keeps fifteen or twenty teams at work. Mr. Rudy is a Republican and for nine years (1912-1921) served as postmaster at Yorktown. He is affiliated with the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Modern Woodmen of America at Yorktown. Mr. Rudy married Samantha Miller, daughter of Perry Miller, and he and his wife have one child, a son, Philip Miller Rudy. The Rudys reside on Arch street in Yorktown.

WILLIAM H. HOFHERR, farmer and landowner of Mt. Pleasant township, has been a resident of the Yorktown neighborhood all his life. Mr. Hofherr was born on a farm in the valley of Buck creek, in Mt. Pleasant township, two miles southeast of Yorktown, in the vicinity of his present home, May 9, 1865, and is a son of Philip Jacob and Mary (Griesheimer) Hofherr, natives of Germany, who were married in Indiana and whose last days were spent in this county, both living to ripe old age. Mary Griesheimer was but a girl when she came to this country with her parents, the family settling at Connersville, Ind., where she was married. The late Philip Jacob Hofherr, who in his generation was one of the best known men in Delaware county, was compelled to flee from Germany in consequence of the unsuccessful revolution of 1848. He was well reared, became a trained musician and his college course closed in the year of that memorable revolution. In common with thousands of young Germans of that period and stirred by the historic demand which rose about that time in the Palitanate for a greater measure of civic freedom, he and his class made preparation as a part of their commencement exercises to have a lecture on the subject of America and the political freedom enjoyed by the people over here. This was regarded as treason in court circles and the entire class was subjected to court martial. The class leaders were put to death and the others fled. There were thousands of political refugees from Germany following '48 and America got most of them. Philip Jacob Hofherr, then

twenty-three years of age, came to this country in 1851, landing at the port of New York. With his exceptional skill as a musician he had no difficulty in finding employment as a bandsman, and soon became the leader of a circus band, working out of Brooklyn. He presently became connected with the P. T. Barnum band and when that great showman directed the Jenny Lind tour in the early '50s he was with the orchestra that accompanied the famous cantatrice and thus made his acquaintance with the Middle West country. For three years or more he was a traveling bandsman, his circus tours taking him into no fewer than seventeen states and some of the then territories, among the towns thus visited being Connersville, where he became acquainted with the girl, Mary Griesheimer, whom he married early in 1853. Following his marriage Mr. Hofherr established his home at Connersville, setting himself up as a bandmaster and music teacher, and became the leader of a band which was famous in its day and which on occasion played in cities all through this part of the country, as well as in Cincinnati, New Orleans and New York. He was thus occupied for some years or until he became attracted by the lure of the land and in 1862 came over into Delaware county and bought a farm along the creek southeast of Yorktown, established his home there and became a permanent citizen of this county. He did well with his farm operations and became the owner of more than 250 acres of land. Though nominally a farmer, Mr. Hofherr never gave up his music and as a band and orchestra director on occasion and as a music teacher for many years continued to exercise a fine influence upon the musical tastes and accomplishments of the community, an influence which is felt hereabout to this day. Philip Jacob Hofherr died at his home in this county on August 9, 1901, and his widow survived him a little more than ten years, her death occurring on October 11, 1911. They were the parents of nine children, all of whom are still living save Kate, who died in 1890, the others besides the subject of this sketch, the fifth in order of birth, being Martin, John, Mary, Minnie, Jacob, Anna and Louis, the three latter of whom live in Muncie. Philip Jacob Hofherr was a member of the Universalist church and was a past noble grand of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Yorktown. Reared on the home farm in Mt. Pleasant township, William H. Hofherr received his schooling in the local schools and was an assistant to his father on the farm until his marriage when he began farming on his own account on an "eighty," a part of the home farm. In good time he bought this tract and has since added to it until now he is the owner

of a well improved place of 190 acres, one of the substantial farmers and stockmen of the neighborhood. Mr. Hofherr is a Democrat and is a past noble grand of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1896 William H. Hofherr married Emma Huffer, daughter of John Marion and Electa (Beath) Huffer, and he and his wife have four children, Marion, Edna, Mary and William, the two first named of whom are married. Marion Hofherr married Minnie McKinley and has four children, Marion M., Jean, Rose Mary and Doris. Edna Hofherr married Ivan Fink and has three children, Robert, Rodney and Harold.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS BURGESS, postmaster at Yorktown and a landowner in Mt. Pleasant township, was born in that township on November 14, 1876, and is a son of James and Ella (Morris) Burgess, both of whom also were born in this county, members of pioneer families here, the former of whom died in 1881 and the latter of whom is still living, wife of Craven P. Keys, of Yorktown, and concerning whom further mention is made elsewhere in this volume. James Burgess was a member of the pioneer Burgess family of Delaware county which had its beginning here in the '30s of the past century with the settlement in Washington township of David Burgess, who had come over here from Ohio, into which latter state the family had been transplanted from Virginia in Ohio settlement days. James Burgess's last days were spent in Mt. Pleasant township. He left two sons, the subject of this sketch having a younger brother, Percy Clyde Burgess, who resides on the Daleville pike west of Yorktown. Charles Augustus Burgess, better known among his friends as "Gus" Burgess, was but five years of age when his father died. Following his mother's marriage to Mr. Keys he was reared on the Keys farm in Mt. Pleasant township and in the schools of that township received his schooling. He married at the age of nineteen and then began farming on his own account, renting a farm in Mt. Pleasant township, and thus continued farming for fifteen years and more, meanwhile, about twenty years ago, becoming the owner of a farm of fifty-five acres in that township, which he still owns. In 1913 Mr. Burgess left the farm and became employed as a substitute city mail carrier at Muncie, making his home in that city for about three years, at the end of which time he returned to the farm, renting additional fields until he had 130 acres under his care, and was thus engaged in farming until his appointment on December 1, 1921, to the office of postmaster at Yorktown, since which time he has been giving his attention to his official duties, making his home on West Smith

street in Yorktown. Mr. Burgess is a Republican and is a past noble grand of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Felows at Yorktown. It was in 1895 that Charles A. Burgess was united in marriage to Mollie Pugsley, who also was born in this county, daughter of Joseph and Hulda Pugsley, and to this union one child was born, a son, Payton Burgess, who married Crystal Luce and has one child, Dwaine. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess are members of the Yorktown Christian church.

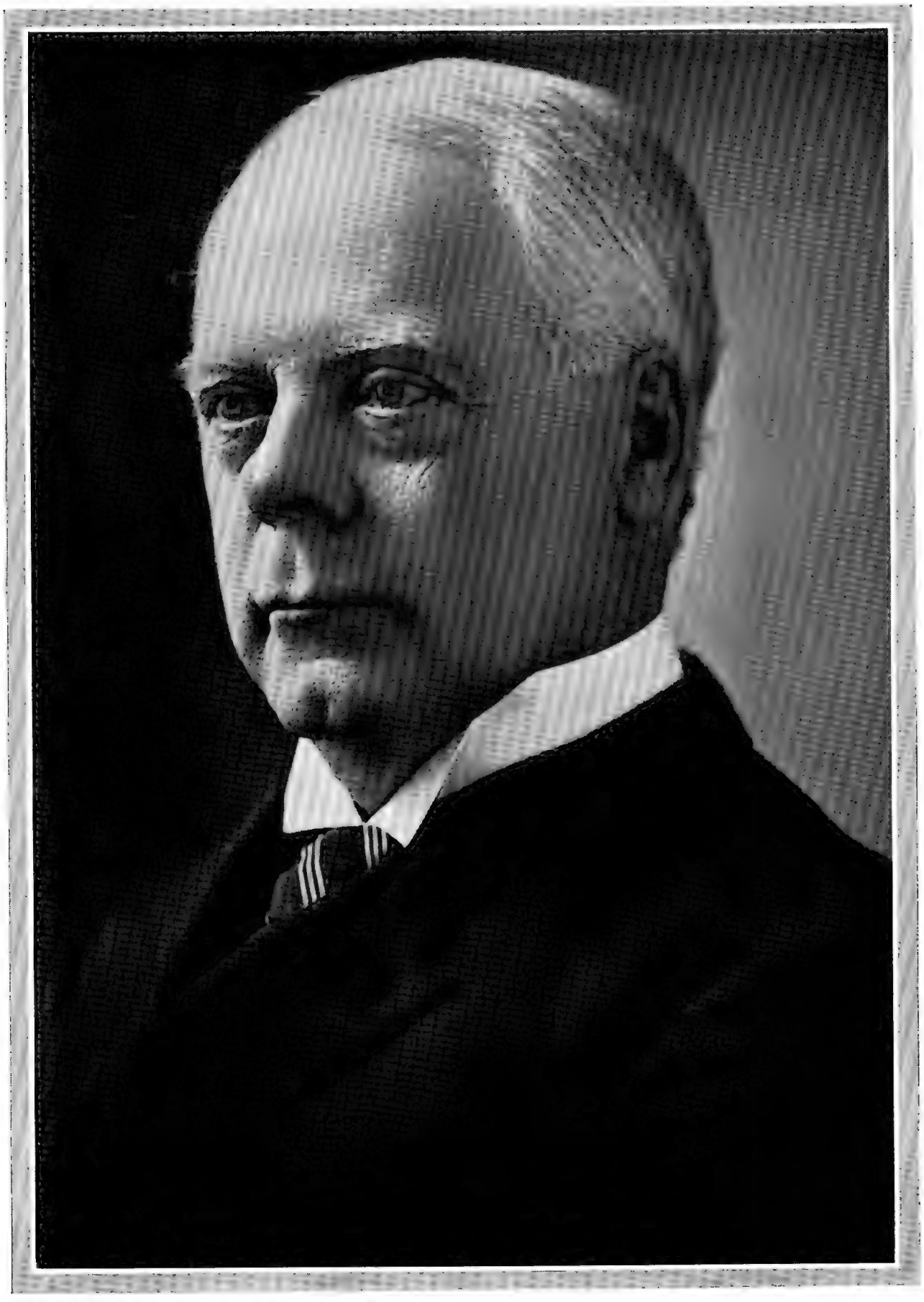
ELMER E. PRILLAMAN, one of Yorktown's leading merchants, dealer in hardware, farm implements, furniture, rugs and furnaces at that place, was born on a farm in the neighborhood of Bryant in the neighboring county of Jay, in 1882, and is a son of William and Mary (Hughes) Prillaman, the latter of whom was born in Ohio. The late William Prillaman also was born in Jay county, a member of one of the pioneer families of that county, and all his life was spent in farming. He was the owner of a farm of eighty acres in the vicinity of Bryant, which since his death has been bought by the subject of this sketch. William Prillaman and wife were the parents of four children, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Esther, and two brothers, Charles and Edwin Prillaman. Reared on the home farm in Jay county, Elmer E. Prillaman was graduated from the Bryant high school in 1902 and then began teaching school. Two years later he entered Hillsdale College at Hillsdale, Mich., and in 1908 was graduated from that institution. He then served a term as principal of the schools at Westchester in his home county and then for two years was employed in a printing office at Hillsdale. He then, in 1911, became engaged in the hardware business at Yorktown in partnership with his cousin, Fred Prillaman, the two doing business under the firm name of E. & F. Prillaman, and was thus engaged until in 1916, when he bought his cousin's interest in the store and has since been carrying on the business alone. This store was started with 1,680 square feet of floor space. The store now covers 6,600 feet of floor space. In 1917 Mr. Prillaman took the county agency for the sale of the Caloric furnace and in 1920 established a Muncie branch of this latter department of his business, which is carried on in connection with his old established line of hardware and agricultural implements. Mr. Prillaman is a member of Delaware lodge, No. 46, Free and Accepted Masons, at Muncie, and of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias at Yorktown. In 1904 Elmer E. Prillaman was united in marriage to Lulu Logan, daughter of T. W. Logan, of LaFontaine, Ind., and to this union two children have been born,

Vivian and Naomi, the former of whom was graduated from the Muncie high school and is now a student at Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Prillaman are members of the Yorktown Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Prillaman has served the congregation of that church as treasurer of the board of trustees.

HENRY F. HAGER, secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Hager Manufacturing Company of Muncie, manufacturers of wire fabrics for bed springs, was born at Perryville, Mo., September 12, 1883, and is a son of Archibald C. and Marthena (Brewer) Hager, both also natives of Missouri, who in 1896 moved with their family from Perryville to St. Louis. Henry F. Hager was thirteen years of age when he moved with his parents to St. Louis and his schooling was completed in that city. He then began working in a carriage and wagon making shop at St. Louis and was thus engaged for something more than two years, learning there the rudiments of this line of manufacture, with particular reference to carriage blacksmithing. He then took up the machinist's trade and was engaged in that line for four years, at the end of which time he entered the plant of the Peter H. Mellon Bed Company at St. Louis and was thus employed there until in 1910 when he went to Chicago to take a position as superintendent of the plant of the Henry Schomer Company in that city. He served in this capacity until in 1916, when he became associated with the operations of the Pittsburg-Hickson Company at Butler, Pa., and served as factory manager of that concern's plant at Butler until in the spring of 1919 when he made arrangements for establishing himself in the manufacturing line at Muncie. It was on July 1, 1919, that the Hager Manufacturing Company of Muncie was organized and its plant on the Westside was established, Mr. Hager being elected secretary-treasurer and general manager of the company and J. L. Moore and C. G. Moore, of the Moore Company, operating the neighboring bed spring and iron bed factory, president and vice president respectively. The Hager Manufacturing Company specializes in the manufacture of wire fabrics for bed springs and has created a wide market for its products, selling to bed spring manufacturers all over the country. Mr. Hager is the inventor and patentee of several different styles of wire fabrics and thus his plant is able to meet all demands along that line. Mr. Hager is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and of the Muncie Ad Club and also is affiliated with the local organizations of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, and the Travelers Protective Association. He and his family are members of St. Law-

rence's Catholic church. In 1906, at Moberly, Mo., Henry F. Hager was united in marriage to Clara E. Bayless, daughter of Richard Bayless of Pittsburg, Pa., and to this union three children have been born, Henry F. Jr., Helen Mary and C. Elizabeth. The Hagers reside at 321 West Jackson street.

WILLIAM A. THOMPSON, former judge of the Delaware circuit court and present dean of the bar of that court, is a native Hoosier and has spent all his life in this state, active in the practice of law—save for the period spent on the bench—for more than fifty years. Judge Thompson was born on a farm in Shelby county, Indiana, August 8, 1840, a son of pioneer parents of that county and oldest of the fourteen children born to that parentage. Reared on the farm, he received his early schooling in the district school in the neighborhood of his home, supplementing this by attendance on the Shelbyville high school and two years of study in old Moores Hill College (now Evansville College), and at the age of eighteen years was made principal of the graded school at St. Paul, in his home county. At the age of seventeen he had united with the Methodist Episcopal church and in 1862, at the age of twenty-two, he entered the ministry of that church and the next year was married. For seven years he continued in the ministry, these labors being confined to the field of the Southeastern Indiana Conference, and meanwhile took another course at Moores Hill College. In 1870, warned by failing health to relinquish the arduous duties of the Methodist itinerary, he reluctantly gave up the ministry and took up the study of law under the able preceptorship of Judge Lamb, these studies being completed in the office of Gordon, Browne & Lamb at Indianapolis, and in 1871 he became engaged in the practice of law at Winchester, Ind., in association with Gen. Thomas Browne. Two years later he became associated in practice with Judge J. J. Cheney and then in the next year, 1874, entered into a partnership with Judge Leander J. Monks, of Winchester, an association which continued for five years, or until in 1879, when he formed a partnership with Capt. O. A. Marsh and his brother, J. W. Thompson, under the firm name of Thompson, Marsh & Thompson, and this association continued for ten years, or until toward the end of 1889, when he came to Muncie and entered into a partnership in the practice of law with Judge Ryan. It was on Christmas Day, 1889, that Judge Thompson came to Muncie and he ever since has made his home here. Beginning in the spring of 1913, on account of the illness of Judge Ellis, he served for some time as acting judge of the Delaware circuit court and then, in 1916,



WILLIAM A. THOMPSON

as the nominee of the Republican party in this county, was elected judge of the circuit court and in that judicial capacity served for four years or until the beginning of the present judicial incumbency, November 15, 1922. Upon retiring from the bench Judge Thompson resumed his practice, with offices in No. 18 the Patterson block, and has since been thus engaged, one of the oldest lawyers in continuing practice in the state of Indiana. Judge Thompson has been twice married. In 1863 he married Mary R. Wilkinson, of Decatur county, who died leaving him one child, a son, Clifford A., now deceased; and in 1868 he married Elizabeth S. Lamb, daughter of Judge Lamb of Indianapolis. To this latter union three children were born, a daughter, Mrs. Marietta T. Sprague, and two sons, Will H. and John M. Thompson. Will H. Thompson completed his schooling at DePauw University and Leland Stanford University and is now an attorney for the Bell Telephone Company.

JOSEPH RICHMAN, a landowner of Salem township, formerly and for many years engaged in farming in that township, now living retired at Daleville, where he has made his home for the past fifteen years and more, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the pioneer families here, and has lived in this county all his life. Mr. Richman was born on a farm in Salem township, August 8, 1852, and is a son of Daniel and Susanna (Kauffman) Richman, the latter of whom was born in the neighboring county of Henry, a member of one of the pioneer families of that county. Daniel Richman was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, and was but a lad when he came to Indiana with his parents, Henry Richman and wife, in 1835, the family settling on a tract of land which Henry Richman entered from the Government in section 8 of Salem township in this county in that year. On that pioneer farm Daniel Richman grew to manhood. After his marriage he became a farmer on his own account and came to be the owner of more than 400 acres of land in the neighborhood southeast of Daleville, and there he and his wife spent their last days. They were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch having two sisters, Mary and Lydia May, and four brothers, Harvey, George, Frank and William Richman. Reared on the home farm in Salem township, Joseph Richman received his schooling in old Pike's Peak school house (district No. 2) and continued as an aid to his father in the labors of the home farm until he had attained his majority when he rented a tract of land from his father and began farming on his own account. Not long afterward he bought a tract of 144 acres in that

same neighborhood, established his home on that place and there continued actively engaged in farming until his retirement in 1908 and removal to Daleville, where he has since resided, his son-in-law, Houston Brown, now farming the home place. Mr. Richman is a Democrat and is affiliated with the Daleville lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men. In 1875 Joseph Richman married Sarah E. Campbell, of the pioneer Campbell family of Salem township, daughter of John K. and Mary Jane Campbell, and he and his wife have five children, two sons, Charles and Oscar, and three daughters, Della, Hazel and Susan. Charles Richman married Ina Hine and has two sons, Ray and Ralph. Oscar Richman married Anna Heath and has two children, Claude and Myrel. Della Richman married Bert Jackson and has two children, Merritt and Claude. Hazel Richman married Houston Brown and has four children, Armour, Joseph, Sarah and Margaret, and Susan Richman married Robert Swain and has one child, a daughter, Fredia. Mr. and Mrs. Richman thus have eleven grandchildren.

LON ALLEN, a substantial farmer and landowner of Mt. Pleasant township, now living at Yorktown, where he formerly was engaged in the mercantile business, was born at Yorktown and has been a participant in the activities of that place for more than fifty years. Mr. Allen was born on March 11, 1867, and is a son of Thomas and Amanda (Bishop) Allen, the latter of whom also was born in Delaware county, a member of the pioneer Bishop family in this county. She died in 1889. The late Thomas Allen was born in Ohio but was reared in Delaware county, his parents having established their home here when he was a small boy. He early became identified with the commercial life of Yorktown and was for fifteen or twenty years engaged in the mercantile business at that place, also becoming owner of a fine farm of 320 acres north of town, and to this farm he devoted his attention during the later years of his life, his death occurring in 1917. Lon Allen supplemented the schooling he received in the Yorktown schools by a course in the old normal school at Portland, in the neighboring county of Jay, and for some years during the period of his young manhood was engaged as a clerk in his father's store at Yorktown. He then became engaged in the grocery business at Yorktown, an enterprise which he maintained for about three years, at the end of which time he sold out and since then has devoted his attention to his farming interests, farming in partnership with his father until the latter's death and since then carrying on the operations of the farm alone, making his home in town and rent-

ing his fields, now living practically retired from the active operations of the farm. He is the owner of a well kept place of 220 acres. Mr. Allen is a Democrat and is a member of the Muncie lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Lon Allen married Myrtle D. Erther and he and his wife reside on Smith street in Yorktown. Mrs. Allen was born at Yorktown and is a daughter of Jacob and Isabel (Daugherty) Erther, the latter of whom was born in that same vicinity, daughter of William Daugherty, a pioneer of Mt. Pleasant township. Jacob Erther was born in the Rhinepfaltz, Germany, in 1834, a son of John and Margaret (Dahl) Erther, and when eighteen years of age came to the United States. That was in the fall of 1852. He presently made his home at New Boston, Ohio, where he remained until in the summer of 1859 when he came to Indiana and located at Yorktown. After his marriage in the fall of the next year to Isabel Daugherty he established his home at Yorktown, a blacksmith and wagon maker, and did well, in time coming to be the owner of right around 500 acres of land in the Yorktown neighborhood, this including the lands which were included in the West Muncie development project of which much was made during the height of the natural gas "boom" here in the early '90s and concerning which further mention is made elsewhere in this work. He and his wife were the parents of nine children.

ORAN W. CROMER, a farmer and landowner of Salem township, formerly a merchant at Cross Roads, now living on his well improved farm on rural mail route No. 2 out of Middletown, was born on the farm on which his brother, John Cromer, is now living in Salem township, and has resided in this county all his life. Mr. Cromer was born on April 6, 1877, and is a son of Rush H. and Emma F. (Sayford) Cromer, both of whom also were born in Salem township, members of pioneer families there. Mrs. Cromer was born on a farm in section 16 just west of Cross Roads, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Miller) Sayford, the latter of whom was born in Virginia. Samuel Sayford, who in his generation was widely known hereabout as a pioneer minister of the Lutheran faith, was a Pennsylvanian who had received his theological training in the Lutheran seminary at Gettysburg and was installed as a preacher in Floyd county, Virginia. In 1848 he came to Indiana and bought a quarter of a section of land in section 16 of Salem township, this county, where he established his home and spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1865. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, those besides Mrs. Cromer having been Mrs. Henrietta Young, Mrs.

Sarah C. VanMatre, Mrs. Mary E. Bell, Mrs. Laura VanMatre, Augustus, who served as a soldier of the Union during the time of the Civil war, a member of Company H of the 69th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and who lost his life at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., and William E. Sayford, who is still living in Salem township. Rush H. Cromer was born in that same neighborhood, a son of Josiah and Mary Cromer, pioneers of that section of the county and who were among the constituent members of the Richwood Evangelical Lutheran church in that neighborhood. To Rush H. and Emma F. (Sayford) Cromer were born five sons, those besides the subject of this sketch, the first in order of birth, being C. Otis, John T., Samuel S. and Myron E. Reared on the home farm in Salem township, Oran W. Cromer completed his schooling in the Middletown high school and remained on the farm, an aid to his father, until his marriage, after which he rented the Cromer homestead place and was for five years engaged in operating the same. He then became engaged in the mercantile business at Cross Roads, dealer in general neighborhood merchandise and agricultural implements, and was thus engaged for eight years, at the end of which time he resumed farming on his father's farm, and so continued as a renter until presently he bought the farm of eighty acres and has since been operating it as proprietor, he and his wife now owning 240 acres there. Mr. Cromer makes a specialty of certified wheat. He is a Republican and a Freemason, affiliated with the Masonic lodge at Middletown, and he and his wife are members of the Cross Roads Lutheran church, of the congregation of which he formerly was an elder and is now one of the trustees. It was in 1899 that Oran W. Cromer was united in marriage to Sadie V. Moore, who also was born in Salem township, a daughter of William M. and Margaret E. (VanMatre) Moore, the latter a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Summers) VanMatre, who were among the pioneers of that township. William M. Moore, a veteran of the Civil war, was a Pennsylvanian, born in Franklin county, that state, a son of David M. and Effie E. (McEwen) Moore, who in 1848 came to Indiana with their family and settled at Middletown, where William M. Moore was living, working with his father as a wagon maker, when the Civil war broke out. He went to the front in November, 1861, with the 124th Indiana and served until after the close of the war, being mustered out in August, 1865. In 1873 he married Margaret VanMatre and established his home on a farm in Salem township. To Oran W. and Sadie V. (Moore) Cromer have been born three sons, Lawrence H., Paul C. and R. Carl, the two latter of whom

are on the farm with their father. Lawrence H. Cromer was graduated from Purdue University and is now teacher of vocational agriculture in the Salem township consolidated school, the only township school in the county supporting vocational training in agriculture.

HENRY C. SCHLEGEL, a former member of the board of county commissioners, former trustee of Salem township and a former farmer, stockman and landowner of Salem township, now living retired at Daleville, where he has made his home for the past twenty-five years and more, is a European by birth but has been a resident of this country since the days of his childhood and of Delaware county for nearly sixty-five years. Mr. Schlegel was born at Aszlar, in Germany, August 31, 1843, and is a son of Henry and Margaret (Busch) Schlegel, both of whom were born in that same country and whose last days were spent in this county. Henry Schlegel served his term in the German army and in 1838 married Margaret Busch. He owned a tract of seven acres of land and during the summers acted as foreman on a large farm in his home neighborhood and during the winters served as foreman in a distillery. In 1852 he closed out his affairs in Germany and with his family came to the United States. For two years thereafter he made his home in Pennsylvania and then, in 1854, came to Indiana and settled on a farm a mile west of Chesterfield, in Madison county, where he lived for two years and a half, at the end of which time he moved to a farm a half mile west of Chesterfield, where he remained until in 1860, when he moved over into Delaware county, bought a tract of eighty acres just north of Daleville, established his home on that place and there spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on October 27, 1872. His widow survived him for more than twenty-five years. They were the parents of six children, two of whom died in childhood, the others besides the subject of this sketch being Johanna, Wilhelmina and John Jacob Schlegel. Henry C. Schlegel was but eight years of age when he came to this country with his parents in the spring of 1852 and was ten when he came with the family to Indiana in 1854. He attended school in Pennsylvania and also in Indiana and later became engaged as a school teacher, working at farm labor during the summers, and for five years taught school in the Chesterfield neighborhood. Mr. Schlegel married at the age of twenty and for four years thereafter was engaged in farming on a rented farm in Madison county. He then came over into Delaware county and bought an "eighty" in section 36 of Salem township, north of Daleville, established his home on that place and proceeded to develop there a good

farm, which he eventually increased to 198 acres, and on which he made his home until after his wife's death in 1897, when he retired from the farm and moved to Daleville, which since has been his home, his only daughter, Miss Mary Florence Schlegel, being the homekeeper. Mr. Schlegel is a Republican and for many years gave close attention to local civic affairs. He served for two terms as trustee of Salem township, also served for two terms (1894-1900) as the member of the board of county commissioners from his district, and was for some time a ditch commissioner. He is a member of the United Brethren church, was for years one of the trustees of the church and also formerly served as superintendent of the Sunday school. It was early in 1864, while living in Delaware county, that Henry C. Schlegel was united in marriage to Laura Jane Myers, who was born in Madison county, daughter of Solomon and Louise Myers, and who died on November 16, 1897. To that union were born four children, three sons, William H., Elmer S. and John Calvin, and the daughter, Mary Florence, formerly a teacher in the Daleville schools, who, as mentioned above, makes her home with her father. William H. and John Calvin Schlegel also formerly were teachers in the public schools. William H. Schlegel married May Davenport and has six children, Leslie, Chester, Ada, Alta, Morton and Zona. Elmer S. Schlegel married Martha Stewart and has one child, a daughter, Bertha. John Calvin Schlegel married Effie Modlin and has two children, Arden and Vivian.

GEORGE H. ABSHIRE, a progressive farmer and stockman of Salem township, proprietor of a well improved farm on rural mail route No. 1 out of Daleville and also owner of farm lands in the neighboring county of Grant, is a native son of Delaware county, member of one of the pioneer families of Salem township, and has lived here all his life. Mr. Abshire was born in Salem township on September 12, 1864, and is a son of Edward and Catherine (Basicker) Abshire, the latter of whom was born in the neighboring county of Madison. Edward Abshire was born in Virginia and was but three years of age when his parents, Allen Abshire and wife, moved with their family to Indiana and settled on an unimproved tract in Salem township, where they established their home and became helpful in developing that part of the county. On that pioneer farm Edward Abshire grew to manhood and after his marriage became a farmer on his own account, coming in time to be the owner of a farm of 206 acres in Salem township, where he and his wife

spent their last days. They were the parents of eight children, seven of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch having six sisters, Martha, Lucinda, Sarah, Armilda, Savilla Jane and Loretta. There was another sister, Mary Ellen, now deceased. Reared on the home farm in Salem township, George H. Abshire received his schooling in the neighborhood schools and remained on the home farm until after his marriage, when he began farming on his own account. Not long afterward he bought a small tract of land and in the years since then has added to his land holdings until now he is the owner of 396 acres in this and Grant counties, 214 acres of this land lying in Delaware county. In addition to his general farming Mr. Abshire long has given considerable attention to the raising of pure bred Red Polled cattle and also specializes in Yellow Dent seed corn, having come to be recognized as one of the best seed corn experts in the county. His farm in Salem township is well improved and he has a modern dwelling house there. Mr. Abshire is a Republican with "independent" leanings. During the stressful time of this country's participation in the World War (1917-18), he took an active interest in local war work and served as chairman of the organization in the east half of Salem township in direction of local war activities. In 1887 George H. Abshire married Emma Needham and they have two children, a daughter, Stacey Edna, and a son, Albert Edwin, both of whom are married. Stacey Edna Abshire married Ross Peck, now living at St. Paul, Minn., and has two children, Betty and William Ross Peck. Albert Edwin Abshire, who married Golden Snodgrass, was graduated from Purdue University and is now director of vocational education in the schools of Aurora, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. George H. Abshire are members of the English Lutheran church, of which Mr. Abshire is one of the trustees, and Mrs. Abshire is the president of the Missionary Society of that congregation. Mrs. Abshire also was born in Salem township and is a daughter of John and Mary (Chiles) Needham, both of whom were born in Ohio but were married in this county, having come here with their respective parents in the days of their youth. John Needham, who was a veteran of the Civil war, was a brick and stonemason and in his generation was widely known hereabout as a builder, many houses in Delaware county having been erected under his direction. He and his wife were the parents of five children, Mrs. Abshire having three sisters, Margaret, Frances and Cora, and a brother, Albert E. Needham, an attorney at Muncie and former prosecutor for the Delaware

circuit court and concerning whom further mention is made in this work, together with additional information regarding the Needham family in this county. John Needham died in 1921 and his widow is still living, now past seventy-five years of age.

LEE O. BAIRD, superintendent of the schools of Delaware county and formerly and for years a teacher in the schools of the city of Muncie, was born on a farm in the neighboring county of Randolph in 1881 and is a son of Lindsey and Louisa (Monks) Baird, the latter of whom is a daughter of Joseph Monks, a native of Lancashire, England, who came to Indiana upon his arrival in this country and settled in Randolph county. This is the Monks family with which the late Judge Leander J. Monks, of Winchester, a former justice of the Indiana Supreme Court, was connected. Lindsey Baird, who is now county school attendance officer for Delaware county, formerly was a farmer in Randolph county and later was a merchant at Harrisville, in that county. He was born in Darke county, Ohio, a son of John Baird and wife, the latter of whom was a Woodbury. The Woodburys were from Massachusetts. To Lindsey and Louisa (Monks) Baird were born three children, the subject of this sketch having two sisters, Mrs. Pearl Carmin, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. L. E. Clark, of Muncie. Reared in Randolph county, Lee O. Baird completed his public schooling in the schools of Harrisville and Parker City and then pursued a course of study at the university at Valparaiso, Ind., giving special attention to the teachers' normal course, and in 1899 became a teacher in the public schools of his home county. After a term or two of teaching in the rural schools he was given charge of the schools of the village of Parker and was there until in 1903, when he was called to become principal of the Emerson school at Muncie and has since been a resident of that city. Mr. Baird continued his service in the public schools of Muncie, serving successively as principal of the Emerson, the Longfellow and the Whittier schools, until in 1919, when, under the incumbency of Earle H. Swain, county treasurer, he was made deputy treasurer of Delaware county, and was thus serving when in 1921 he was elected by the county board of education to the responsible position of superintendent of the schools of Delaware county and has since been serving in that capacity, with offices in the court house. Mr. Baird is an ardent advocate of the extension of the township consolidated schools and under his administration it is confidently expected that the "last gap" in the final rounding out of the consolidation system in this county soon will be closed up. The schools of Delaware county rank high among those of other counties

LEE O. BAIRD

in the state and plans now in hand in Superintendent Baird's office are expected to give them even higher rank. According to the current Indiana Year Book the assessed value of public school property in Delaware county aggregates right around $2,250,000 and the annual disbursements in the school fund total near $1,620,000, items which indicate something of the importance of the county superintendent's office. Further and interesting details concerning the schools of Delaware county are set out at informative length elsewhere in this work. In 1906 Lee O. Baird was united in marriage to Anna Fern Williams, who was born at Selma, daughter of W. Henry and Joanna (Fielder) Williams.

FLOYD L. BALLINGER, former justice of the peace of Salem township, formerly and for years a teacher in the schools of this county and for some years past engaged in the general merchandise business at Daleville, member of the firm of Ballinger & Richman, was born in the neighboring county of Henry on November 9, 1884, and completed his local schooling in the high school at Middletown, supplementing this by a course of study at Indiana University, where he spent a year. For ten years Mr. Ballinger was engaged in teaching school, two years in a district school, four years at Cross Roads in Salem township and four years in the Daleville schools, meanwhile during the summers carrying on farming operations on a rented farm. He then, in 1913, bought the general store at the historic hamlet of Cross Roads and was there engaged in business for six years, at the end of which time he disposed of his store and moved to Daleville. For a year thereafter he was employed in the plant of the Remy electric works at Anderson and then he and Cary L. Richman bought the established general store of J. W. Chandler at Daleville and have since been engaged in the mercantile business at that place, doing business as the firm of Ballinger & Richman, and are doing well. Mr. Ballinger is a Republican and for eight years during the time of his residence in Salem township was justice of the peace in and for that township. He is a past noble grand of the lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Middletown and is also affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men. Floyd L. Ballinger married Maymie Brandon, daughter of Henry C. Brandon, and he and his wife have three children, Marie, Virginia and Malcolm. Mr. and Mrs. Ballinger are members of the Daleville Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Ballinger is one of the stewards of the congregation. During the time of his residence at Cross Roads he was one of the trustees of the Lutheran church at that place.

JOHN JACOB SCHLEGEL, a farmer and landowner of Salem township, proprietor of an excellent farm in the Daleville neighborhood, is of European birth but has been a resident of this country since the days of his infancy and of Delaware county for nearly sixty-five years. Mr. Schlegel was born in the village of Auslar in Germany, April 20, 1850, and is a son of Henry and Margaret (Busch) Schlegel, both also natives of that country, whose last days were spent in this county. Henry Schlegel had served his term in the army of his native country and had become a small landowner, proprietor of a seven-acre tract adjoining his home village, which tract was subdivided into no fewer than forty-seven parcels. During the summers he was foreman of farm operations on an adjacent estate and during the winters was foreman in the village distillery. Early in the year 1852 he closed out his holdings in Germany and with his family came to the United States, landing at the port of New York on April 2 of that year. He settled in the neighborhood of Chambersburg in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where he became engaged as a teamster and tenant farmer and where he remained until in 1854 when he came with his family to Indiana, driving through in a one-horse wagon, and settled on a farm in the near vicinity of Chesterfield in Madison county. He was engaged in farming in the Chesterfield neighborhood until in July, 1860, when he bought a tract of eighty acres in the Daleville neighborhood in Salem township, this county, and in November of that year established his home on that place and proceeded to develop the same. There Henry Schlegel spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on October 27, 1872. His widow survived him for many years, her death occurring in 1900. They were the parents of six children, but two of whom now are living, the subject of this sketch having a brother, Henry C. Schlegel, a former member of the board of county commissioners, now living retired at Daleville and concerning whom further mention is made elsewhere in this work. John Jacob Schlegel, as will be noted by a comparison of above dates, was but two years of age when he came to this country with his parents in 1852 and he was ten years of age when the family settled in Delaware county. He completed his schooling in the neighborhood schools here and from boyhood was an aid to his father in the labors of developing the home place. He was twenty-two years of age when his father died and for some time thereafter he carried on the operations of the farm in his mother's behalf on a rental basis. He then bought the home place, where he had established his home after his marriage, and has ever since made his home there, meanwhile having

increased his land holdings there until now he is the owner of right around 200 acres of land and has a well improved farm, with two sets of buildings on it, and a comfortable home on rural route No. 2 out of Daleville. Mr. Schlegel and his wife are members of the United Brethren church and he has served as a member of the board of trustees of that congregation. He has rendered public service as supervisor in his home district. In 1874 John Jacob Schlegel married Mary Jane Richman, who was born in Salem township, daughter of Daniel and Susanna (Kauffman) Richman, pioneers of that region and concerning whom further mention is made elsewhere in this work, and he and his wife have five children, Noah E., Karl H., Maggie, Arthur F. and Leroy D., all of whom are married. Noah E. Schlegel married Sarah Clark and has one child, a son, John. Karl H. Schlegel married Stella Clark. Maggie Schlegel married Samuel Orebaugh and has three children, Merril F., Mary Catherine and Edward John. Arthur F. Schlegel has been twice married. His first wife (Blanche Bosh) died leaving one child, Mary Louise, and he then married Mrs. Carrie (Roberts) Collins and by this second marriage has one child, a son, James. Leroy D. Schlegel married Grace Harmon and has three children, Robert, Don and Elizabeth.

CRAVEN PATEN KEYS, a substantial farmer and landowner of Mt. Pleasant township, now living retired at Yorktown, where he has resided for the past twenty years and more, is a native of the old Buckeye state but has been a resident of Delaware county practically all the time since the days of his infancy, this exception being a brief period during the days of his boyhood when he was pioneering with his father in Wisconsin. Mr. Keys was born in Clinton county, Ohio, April 3, 1848, and is a son of Samuel and Maria (McCulloch) Keys, both of whom also were born in Ohio, where they were married. Samuel Keys, a son of George Keys, a pioneer of central Ohio, had a younger brother, Levi Keys, who many years ago was a grocer at Middletown, down over the line in Henry county. In 1849 Samuel Keys moved with his family to Indiana and located at Muncie, where he became engaged as a freighter and trader in live stock, afterward taking up farming, and remained here until in 1868, when he moved with his family to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in Richland county, that state. There he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1890. He and his wife were the parents of eleven children and as most of these married and reared families of their own the Keys connection of this family in the present generation is a con-

siderable one. As will be noted by a comparison of above dates, Craven P. Keys was but a babe in arms when his parents located in Muncie in 1849 and he thus grew up in this county. He was about twenty years of age when the family moved to Wisconsin and he remained on the pioneer farm there only about long enough to help get the family settled in their new home when he returned to Muncie and became employed here in the then extensive timber industry, chopping cordwood and making railroad ties. Some years afterward, at the age of twenty-six, he married and started in on his own account as a farmer, renting a small tract of land in Mt. Pleasant township. He presently found himself able to buy a tract of twenty acres and thus started in as a landowning farmer. His affairs prospered and he gradually increased his land holdings until he became the owner of 245 acres in that township, which he still owns. Here Mr. Keys continued actively engaged in farming and the raising of live stock until his retirement from the general labors of the farm in 1903 and removal to Yorktown, where he bought a home and has since resided, renting his farm on which are two sets of buildings. For some time after leaving the farm Mr. Keys was engaged in the wire fence business at Yorktown but is now practically retired from the active duties of life, as he is nearing the octogenarian stage. Craven P. Keys has been twice married and has several great-grandchildren to gladden his later years. In 1874 he was united in marriage to Arminda Dragoo, who was born in this county, a daughter of the pioneer Belshazzar Dragoo, and to that union were born five children, three of whom, Anna Maud, Lillie Mae and Daisy Dell, grew to maturity and are still living. The mother of these children died in January, 1881, and in 1883 Mr. Keys married Mrs. Eleanor (Morris) Burgess, daughter of Charles and Anna (Parkison) Morris and widow of James Burgess, and to this union was born one child who died in infancy. By her first marriage Mrs. Keys is the mother of two sons, Charles Augustus and Percy Clyde Burgess, the latter of whom married Ivy Horn and has one child, Clytis. Charles Augustus Burgess, present postmaster at Yorktown, married Bertha Pugsley and has a son, Payton Burgess, who married Crystal Luce and has one child, Dwain. Anna Maud Keys has been twice married and by her first husband, Frank Connor, has a daughter, Jean, who married Frank Wynn and has a son, Frank, Jr. Following the death of Mr. Connor his widow married Dr. S. Bush, of Cincinnati, and by this second marriage has two children, Virginia and Marion. Lillie Mae Keys married Peter Pugsley, a farmer of Mt. Pleasant township, and

has two children, John and Roberta, the former of whom married Margaret Stewart and has two children, Winifred and Charles. Daisy Dell Keys married George Davis and has one child, a son, Darrell Davis.

CARLOS H. WASSON, local agent for the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company at Daleville, is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here the greater part of his active life. Mr. Wasson was born in the village of Albany on January 20, 1871, and is a son of David and Ann (Boots) Wasson, the latter of whom, also a native of Delaware county and a member of one of the pioneer families here, passed away on March 21, 1924. She had been for many years a resident of Farmland in the neighboring county of Randolph. The late David Wasson was born in Butler county, Ohio, and was but a child when his parents came to Delaware county in 1840 and established their home here. He thus grew to manhood here, becoming a carpenter. For some time after his marriage he made his home in Albany and then moved to Farmland, where he spent the remainder of his life and where for years he served as justice of the peace. To him and his wife were born five children, three of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch having two sisters, Florence, wife of Edward B. Patrick, and Mayne M., wife of W. H. Watson. Carlos H. Wasson was six years of age when his parents moved to Farmland in 1877 and he had his schooling in the schools of that pleasant village. He early became interested in railroad station work and at Farmland, in the station of the Big 4 railroad, learned telegraphy and the details of station service and in due time was given a station, his first service as agent having been at Chesterfield. Not long afterward he was placed on "relief" duty and for some time served in this capacity, relieving agents in other stations, and then was made telegraph operator at the Brightwood station, working there and at different places until in 1893, he then being twenty-two years of age, when he secured a leave of absence and spent a year in the Richmond Business College, from which he was graduated in 1894. He then was appointed agent for the old "Bee Line" road (Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad—Big 4—now one of the trunk divisions of the great New York Central system) at Daleville and remained there for nearly ten years, or until in March, 1903, when he was transferred to the station at his old home town of Farmland. Mr. Wasson remained at Farmland a little more than a year, or until in April, 1904, when he was returned to Daleville and has ever since been serving as agent at that place, a

period of twenty years of continuous service, this making him the third in point of seniority of the station agents on this division of the New York Central lines. Mr. Wasson is a past chancellor commander of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Order of Railway Telegraphers. He is a Republican. In 1897 Carlos H. Wasson was united in marriage to Agnes Stewart, daughter of Alexander Stewart, and he and his wife have two children, a daughter, Florence, now a registered nurse at St. Vincent's Hospital at Indianapolis, and a son, Warren Wasson.

FRANK JOHNSON, manager of the grain elevator, plant and yards of the Farmers Co-operative Company at Yorktown and a farmer and landowner of Mt. Pleasant township and former assessor of that township, is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here all his life. Mr. Johnson was born on a farm in Monroe township on January 26, 1872, and is a son of Lewis and Mary (Hoober) Johnson, both of whom were born in the neighboring county of Henry but who made their home in Delaware county after their marriage. Reared on the farm, Frank Johnson received his schooling in the district schools of his home neighborhood and remained on the farm with his father until he had attained his majority. He then spent a year working in Muncie, but found the farm more to his liking and returned to the home farm, where he remained until in 1896 when he began farming on his own account, renting his father's place. Four years later he bought a tract of sixteen acres in Mt. Pleasant township, established his home there, increased his acreage there until he now owns forty-eight acres, and continued farming, renting other fields to give him an acreage of from 100 to 160 acres, until in 1921 when he was selected as manager of the plant of the Farmers Co-operative Company at Yorktown and has since been giving his attention to the duties of that responsible position. This co-operative institution, substantially organized among the farmers of the Yorktown neighborhood, maintains a grain elevator in South Walnut street in Yorktown and besides taking care of the grain market also handles seeds of all kinds, coal, fencing, fertilizers and the like, buying and distributing on a mutually helpful and co-operative basis, and has established itself firmly as a useful local marketing agency in that community. Mr. Johnson is a Republican and has served as assessor of his home township. He is affiliated with the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men, and has been "through the chairs" in the latter lodge. Frank Johnson married Clara Parkison, a member of the pioneer

Parkison family of this county, and he and his wife have five children, Adrian, Martin, Carroll, Everett and Helen. Martin Johnson married Georgia Williams and has one child, a son, Donald Eugene Johnson.

SIGEL HANCOCK, a former farmer and landowner of Mt. Pleasant township, later and for some years engaged as a contractor in road construction work and now engaged in the coal business at Yorktown, was born in Mt. Pleasant township, a member of one of the pioneer families of this county, and has lived there all his life. Mr. Hancock was born on November 26, 1861, and is a son of Pollard S. and Sarah Jane (Jones) Hancock, the former of whom, a farmer and school teacher, died in 1875 and the latter, in 1882. Sigel Hancock was thirteen years of age when his father died. He completed his schooling in the schools of his home neighborhood and then helped look after the affairs of the farm in his mother's behalf, remaining with her until her death when he was twenty years of age. He inherited the farm, a small place, and after his marriage established his home there, later adding to the place until he had eighty acres. This he presently sold and then bought another farm, where he made his home until his retirement from the farm and removal to Yorktown, where he became engaged in the mercantile business. About five years later he sold his store and became engaged in contracting, road construction and cement work, and was thus engaged for seven or eight years, or until in 1920 when he turned his attention to the coal business and has since been thus engaged, with a well equipped plant and yards at Yorktown, where he makes his home, he and his family residing in West Smith street. Mr. Hancock is a member of the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America and he and his wife are members of the Christian church and are Republicans. In 1883 Sigel Hancock was united in marriage to Mary E. Humphries, daughter of Ishum Humphries and a member of one of the pioneer families of Delaware county, and they have four children, Homer V., Victor H., Hattie L. and Lottie H., the latter of whom married Farada Kautzman and has one child, a son, Byron J. Kautzman. Hattie L. Hancock married Chester Walker and has three children, Margaret, Leona and Vera. Homer Hancock, former principal of the Garfield school at Muncie and treasurer of the Pontiac Packing Company, married Leona Smith and has two sons, Frederick and Thomas. Victor H. Hancock, general manager of the Pontiac Packing Company, is a graduate of Purdue University and a veteran of the World war. He married Mabel Kirby and has one

child, a daughter, Mary Ruth. During the time of the World war he served with the Engineers and was overseas for sixteen months, including service in the Army of Occupation, and for sixty-one days was under shell fire.

RAY V. SOWERS, president and general manager of the M. H. Tyler Manufacturing Company of Muncie and a veteran of the World war, was born at Portland, in the neighboring county of Jay, December 13, 1890, and is a son of Thomas M. and Rebecca J. (Longwith) Sowers, the latter of whom also was born in Indiana and who are now living at Union City, Ind. Thomas M. Sowers was born in Ohio. For some time after his marriage he made his home in Portland and then moved to Decatur, Ind., later moving to Lima, Ohio, where he resided until he moved to Union City, where he is now engaged as foreman in the plant of the Backstay Leather and Machine Company. He and his wife have three children, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Nellie Marie, and a brother, James L. Sowers, the latter of whom also is associated with the work of the M. H. Tyler Manufacturing Company. Ray V. Sowers was graduated from the high school at Union City and then took a business course in a commercial school at Muncie, working his way through school. In August, 1910, he became employed in the plant of the Ball Brothers Glass Manufacturing Company at Muncie and remained with that concern until November, 1917, when he entered the national army for service in the World war and was assigned to Camp Taylor, where he served until he was mustered out as a second lieutenant of field artillery in January, 1919, the war then being over. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Sowers returned to Muncie and became employed in the plant of the Warner Gear Company, where he remained until in April, 1920, when he went to Indianapolis. Not long afterward, however, he returned to Muncie and in that same year became head of the corporation which took over the affairs and plant of the M. H. Tyler Manufacturing Company at Muncie and has since been president of that company and general manager of its affairs, his brother, James L. Sowers, being the advertising manager. This company, with offices and plant at Second and Mulberry streets, is engaged in the manufacture and sale of a household specialty known as Tyler's Ideal Fibre Cutter. This "Handiest Tool in the Kitchen" carries the seal of approval of Good Housekeeping Institute. It is a kitchen utensil with adjustable blades, and is readily converted into a meat tenderer, mince knife, cleaver, ice tool, fish scaler, nut crumbler, pot and pan

RAY V. SOWERS

scraper, and a multitude of other things. Under the direction of Mr. Sowers the business of this concern has been greatly increased during the past few years, now having no fewer than 1,000 house-to-house specialty salesmen in the field, daily extending the market for its products. As of January 1, 1924, the officers of the company were: President, Ray V. Sowers; vice-president, H. L. Oliver; secretary, J. L. Sowers; treasurer, W. H. Patterson. Ray V. Sowers is a member of the local post of the American Legion, has served as first vice commander of that patriotic organization and is now a member of the executive committee of the same. He is the present president of the Dynamo Club, the young men's organization of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, and is also a member of the local Rotary Club. On June 2, 1920, Ray V. Sowers was united in marriage to Florence Oliver, of Muncie, daughter of H. L. Oliver, president of the Delaware Trucking Company, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Evelyn. Mr. and Mrs. Sowers are members of the First Presbyterian church and Mr. Sowers is the treasurer of that congregation. He and his family reside at 321½ West Charles street.

EDWARD T. SHARP, proprietor of a well improved farm on the Middletown pike in the Progress neighborhood, part of his farm lying in Salem township and part in Monroe township, and who formerly and for years was engaged in the grain business at Progress, proprietor of the elevator there, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the real pioneer families here, and has lived here all his life. Mr. Sharp was born on a farm in Harrison township, August 22, 1860, and is a son of William and Destamona (Banks) Sharp, the latter of whom also was born in this county, a daughter of Thomas and Jane (Moffett) Banks, who were among the pioneers of this county. The late William Sharp was born down over the line in Henry county, April 6, 1829, and was but a child in arms when his parents, Edward and Anna (Thompson) Sharp, came up into Delaware county and established their home on a woodland farm in Salem township. Edward Sharp was a Virginian, born in 1801, a son of William Sharp, the latter of whom also was one of the original land entrants in this county. Upon coming to Indiana, Edward Sharp for some time made his home in Henry county and then became attracted to the lands lying north in Delaware county. He entered a tract in section 22 of Salem township, the date of this entry being November 15, 1831, and in the following spring moved up here with his family and established his home on that woodland tract and pro-

ceeded to make a farm out of the place. There he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1854. His widow survived him until in 1878 and both are buried in the Sharp cemetery. Reared on the home farm in Salem township, William Sharp became a practical farmer and followed that vocation all his life. He married at the age of twenty years and for some time thereafter was engaged in farming in Washington township, later moving to Harrison township, where he remained until in 1861 when he moved back to Salem township, bought a farm of eighty acres there, a part of the old Tomlinson place, and established his permanent home, gradually increasing his land holdings until he became the owner of 300 acres in Salem and Monroe townships. He early took an interest in the raising of good live stock and particularly in the breeding of fine horses did much to raise the standards of horse flesh hereabout. He continued actively interested in farm development until his retirement and his death occurred on July 11, 1923, he then being in his ninety-fifth year. William Sharp was twice married. On December 1, 1849, he married Destamona Banks, to whom reference has been made above, who died in October, 1860, leaving four small children, the subject of this sketch being but an infant. Another child, a son, Perry E., died at the age of eleven months. The other children were another son, Sanford I. Sharp, and two daughters, Mary and Anna. In 1862, following his return to Salem township, William Sharp married Margaret Carmichael, a daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Mansfield) Carmichael, pioneers of this county who had come over here from Ohio in 1832. This latter union was without issue. Reared on the home farm in Salem township, Edward T. Sharp received his schooling in the Moffet school house (district No. 8) and from the days of his boyhood was an active aid in the development of the farm. Following the completion of the Central Indiana railroad twenty years and more ago Mr. Sharp erected a grain elevator at Progress, a station established on that road in the vicinity of the Sharp home, on the township line, and became engaged there in the grain business, a line he followed for about ten years, at the end of which time he sold his elevator and since then has devoted all his attention to the farm. Mr. Sharp is the owner of a well kept place of 187 acres and in addition to his general farming gives proper attention to the raising of live stock. He is a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Cowan. In 1885 Edward T. Sharp married Emma Runyon, daughter of Noah and Lydia Runyon, of Salem township, and he and his wife have one child, a son, Webb R. Sharp,

who was graduated from the Cowan high school and is now a railway mail clerk, running between Cincinnati and Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp are Republicans and are members of the Christian church of which Mr. Sharp's father was for many years a deacon.

RUDIE M. JORDAN, one of Yorktown's well established merchants, proprietor of a well stocked general store there, is a native of the Old Dominion but has been a resident of Indiana and of Delaware county since the days of his infancy. Mr. Jordan was born on a farm in Shenandoah county, Virginia, May 17, 1885, and is a son of John and Fannie (Hammond) Jordan, both also natives of Virginia, who in the spring of 1886 came to Indiana with their family and located in Salem township, this county. John Jordan was a farmer and for some time after coming to this county farmed on a rented farm in Salem township. He then bought a tract of twenty-eight acres in Mt. Pleasant township, established his home on that place and there spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on December 5, 1920. He and his wife had two sons, the subject of this sketch having a brother, Jo Jordan. Rudie M. Jordan grew up to the life of the farm in this county and received his public schooling in the schools at Cross Roads and at Daleville, supplementing this by a course in the old normal school at Muncie. For three years thereafter he was engaged in farming in Salem township and then he sold out and took a course in the Muncie Business College, after which he was for eighteen months employed with the Warner Gear Company, going thence to the office of the Indiana Steel Wire Company at Muncie, where for seven years he was engaged as a bookkeeper. He then became engaged in the mercantile business at Yorktown, in association with his brother Jo, a partnership which continued for nine months, at the end of which time his brother sold his interest in the store to R. D. Pence, thus creating a new partnership. This partnership continued about a year and then Mr. Jordan bought Mr. Pence's interest in the store and has since been carrying on the business alone, carrying a general line of merchandise and an ample stock for the needs of the local trade. Mr. Jordan is a Republican. He is a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has attained to the Patriarchs Militant degree in that body. He also is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. Rudie M. Jordan married Sarah Agnes Kiger, daughter of the Rev. A. G. Kiger, and he and his wife have two children, a son, John K., and a daughter, Emily, the latter named for her maternal grandmother. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan are members of

the Methodist Episcopal church and during the time of the creation of the Centenary Fund of that church Mr. Jordan was the treasurer of the local congregation's fund in that behalf.

OLIVER J. CAMPBELL, head of the Oliver J. Campbell Candy Company of Muncie and for years actively identified with the commercial interests of that city, is a native of the old Buckeye state, but has been a resident of Muncie for more than thirty years or since the days of his boyhood. Mr. Campbell was born at Bridgeport in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1876, and is a son of John and Mary (Davis) Campbell, who in 1893, during the height of the natural gas "boom" here, became residents of Muncie. Oliver J. Campbell was thus seventeen years of age when he came to Muncie in 1893. He had received his schooling at Bridgport and upon coming to Muncie took service with the local plant of the United States Steel Corporation. He later became engaged in the drug business and in 1915 helped to organized the Campbell Ice Cream and Milk Company, an enterprise which has developed into its present considerable proportions, with plant at 1500 South Walnut street. In the meantime Mr. Campbell had been developing a wholesale candy business which gave much promise and he presently disposed of his interest in the ice cream company and gave his attention to the manufacture of candy, establishing the Oliver J. Campbell Candy Company, which he ever since has directed and which has succeeded in building up an important enterprise along that line, with a well equipped factory at 718 South Walnut street, the products of this plant having earned a well deserved popularity throughout a wide trade area, the distribution of the Campbell sweets thus doing much to help carry far the fame and name of "Greater Muncie." In 1914 Mr. Campbell built the Campbell Auditorium at Muncie, a building 135 by 80 feet in general dimension and with a seating capacity of 3,500 persons. He is a Knight of Pythias and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Oliver J. Campbell married Amelia B. Meeks, of Muncie, and has a son, Robert J. Campbell, who is associated with him in the candy business. Mrs. Campbell is a member of one of Muncie's pioneer families, a daughter of James W. and Louisa C. (Hummell) Meeks, the latter of whom was born at Connersville, Ind., daughter of Joseph and Mary Hummell. James W. Meeks was born in Muncie in 1849, a son of Robert Meeks, a pioneer furniture manufacturer and undertaker of whom further and fitting mention is made elsewhere in this work.

OLIVER J. CAMPBELL

FERDINAND PERL, proprietor of what is regarded as the leading general store at Yorktown and formerly and for years engaged in the live stock trade in that town, is a European by birth but has been a resident of this country and of Delaware county since the days of his young manhood. Mr. Perl was born in the Kingdom of Belgium on March 4, 1863, and was there reared, receiving his schooling in the schools of his native place and for awhile being engaged there in the buying of cattle. Determining then that America was a place of better opportunity than seemed to be awaiting him in his home country he came to the United States and presently made his way out into Indiana and found employment as a farm hand in Mt. Pleasant township, this county, going to work at a wage of $13 a month. For about three years Mr. Perl continued working at farm labor and then he bought a horse and wagon, paying $10 for the former and $8 for the latter, and started out as a countryside huckster, buying butter, eggs and poultry. He continued this line for several years, doing well at it, and then with the wide acquaintance thus acquired he extended his business and became engaged in the buying and selling of hogs and cattle and also started a meat market at Yorktown, and was thus engaged until in 1918, when he bought the old established general store of L. D. Overmire at Yorktown and has since been engaged in the general mercantile business, this store being well stocked and admirably equipped for the needs of the local trade, including as well a meat market. Mr. Perl is a member of the Catholic church. He married Lena Verhulst, who was born in the Kingdom of Holland and who came to this country with her parents when eighteen years of age.

JOHN B. BALDWIN, a veteran carpenter and building contractor at Muncie, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state practically all his life, a resident of Muncie for more than thirty years. Mr. Baldwin was born in the neighboring county of Henry on July 4, 1852, a son of Sanford and Sarah (Mills) Baldwin, the latter of whom, a native of Wayne county, this state, died in Iowa in 1861. Sanford Baldwin, a veteran of the Civil war, was a North Carolinian by birth, who became a civil engineer. During the time of the Civil war he served as a soldier of the Union and upon the completion of that service enlisted for service in the navy and was for a number of years thus in service, during this time becoming acquainted with all the chief ports of the world. After leaving the navy he followed his profession as a civil engineer. John B. Baldwin was about nine years of age when his mother died and he was cared for during the remain-

der of his childhood by kinsfolk, for about four years making his home in Michigan and then with his maternal uncle in Wayne county, this state, his schooling thus being completed in the schools of that county. He remained on the farm with his uncle until he had attained his majority and then, in 1873, took up the carpenter's trade and it was not long until he had become an expert builder. He followed this vocation in Wayne county for fifteen years or more and then established his home in Muncie. It was on April 4, 1890, about the time the gas "boom" was well under way here, that Mr. Baldwin located in Muncie and he ever since has made his home here, engaged in building, for the past ten years or more doing contract work on his own account, and has done well. In 1890, while living in Wayne county, John B. Baldwin was united in marriage to May Elizabeth Venard, who was born in Fountain City, that county, and who died in Muncie in 1894, leaving four children, Ozro, Lewis, Mae and Ruth. Mr. Baldwin is a Republican. He resides at 2009 West Jackson street.

JAMES MONROE SILVERS, M. D., a practicing physician at Muncie, is a native Hoosier and has resided in this state all his life—save one year in Kentucky when a child. Doctor Silvers first saw daylight at Brinkley, Randolph county, on the morning of January 5, 1873. He was the sixth child in order of birth of a family of nine children born to James M. and Malenda E. Silvers. Soon after the birth of "Jimmy," as he was commonly called, his parents moved onto a farm near Mosier's Corner in Randolph county. It was at this place that the doctor attended his first term of school. Before the next term of school commenced his parents had moved to New Mt. Pleasant in Jay county. It was here that the doctor spent his childhood days and received his common school education. His father was a farmer and thresherman and owned and operated a saw mill and a grist mill at New Mt. Pleasant. Needless to say the parents of Doctor Silvers always found plenty of work to keep their children occupied. Upon graduating from the common schools, Doctor Silvers taught his first term of school at Nottingham, in Wells county. The following spring he attended school at the Portland Normal College (now extinct). For six years Doctor Silvers taught school during the winter, attended school during the spring and operated a threshing machine outfit during the summer and fall. He attended the Congregational College (now extinct) at Ridgeville, Ind., when it was an institution of national reputation and its grades accepted for full credit by any college in the United States. The doctor taught his last

term of school in the East Ward of Portland, Ind., in 1889-1890. In the fall of 1900 Doctor Silvers entered the Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis, from which institution he was graduated in the spring of 1904——on April 22. After graduation he remained at New Mt. Pleasant until fall, when he opened an office at Muncie in Rev. Langdon's Prohibition Flat, south of the railroad. Two weeks afterward he took Dr. Shadday's place at Westchester in Jay county. After two years at Westchester, he went to Powers, in that same county, and six months later to Ridgeville, where he remained but a few months, at the end of which time he and Charley Arbaugh of Portland came to Muncie and opened a sanitarium in the Geiger block on West Charles street. One year later he returned to Ridgeville and continued in active practice there for three years, from 1907 to 1910, when he sold his residence and office to Dr. J. M. Wallace and bought an eighty-acre farm near Vandalia, in Owen county, Indiana. Six months later he sold his farm and moved to Hartford City, Ind., where he practiced for two years, and then sold out to Dr. Charles F. Sexauer. He then came to Muncie and opened an office on Macedonia avenue. He remained here only six months when he located at Albany, at which place he remained in active practice for four years. In the spring of 1918 he sold his residence at Albany and bought the residence where he now lives at 412 South Franklin street, Muncie. During the six years that Doctor Silvers has been in practice at Muncie he has built up a large and lucrative practice and is doing well. On Christmas Day in the year 1897 Dr. J. M. Silvers was united in marriage to Luella E. Collins, daughter of Joseph and Ellen Collins, of Jay county, Indiana. To this union two children were born, Gertrude Modjeska in 1900 and Joseph Chester in 1902. Both children were born during the college days of Doctor Silvers. Gertrude Modjeska Silvers was united in marriage to Archie Middleton on March 3, 1921. They have one child, a son, William Monroe, who was born on June 6, 1922. Joseph Chester Silvers, the son of Doctor and Mrs. Silvers, is a medical student at Indianapolis, in his sophomore year in the medical department of Indiana State University. Doctor Silvers has written more than one hundred excellent poems, of which he has never permitted more than four or five to be published. He is also a gifted speaker and won the prize in an inter-collegiate oratorical contest. More than twenty years ago Doctor Silvers frequently lectured in different pulpits throughout the state. Doctor and Mrs. Silvers and their two children are members

of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church of Muncie. The doctor is also a member of the Muncie Eagle lodge and surgeon for the Republic Iron and Steel Company.

BURL W. HARDESTY, operator of the Hardesty Trucking Company, 121 North Mulberry street, Muncie, was born on a farm on the Burlington pike, about four miles from Muncie, July 12, 1889, and is a son of William S. and Loretta (Hawk) Hardesty, the latter of whom also was born in this county and who in 1891 was burned to death by an explosion of natural gas in her home. William S. Hardesty, who is now living at Winchester, was born in Ohio and was but a child when he came to Indiana with his parents, Samuel Hardesty and wife, the family settling on a farm in the Mt. Pleasant neighborhood in Perry township, this county. Samuel Hardesty, a veteran of the Civil war, also was a minister of the gospel and was widely known in his generation as a preacher in that neighborhood. William S. Hardesty grew to manhood on the home farm in Perry township and became a farmer on his own account, for several years making his home in the neighboring county of Randolph. In 1919 he retired from the farm and moved to Muncie, where he remained until in October, 1923, when he moved to Winchester. Some time after the tragic death of his first wife, mother of the subject of this sketch, he married Martha Howell, a daughter of Nathan Howell and to this union was born one child, Delma. Reared on the farm Burl W. Hardesty completed his schooling in Center high school in Perry township and until his marriage continued farming in association with his father. He then made his home at Lynn, over in Randolph county, and there became engaged in a trucking and general transfer business, starting with a team and wagon. For seven years he continued in business at that place and then in 1919 became located at Muncie, where he since has been carrying on his trucking and transfer business, with a well equipped establishment on North Mulberry street. Mr. Hardesty started in business in Muncie with one motor truck and a one-horse wagon and has since expanded his business until now he is operating 7 motor trucks, ranging in capacity up to three and a half tons, and has besides ample storage quarters for the accommodation of his trade. On December 24, 1909, Burl W. Hardesty was united in marriage to Vernice Priddy, who also was born in this county, daughter of Anson and Jane (Turner) Priddy, and he and his wife have one child, a daughter, Christine. The Hardestys reside at 222 East Gilbert street. Mr. Hardesty is a member of the local lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose.

BURL W. HARDESTY

JOSIAH MINER CROMER, a progressive young farmer of Salem township, residing on the old Cromer homestead farm in the Cross Roads neighborhood in that township, was born in the city of Chicago on December 3, 1894, and is a son of the Rev. Jeremiah Clinton and May (Miner) Cromer, now living at Ft. Wayne, Ind., and the latter of whom was born at New Haven, Conn. The Rev. Jeremiah Clinton Cromer was born on the farm on which his son Josiah now is living and is a son of Josiah Cromer, who was one of the pioneers of the Cross Roads neighborhood, as is set out elsewhere in this work. He early turned his attention to study in preparation for the gospel ministry and after a course in Wittenberg College at Springfield, Ohio, entered Princeton University, from which he was graduated. He then entered the theological school of Yale University and following his graduation there entered the ministry of the Congregational church. For a year he was in charge of a church in New Hampshire and then took charge of the Congregational church at Ft. Wayne, Ind., going thence to Chicago and in turn to Owasso, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.; Wellington, Ohio, and Vermillion, S. D., from which latter place he returned to Ft. Wayne and has since been living retired at that place. He and his wife have four children, the subject of this sketch having three sisters, Edna, Mary and Ruth. Due to his father's ministerial itineracy, Josiah Miner Cromer's boyhood schooling was divided between the schools of St. Louis, Wellington (Ohio) and Vermillion, S. D. Upon completing the course in the high school at Vermillion he entered the South Dakota State University and after two years of study there entered Princeton University, where he spent a year and then entered the Agricultural school of Purdue University in preparation to taking up the life of a practical farmer. In 1917 he came to Delaware county and began the operation of his father's farm of eighty acres in the Cross Roads neighborhood, a part of the old Cromer home farm, and has since been thus engaged, also directing the operations of a farm of fifty-three acres down over the line in Henry county, making his home on the Cromer place on rural mail route No. 1 out of Middletown. Mr. Cromer is a member of the lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Middletown. In 1918 Josiah Miner Cromer was united in marriage to Nettie Agnes Walker, daughter of Samuel Walker, of Middletown, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Martha Lois. Mr. and Mrs. Cromer are Republicans and are members of the English Lutheran church, of which Mr. Cromer's paternal grandparents, Josiah Cromer

and wife, were charter members. Mr. Cromer is a teacher in the Sunday school of that congregation. He is a member of the college fraternity Beta Theta Pi.

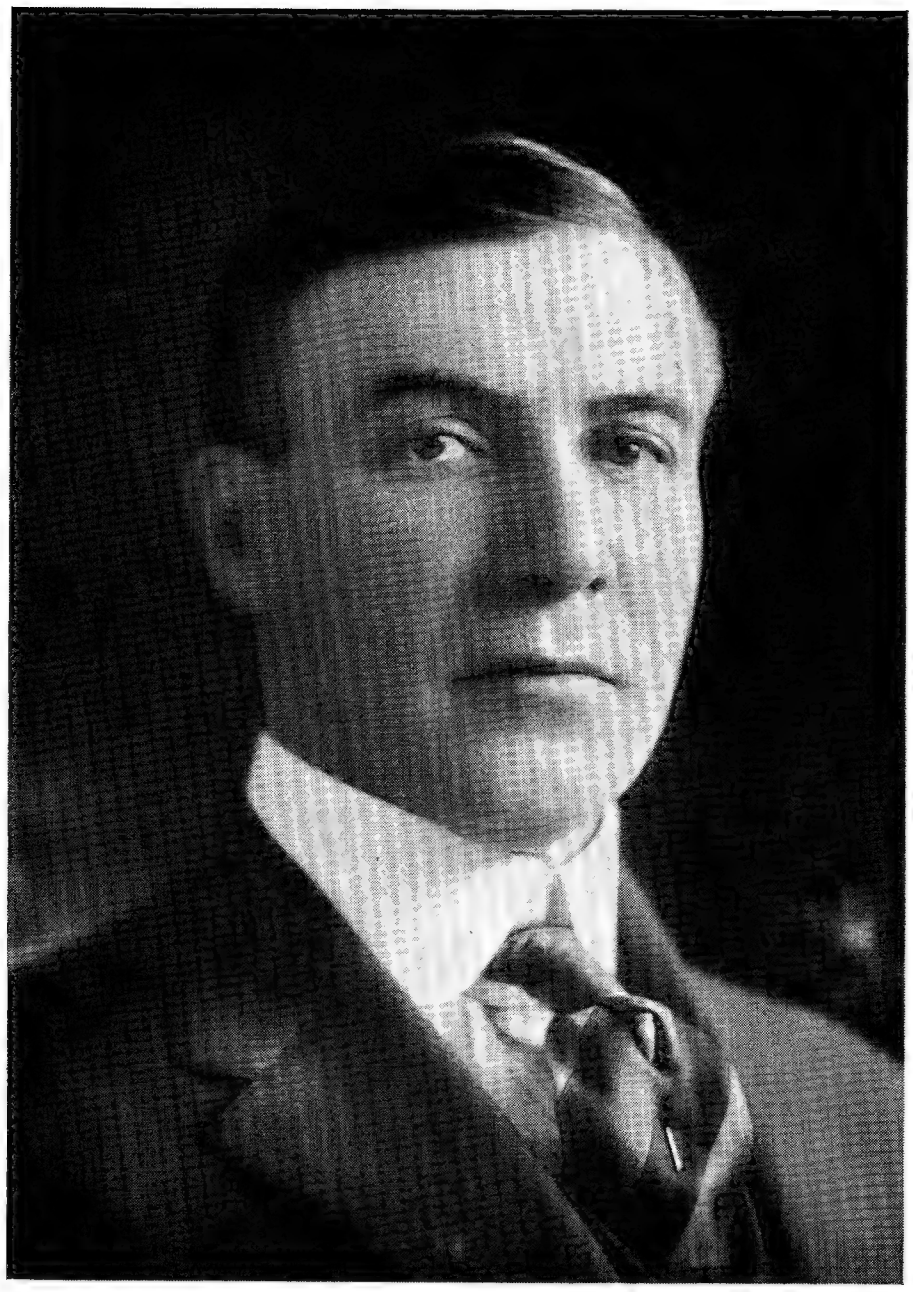
MILTON HAMILTON, one of Hamilton township's substantial farmers and landowners, now living practically retired at his home on the Granville pike, rural mail route No. 3 out of Muncie, is a member of one of the real pioneer families of Delaware county, the Hamiltons having been represented here since settlement days. Mr. Hamilton was born on a farm in Center township on January 3, 1853, and is a son of Henry and Mary Jane (Coe) Hamilton, the latter of whom was born in the neighboring county of Henry, a daughter of William and Harriet Coe, who were among the pioneers of that county. Henry Hamilton was born in Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), in 1820, and was a son of Stephen and Ann (McBee) Hamilton, the former of whom was born in Virginia and the latter in Maryland, and who were the parents of eight children. In 1830 Stephen Hamilton came with his family to Delaware county and entered 240 acres of land from the government in section 35 of Center township, along the Granville road, and there made his home, in time coming to be the owner of 400 acres of land and regarded as one of the leading agriculturists of the county. In 1849 Stephen Hamilton and two of his sons, Stephen and Archibald, joined the party of gold seekers which left this county for the California gold fields and were gone for something more than two years. The elder Stephen Hamilton died on May 17, 1872. His wife died on December 11, 1868. Their eight children were Alvin, Washington, Henry, Selina, Mary A., Thomas, Stephen and Archibald, and the Hamilton connection of this family in the present generation is a considerable one. Henry Hamilton grew up in this county and as a young man went to Henry county, Illinois, and took over a tract of government land and made a farm out of it. After his marriage he disposed of that place and returned to Delaware county and in association with his brother Archibald became engaged in farming the old home place and in general land development, the brothers eventually becoming the owners of more than 1,000 acres of land in this county, a general partnership that was maintained until in 1868, or for a period of sixteen years. In the division Henry Hamilton retained among his holdings the place on which his son Milton is now living on the Granville pike in Hamilton township, where he made his home, his other holdings giving him around 800 acres of land. He died on March 17, 1884, and his widow survived him less than two years, her

death occurring in January, 1886. They had four sons, all of whom are still living save one, William Henry, familiarly known as Harry, who died at the age of thirty-two years, the subject of this sketch having two brothers, Millard Filmore and Carl Elmus Hamilton, who have for many years made their home in the state of Washington. Milton Hamilton also had some years of experience in the West. When twenty years of age he went to California and spent several years prospecting around in the gold fields. He then entered a homestead tract of a half section of land in the then Washington Territory, proved up on the same and remained there until in 1884 when, following the death of his father, he returned home. In the division of the estate following his mother's death two years later he received the home place in Hamilton township and has ever since made his home there. His original holdings there have meantime been increased until now he has a well improved farm of 400 acres. Mr. Hamilton is a York Rite (Knights Templar) Mason and is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife are Republicans. At Puget Sound, Wash., December 8, 1885, Milton Hamilton was united in marriage to Hattie C. McArdle, a daughter of John and Harriet McArdle, and to this union one son, Henry C. (deceased), and three daughters were born, Hazel, Louise and Mary, all of whom are married. Hazel Hamilton married Harry Padgett and has two children, Harriet and Barbara. Louise Hamilton married Dudley Williston and has two children, Mary Jane and Bess Ann, and Mary Hamilton married Charles Berry, and has one child, Charles Milton Berry.

DR. O. ARNOLD TUCKER, a veteran of the World war with an officer's commission and a practicing physician at Daleville for the past fifteen years, was born on a farm in the neighboring county of Madison, August 28, 1885, and in 1905 was graduated from the Anderson high school. In the fall of that same year he was matriculated at the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis and in June, 1909, was graduated from that institution. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Tucker opened an office for the practice of medicine at Daleville and has ever since been engaged in practice there with the exception of the period he spent in the army during the time of this country's participation in the World war. On April 29, 1917, the month in which the United States declared war, Doctor Tucker enlisted his services in behalf of the army and on June 1 following was commissioned a first lieutenant. On August 11 following he entered upon active service at Ft. Benjamin Harrison and presently was trans-

ferred to Camp Grant and attached to the 311th Sanitary Train of the 86th Division. Not long afterward he was detailed to Camp Pike on detached service with the 311th Engineers and later was transferred to the Western Reserve Hospital at Cleveland, where he was on special duty until transferred to the 87th Division at Camp Pike. Upon the completion of that detail he was returned to detached service and given charge of the S. A. T. C. Hospital at Valparaiso (Ind.) University, where he also examined recruits. On October 7, 1918, Lieutenant Tucker was promoted to the rank of captain and on November 29, 1918, the war then being over, he was assigned to Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, as an instructor and was thus in service until his honorable discharge on December 23, 1918. Upon the completion of his military service Captain Tucker returned to Daleville, resumed his practice there and has since been thus engaged. Dr. O. Arnold Tucker married Lillian Olcott Russell and has one child, a daughter, Jeanne.

P. E. JORDAN, secretary of the City Ice and Cold Storage Company of Muncie, has been connected with that concern for nearly twenty years and is thus widely known in the refrigeration trade throughout this section of the state. Mr. Jordan was born in Delaware county, August 9, 1878, and is a son of Wylie and Elizabeth (Cain) Jordan, the latter of whom was born in North Carolina and was but a child when she came to Indiana with her parents, Nathaniel and Deborah Cain, the family becoming residents of Delaware county. Wylie Jordan was born in Whitley county, Indiana, a son of William and Alice Jordan, and after his marriage became engaged in farming in Delaware county and later moved to Randolph county. To him and his wife were born four sons, the subject of this sketch (the second in order of birth) having three brothers, Fred M., C. S. and E. R. Jordan. Reared in Randolph county, P. E. Jordan received his common schooling in the schools of that county and then took a course in a business college, specializing in accountancy, and became an auditor. In 1906 Mr. Jordan became connected with the organization now known as the City Ice and Cold Storage Company of Muncie as bookkeeper, and in 1908 became secretary of the company and ever since has been engaged in that business, the plant of this company, at 423 Plum street, being one of the most extensive of the kind in eastern Indiana. Mr. Jordan is a Freemason. He and his wife reside at 1122 East Jackson street. Mrs. Jordan (Mary F. Snider) is a daughter of J. B. and Martha Snider, of Muncie.



P. E. JORDAN

WILLIAM W. WILSON, a substantial farmer and landowner of Center township, and a widely known breeder of purebred cattle, living on the Proctor road southwest of Muncie, was born on the farm on which he is now living and has resided there all his life. Mr. Wilson was born on April 24, 1869, and is a son of William W. and Frances (Stewart) Wilson, the latter of whom also was born in this county, in 1841, a daughter of Warren Stewart, one of the pioneers of the county. The late William W. Wilson was a native of Fayette county, this state. About the year 1860 he came to Delaware county and settled on a quarter section of land southwest of Muncie in Center township, where he established his home and became a well-to-do farmer, the owner at the time of his death in 1884 of 440 acres of land. He was twice married. By his first wife, Margaret Post, of Fayette county, he was the father of three sons, Watt, Jeremiah and Charles, the two former of whom are still living. The mother of these sons died and in 1865 he married Frances Stewart, who survived him for more than twenty-five years, her death occurring in 1910. To that union were born three children, two sons and a daughter, those besides the subject of this sketch being Margaret E., wife of Carl Huffer, and Robert W. Wilson, better known in the community as "Bert" Wilson. The junior William W. Wilson was fourteen years of age when his father died. He remained on the farm with his mother and upon completing his schooling gave his whole attention to the farm. After his marriage he continued to make his home there, where he now resides, south of Union Chapel church, and is now the owner of a fine farm of 290 acres. From the days of his boyhood Mr. Wilson has been interested in the breeding of purebred live stock. Formerly and for years he gave his chief attention to the breeding of Cotswold and Southdown sheep, importing his breeding stock from England, and in this line did much to improve the standards of sheep stock hereabout. In 1908 Mr. Wilson and his brother Bert took up the breeding of purebred Aberdeen-Angus cattle, starting with a carefully selected herd, and in 1911 they were able to enter the field as exhibitors. It was in that year that their Aberdeen-Angus bull, "Queen's Quality," was awarded the junior championship in his class at the International Stock Show. In the following year, 1912, the Wilson brothers' choice Aberdeen-Angus cow, "Queen Mother Johnson," was awarded the prize as grand champion of the show. The Wilson herd also from time to time at various state fairs has won grand prizes and the products of this stock farm thus have come to be in wide demand for breeding pur-

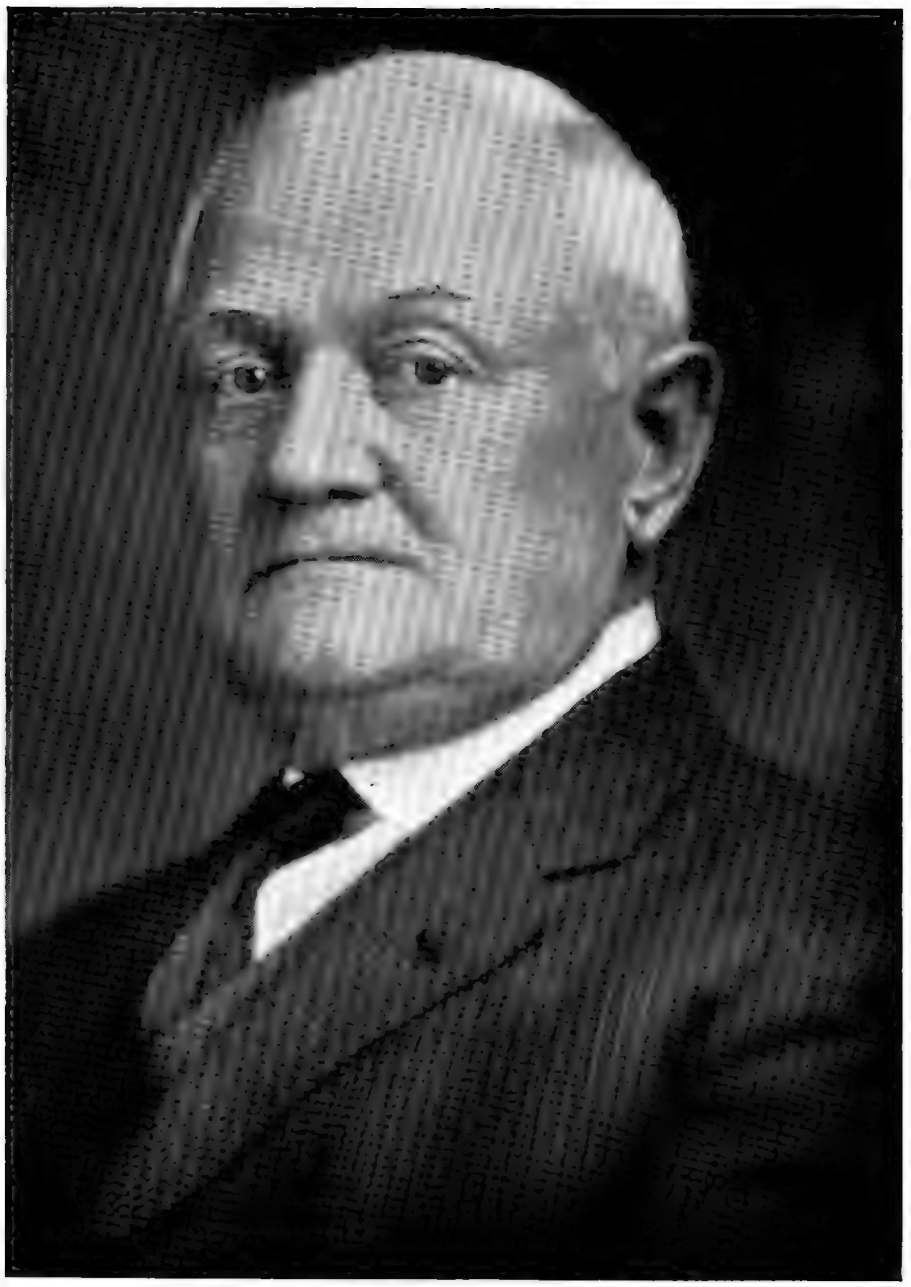
poses. William W. Wilson has been twice married. In 1901 he married Ida Douglas, who was born at Washington C. H., Ohio, and who died in 1912. To that union were born two children, Lois Ann and William Robert. On October 27, 1920, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Judithe Marhoney, who was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., daughter of A. C. and Elizabeth Jane (Epperson) Marhoney. Mr. Wilson is a Democrat. His home is situated on rural mail route No. 10 out of Muncie.

DAVID PORTER CAMPBELL, former representative in the General Assembly of the state of Indiana from this county, one of the organizers and the first president of the Western Reserve Life Insurance Company of Muncie, founder of the Campbell Ice Cream and Milk Company and formerly and for many years engaged in the drug business at Muncie, left a good memory in this community at the time of his passing, and it is but proper that there should be carried here in the definite history of the county in which he spent the mature years of his life some slight tribute to that memory. Mr. Campbell was born at Tabor, Ind., in 1867, and was a son of Capt. John and Mary (Gentry) Campbell, the former of whom was a veteran of the Civil war. Early becoming attracted to the drug business, David P. Campbell became engaged in the drug business at Gosport, in Owen county, this state, and presently moved to Spencer, county seat of that county, where he continued in the drug business until in 1892, when, attracted by the "boom" then in progress here he moved to Muncie and became engaged in the drug business here, head of the firm of Campbell & Cantwell. He presently became sole owner of this business and later formed a partnership in the business with his brother, B. N. Campbell, which mutually agreeable arrangement continued until his death. Mr. Campbell married about three years after taking up his residence in Muncie and thus established his home here. As a development of the growing business in the ice cream trade at his drug store he organized and developed the Campbell Ice Cream and Milk Company, which is still a going concern at Muncie. In 1906 when the Western Reserve Life Insurance Company was organized at Muncie he was one of the active promoters of that institution and was elected president of the company, an executive position he continued to occupy until his death. In 1910 Mr. Campbell was elected to represent this county in the House of Representatives of the Indiana General Assembly and served in that capacity during the 1911 session of the Legislature. He was a Freemason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the

Mystic Shrine. Mr. Campbell died at his home in Muncie on December 11, 1919, and his widow continues to make her home here, residing at 316 West Adams street. Mrs. Campbell (Minnie P. McKillip) was born in Clinton county, Indiana, and has been a resident of Muncie for more than forty years. She is the only daughter and only surviving child of Thomas and Cyenda (Wilson) McKillip, the latter of whom was born in Clinton county, Ohio, daughter of Philip and Sallie (Holliday) Wilson. The late Thomas McKillip, who for years was one of Muncie's foremost newspaper men, was born in the vicinity of the village of Jeffersonville, in Fayette county, Ohio, in 1840, and was a son of Thomas and Mary (Powell) McKillip, both members of pioneer families in that county, the McKillips having settled there upon coming from North Carolina in 1809. Reared to farming, the junior Thomas McKillip remained in Ohio until he was twenty-five years of age when, in 1865, he came to Indiana and established his home on a stock farm of 400 acres in Clinton county, where for years he did well in the live stock business. During the panic of 1873 he was hard hit in a financial way and he gradually closed out his business there and in 1882 came to Muncie. Mr. McKillip was an ardent Democrat and he presently decided that Delaware county had no proper representation in the Democratic newspaper field. In 1885 he bought the plant of a moribund newspaper at Newcastle and moved it to Muncie where, as is set out elsewhere, on October 2, 1885, he issued the first number of the Muncie *Daily Herald,* a paper that for years afterward wielded a large influence in this community. In 1891 the late Frank D. Haimbaugh became associated with Mr. McKillip in the publication of this paper, a story that also is carried elsewhere in this work, and the *Herald* continued publication until in 1905 when it was merged with the *Times* and became the present *Press.* Mr. McKillip long served as chairman of the Delaware county Democratic central committee and in his generation was a figure to be reckoned with in the councils of that party in eastern Indiana. Nearly thirty years ago it was written of the old *Herald* that "it was nurtured in the lap of poverty," which was true enough, for when Thomas McKillip founded the paper he had a very slender financial margin to go on. In that same connection it was written that "Mr. McKillip, ever persistent and energetic, absolutely 'footed it' all through the county, soliciting subscriptions and business for the paper and at last succeeded in establishing on a sure foundation this journalistic 'little giant' that has so triumphantly withstood the onslaughts of its political foes in this overwhelming Republican

county." Thomas McKillip died in 1908 and his widow died in January, 1918. Besides their daughter, Mrs. Campbell, they had two sons, William and Daniel, both now deceased.

E. B. SLACK, veteran coal dealer at Muncie and formerly and for years engaged in the grain business in that city and in some of the other towns of the county, is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here all his life. Mr. Slack was born at Yorktown on April 18, 1859, and is a son of Dr. George W. and Mary Louise (Hardin) Slack, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania and had come to Indiana with their respective parents in pioneer days. Dr. George W. Slack, whose memory ever will be kept green in the Yorktown neighborhood, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1825, and was twelve years of age when he came to Indiana with his parents in 1837, the family settling in Mt. Pleasant township, this county, where he grew to manhood. In 1854 he was graduated from Rush Medical College at Chicago and became engaged in practice at Yorktown, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on January 14, 1886. Not only was Doctor Slack widely known as a physician but he also had high local repute as an authority on agricultural and horticultural subjects. In Doctor Kemper's "Medical History of Delaware County" it is written of him that "he was a Christian gentleman of the highest type," an estimate that is lovingly confirmed by those of his contemporaries who still survive. Of the children born to Dr. George W. Slack and wife six grew to maturity. Of these latter four are still living, the subject of this sketch having three brothers, E. R., O. P. and J. K. Slack. Reared at Yorktown, E. B. Slack received his schooling in the schools of that village and as a young man was for some time engaged in farming in that neighborhood. He then went to Indianapolis and became employed in the Atkins saw works, a saw filer, and was thus engaged for ten years, during which time he put the finishing touches on the saws which became a part of the Atkins exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. Upon leaving Indianapolis, E. B. Slack became associated with his brother, J. K. Slack, in the grain and live stock business, the brothers buying the O. W. Crabs grain interests. They developed quite a business in this line, grain and live stock, with elevators at Muncie, Royerton and Oakville, and were thus engaged for years or until J. K. Slack sold his interest in the business to the Jay Grain Company of St. Marys, Ohio. E. B. Slack retained the Muncie establishment but presently sold his Royerton and Oakville



E. B. SLACK

interests, and as conditions in the trade changed to conform to the changing systems of distribution after awhile retired from the grain business altogether and has since been devoting his whole attention to his growing coal business, with an ample and well equipped coal yard at 1215 West Second street. E. B. Slack married Anna Thornburg and he and his wife reside at 621 West North street. They are members of the Baptist church, Mr. Slack being a deacon and are Democrats.

FRANCIS MARION LEE, a substantial farmer and landowner of Harrison township, owner of a well improved farm known as the "Sugar Grove Farm" on rural mail route No. 8 out of Muncie, was born in that township and has lived there all his life. Mr. Lee was born on January 10, 1855, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Smith) Lee, the latter of whom was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1817, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Reel) Smith, who were among the pioneers of that section of Ohio. Samuel Lee also was born in Clinton county, in 1814, and was a son of John and Rebecca (Wright) Lee, the former of whom was born on April 16, 1782, and died in 1847. Samuel Lee and Elizabeth Smith were married in 1837 and in 1841 came over into Indiana and located in this county, establishing their home on a farm in Harrison township. There Samuel Lee died in 1893. Of the thirteen children born to him and his wife all grew to maturity save two sons, those besides the subject of this sketch being Martha Jane, Rebecca, Ellen, Hester Ann, John W., Goldson A., Sarah B., James, Clara Alice and Sherman M. Upon coming to Delaware county Samuel Lee bought an "eighty" in Harrison township and gradually added to his land holdings until at one time he was the owner of more than 400 acres in that section of the county. Francis M. Lee grew to manhood on the home farm in Harrison township and received his schooling in the neighborhood schools. He married at the age of twenty-one years and then began farming on his own account, starting as a renter. A few years later he bought a tract of fifty acres and not long afterward traded that tract for a farm of fifty-nine acres, the place on which he is now living, and has since resided there. To this tract he added an adjoining tract of thirty-two acres and now has a farm of ninety-one acres, which has been improved in admirable fashion. Mr. Lee is a Republican and is a member of the Christian church. It was on November 23, 1876, that Francis M. Lee was united in marriage to Sarah F. Goodrich, who died in February, 1901. To that union were born eleven children, Florence Pearl, Sarah Elizabeth (deceased), George

W. (deceased), Elmer V., Sherman, Ray F., Mamie, Fern, Mark, Samuel and one who died in infancy. Mr. Lee has nineteen grandchildren and seven great grandchildren. The late Mrs. Sarah F. (Goodrich) Lee was born in the neighboring county of Randolph and was a daughter of James and Sarah (Taylor) Goodrich, who had come into Indiana from Ohio not long after the Lees had settled here in the early '40s of the past century.

HOWARD WARFEL, technical inspector of the engineering department of the Muncie Products Company and vice president and general manager of the York Tool and Manufacturing Company of Yorktown, was born at Yorktown, where he now makes his home, and is a member of one of the pioneer families of Delaware county, the Warfels having been represented in this county since 1840, the first of the family in this county having come here from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Howard Warfel was born on February 19, 1889, and was reared at Yorktown. He supplemented the schooling he received in the local schools by attendance on the Howe Military School and the Ohio Military Institute and then took a course of teacher training at Butler University, Indianapolis, after which he became engaged as a teacher in the Ohio Military Institute at Cincinnati and was for more than three years thus engaged, during which time he took a course in the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music. Meanwhile he had become an expert draftsman and in 1913 he gave up school work and returned to Yorktown, where he became connected with the drafting department of the local plant of the Interstate Motor Company. Two years later he transferred his services to the Maxwell Motor Company and was connected with that concern as a mechanical draftsman when this country took a hand in the World war in the spring of 1917. In order to apply his technical skill to war work Mr. Warfel transferred his services to the military motors department of the Nordyke & Marmon Company at Indianapolis and was there engaged as chief tool designer in the military airplane section of that plant until the close of the war, after which he returned to the Maxwell company as assistant chief tool designer. Two years later Mr. Warfel returned to Yorktown and organized there the York Tool and Manufacturing Company, of which he was made vice president and general manager, and has since been thus engaged, this concern making a specialty of the manufacture of all kinds of special tool work, such as punches, dies, jigs, fixtures, gauges and the like. In addition to his duties in this connection Mr. Warfel has been engaged also, since in March, 1922, as the technical checker or inspector in the engineer-

ing department of the Muncie Products Company, his time thus being divided between Muncie and Yorktown. Mr. Warfel is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers and of the college fraternity Alpha Phi Sigma. He also is a Freemason and is likewise affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Muncie. In 1917 Howard Warfel was united in marriage to Gladys M. Overmire, daughter of Lewis D. and Emma E. (Oerther) Overmire, of Yorktown, concerning whom further mention is made elsewhere in this volume, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Miriam Elaine. Mr. and Mrs. Warfel are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Yorktown.

JOHN W. METZCAR, manager of the Western Reserve Condensed Milk Company of Yorktown, is a native of Ohio but has been a resident of Indiana and of Delaware county for many years. Mr. Metzcar was born on a farm in the vicinity of Greenville, in Darke county, Ohio, November 11, 1877, and is a son of Daniel and Emma (Wissinger) Metzcar, the latter of whom was born in Baltimore, Md. The late Daniel Metzcar was born in Darke county, Ohio, grew to manhood on a farm there and was a farmer all his life. John W. Metzcar was reared on the home farm in Darke county and as a young man was for some time employed working in a hotel at Greenville. He then came over into Indiana and became employed working in a glass factory at Yorktown, became a glass blower, and was thus engaged for six years, at the end of which time he became connected with the operation of the Union Fibre Company of Yorktown. For thirteen years Mr. Metzcar was employed with the Union Fibre Company, or until early in 1918, when he transferred his connection to the operations of the Western Reserve Condensed Milk Company of Yorktown. Five months later, in September of that year, he was made manager of the plant and operations of this company and has since occupied that position, general manager of a concern for whose products a wide market has been created. Mr. Metzcar is a Republican. He is affiliated with the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men at Yorktown and has been "through the chairs" in all of these lodges. He and his wife are members of the Christian (Disciples) church. John W. Metzcar married Myrtle Fletcher, daughter of Fountain Fletcher and a member of one of the pioneer families of this county, and he and his wife have four children, Paul, Crystal, Juanita and Maurice Metzcar. Paul Metzcar married Beatrice Hoffman and is now principal of the Cammack school.

JOHN UDELL, treasurer of the Muncie Malleable Foundry Company, is of European birth but has been a resident of this country since the days of his young manhood. Mr. Udell was born in Finland on September 19, 1880, and is a son of Jonas and Johanna Udell, Swedish people, who emigrated to the eastern border of Finland where John Udell received his education in the Swedish school of that community. He was given good schooling and when nineteen years of age came to the United States and proceeded on out into Michigan, where at Dollar Bay he became employed in railway maintenance work, his first employment in America. Not long afterward he became employed in a copper stamping mill and after about a year of this sort of labor decided that the way of betterment lay along the lines of a somewhat broader schooling and he went to Chicago and entered the North Park College, where he took the general course, with special stress on commercial forms. During the vacation periods while in college Mr. Udell was engaged working on a Swedish language newspaper in New York city and upon leaving college he became engaged in lecturing in behalf of the temperance cause and organizing temperance societies in communities largely populated by persons of Swedish-American stock. One period of nine months was thus spent and he later spent another period of eight months in the same behalf, while thus engaged traveling from coast to coast. He then returned to Michigan and became employed in the First National Bank at Ludington, where he remained for five years, at the end of which time he was elected cashier of the Farmers Bank of that place. Two years later he took a trip to California, with a view to possible settlement on the coast, but after two years spent there returned to Michigan and became connected with the operations of the Benton Harbor Malleable Foundry Company as an accountant, presently being made assistant treasurer of the concern. In December, 1919, he was elected treasurer of the Muncie Malleable Foundry Company and has since been thus connected with the operations of this extensive concern. The plant of the Muncie Malleable Foundry Company in Highland avenue is the Whiteley Malleable Castings Company, modernized and brought up to the standards required by the new processes in making malleable iron. This was one of the first such plants that successfully melted iron with pulverized coal and several hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in bringing it up to its present standard of production. Mr. Udell is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and of the local Kiwanis Club and is also a Knight of Pythias.

JOHN UDELL

In 1913 at Benton Harbor, Mich., John Udell was united in marriage to Kate L. Ruth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Ruth, and to this union two daughters have been born, Elaine Ruth and Valerie Claire. Mr. and Mrs. Udell are members of the Presbyterian church. They reside at 734 Wheeling avenue.

THOMAS HIATT, former sheriff of Delaware county and a substantial landowner of this county, now making his home at Muncie, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the pioneer families of this section of the state, and has lived here all his life. Mr. Hiatt was born on a farm in Perry township on January 28, 1863, and is a son of Solomon and Elizabeth (McAllister) Hiatt, the latter of whom was a daughter of Ezekiel McAllister, one of the pioneers of this region and three of whose sons, Isaac, William and Thomas McAllister, were soldiers of the Union during the Civil war. Ezekiel McAllister was one of the early residents of old Muncietown and had a hand in the clearing of the public square there. Dillon Hiatt, a kinsman of Solomon Hiatt, was a captain in the Union army during the time of the Civil war. Solomon Hiatt was born in the neighboring county of Henry on December 20, 1833, and was a son of John and Charity Hiatt, who had come into Indiana from Guilford county, North Carolina, and had established their home in Henry county and whose descendants in the present generation form a numerous connection throughout this section of the state. Not long after his marriage in the fall of 1856, Solomon Hiatt established his home on a farm in Perry township, this county, and became one of the substantial citizens of that community. In 1864 he moved to Harrison township, where he developed a good farm and where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on July 17, 1906. For eight years beginning in 1884 he had served as justice of the peace in and for that township. His widow survived him just two weeks, her death occurring on the 31st of that same month. She was born in this county on October 13, 1839. To Solomon and Elizabeth (McAllister) Hiatt were born eleven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth, the others being Alexander, Adeline, Oliver, William, Melvina, Martha, Leroy, Elizabeth, Della and Emma. Reared on the home farm in Harrison township, Thomas Hiatt received his schooling in the local schools and from the days of his boyhod has been interested in farm operations, now the owner of a well kept farm of 114 acres in Mt. Pleasant township, to the operation of which he gives his attention, though making his home in the city. For years also Mr. Hiatt was engaged

as a contractor in road and ditch operations and became widely known throughout the county. In 1916 he was elected sheriff of Delaware county and by re-election served for two terms in that important public office, since which time he has made his home at Muncie, he and his family residing at 1004 East Jackson street. He is a Republican and a member of the United Brethren church. In 1887 Thomas Hiatt was united in marriage to Effie Jane Collins, who also was born in this county, daughter of James and Susan (Meyers) Collins, of Monroe township. Mr. and Mrs. Hiatt have five children, all of whom are married save the last born, Nellie; the others being Francis, who married Mattie Daff; Cleo, who married Hazel Warfel and has two children, James Thomas and Robert Allen; Kenton, who married Marie Miller, and Mabel, who married Harry Pfleeger and has one child, a daughter, Marilyn Ann. Kenton Hiatt is a veteran of the World war, a volunteer in the national army, who served in the Motor Transport service overseas for one year, this service including participation in the activities of the Army of Occupation. Mrs. Hiatt's parents both were born in Ohio but were married in this county, settling then on a farm in Monroe township. Of the eight children born to them five grew to maturity, Mrs. Hiatt and her four brothers, William, Marion, Perry and Samuel Collins.

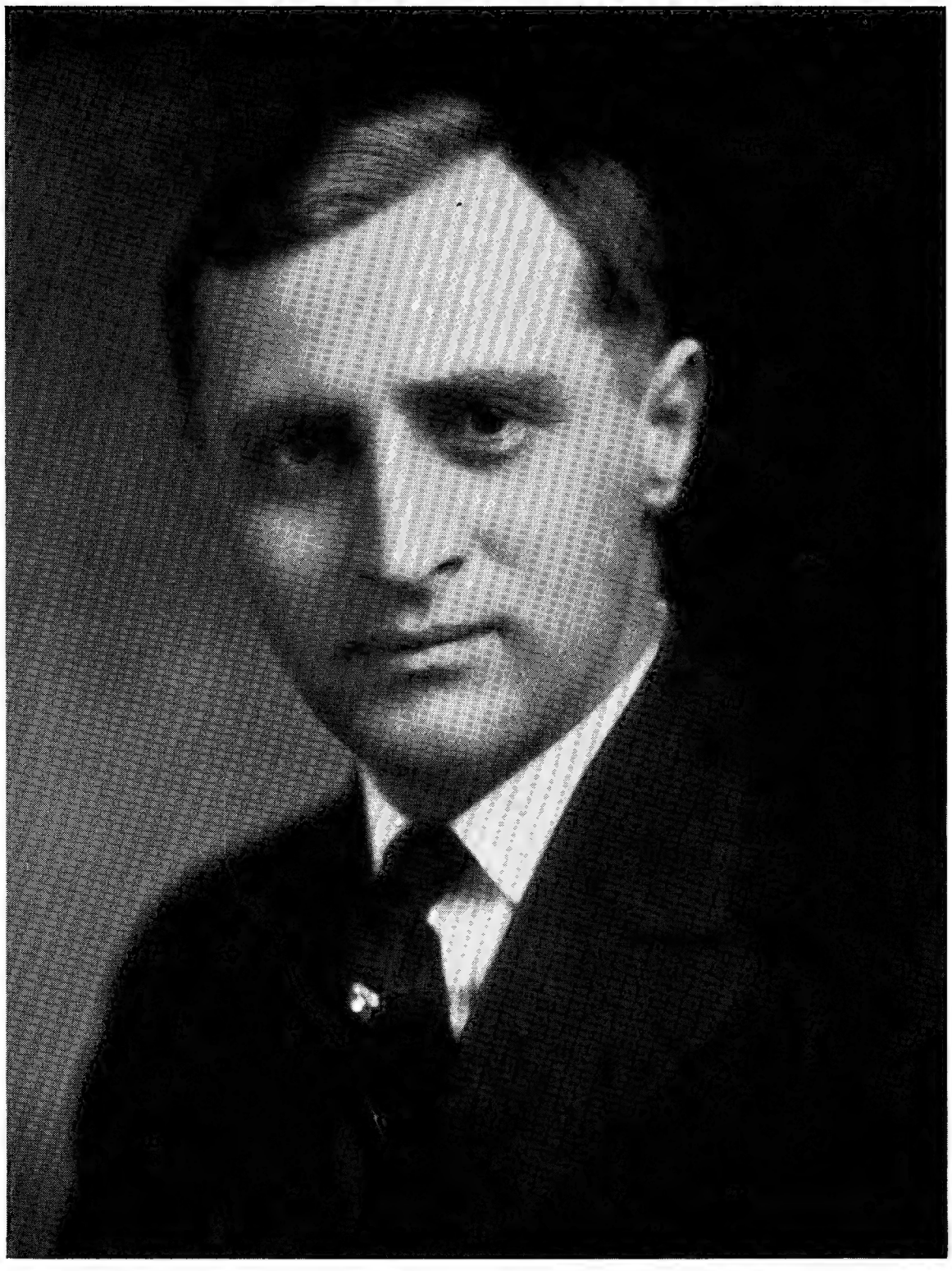
JOSEPH SHEETS, a substantial farmer and landowner of Hamilton township, residing on the Studebaker pike, rural mail route No. 3 out of Muncie, is a native of the old Buckeye state but has been a resident of Indiana and of Delaware county since the days of his boyhood, a period of nearly seventy years. Mr. Sheets was born in Warren county, Ohio, March 17, 1847, and was nine years of age when in 1856 he came to Delaware county with his parents, Abraham and Elizabeth (Monger) Sheets, the latter of whom also was a native of Ohio, the family settling in Hamilton township. Abraham Sheets was a Virginian by birth and had moved into Ohio with his parents when he was but an infant. Upon coming to Delaware county with his family he bought a quarter section of land in what later came to be the Royerton neighborhood and there started to make a farm. In 1865 he bought another quarter section, including the place on which his son Joseph now lives, and thus had 320 acres, which he continued to operate until his death. His widow survived him for four years. Joseph Sheets grew up on that farm and has been interested in farm development all his life. Following his father's death he continued to operate the farm in his mother's behalf and after her death he took over eighty acres of the home

place and has continued to make his home there. He increased his holdings until at one time he was the owner of 200 acres, fifty acres of which he later sold and now has 150 acres, to the continued operation of which he still gives his supervisory attention, though practically retired from the active labors of the farm. Mr. Sheets is a Republican and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Sheets's wife died on September 11, 1895. She was Mary Ellen Shafer, a daughter of Adam and Ellen (Graves) Shafer, and left three children, two daughters, Nellie and Edith, and a son, Walter A. Sheets, the latter of whom married Daisy Stradling and is living at Royerton. Nellie Sheets married Rea Riggins, also of Hamilton township, and has nine children, Joseph, Clarence, Adam, Robert, Miriam, Lloyd, Fred, Carl and Jean. Edith Sheets married Clark Snider, of Hamilton, and has three children, Francis, Mary Louise and Jerusha. Joseph Riggins married Lois Jones and Adam Riggins married Violet Crusius.

JOHN HOFHERR, farmer and landowner of Mt. Pleasant township, has been a resident of Delaware county since he was six years of age, a period of nearly seventy years, and thus has seen many notable changes in farm methods hereabout since the days of his boyhood. Mr. Hofherr was born at Connersville, in Fayette county, this state, June 25, 1856, and is a son of Philip J. and Mary (Greisheimer) Hofherr, who established their home on a farm in Mt. Pleasant township in 1862, and whose last days were spent in this county, as is set out elsewhere in this volume, together with further interesting details regarding the Hofherr family in this county. Philip Jacob Hofherr, who in his generation was widely known hereabout as a music master, died in 1901 and his widow survived him until in 1911. They had nine children, all of whom are still living, and the Hofherr connection of this family in the present generation is a considerable one. John Hofherr grew up on the home farm in the southeastern part of Mt. Pleasant township, near the Salem township line, and his schooling was received in the district schools of the latter township. As a young man he bought a farm of fifty-eight acres in his home township and following his marriage about three years later established his home there and continued to farm that place for some years, at the end of which time he sold that place and bought a tract of 119 acres to which he moved and on which latter place he made his home until in 1917 when he bought a tract of sixty-three acres of the old Hofherr home place and has since lived on this latter place, the owner of 182 acres of well improved

farm land. Since taking over this place Mr. Hofherr has erected a modern dwelling house on the place and has otherwise improved it in accordance with modern standards. This farm is located on the Wiggerly road, rural mail route No. 2 out of Yorktown. John Hofherr married Sarah Wilt, daughter of Israel and Elizabeth C. Wilt, and to that union was born one child, a daughter, Bertha, who married Kenneth G. Pierce and who died on April 2, 1924, leaving three children, Edith Ethel, Fredia Elizabeth and John William Pierce. Another of her children, Kenneth G. Pierce, Jr., died in infancy.

JOHN G. MALNOSKI, general manager of the great plant of the Muncie Malleable Foundry Company and as such one of the leading factors in the industrial life of the city, was born at Grand Rapids, Mich., October 23, 1886, and is a son of John and Florentine Malnoski, natives of Poland, who came to America following their marriage and settled at Grand Rapids. John Malnoski, who is a tailor, is now living at Lansing, Mich. Reared at Grand Rapids, John G. Malnoski received his schooling in the schools of that city and upon leaving the high school entered the offices of the Pere Marquette railroad there, in the clerical department, and continued engaged in railroad office work, there and in one or two other Michigan cities, until in 1913, when he became connected with the operations of a malleable iron foundry at Benton Harbor. In this relation Mr. Malnoski became thoroughly familiar with the details of the malleable iron industry and when the change in organization of the old Whiteley malleable iron works at Muncie was effected in 1919 he was placed in charge of operations here as the general manager of the new organization, known as the Muncie Malleable Foundry Company. The plant of this company in Highland avenue occupies the site of the old Whiteley Malleable Castings Company's plant which was destroyed by fire in 1916. The buildings were rebuilt but not equipped with machinery and in 1919 the Muncie Malleable Foundry Company bought the plant and installed in the same a complete equipment of modern machinery at a cost of many hundreds of thousands of dollars, this equipment including the first installation in this country successfully to melt iron with pulverized coal. In other respects also the great factory was modernized in all essential details to bring it up to all up-to-date requirements. The plant now employs right around 450 persons and has a capacity of around 15,000 tons of malleable castings a year. About 50 per cent of the stock of the Muncie Malleable Foundry Company is held in Benton



JOHN G. MALNOSKY

Harbor, 25 per cent in Lansing and 25 per cent in Muncie. Under the new direction it is coming to be recognized as one of the leading industrial plants in eastern Indiana, and its present plans for expansion promise much in the way of its future development. It was on December 1, 1919, that Mr. Malnoski entered upon his present connection with this company and he has since concentrated his attention upon the direction of the operations of the great plant which is under his charge. On November 25, 1908, at St. Joseph, Mich., John G. Malnoski was united in marriage to Augusta Greiger, who was born in that city, daughter of Paul Greiger, and to this union three children have been born, Edward, Ruth and Vincent. The Malnoskis reside at 224 North Hackley street. Mr. and Mrs. Malnoski are members of Trinity Lutheran church of Muncie and he is a member of the local Kiwanis Club.

DR. OWEN WALTER OWENS, who died at his home in Muncie in 1921 and whose widow is still living here, maintaining her residence at 220 West Jackson street, had been a resident of Muncie since 1900, in which year he became engaged in the practice of medicine here, coming over from Ohio. Doctor Owens was a native of the old Buckeye state, born in the pleasant village of Venedocia, in Van-Wert county, Ohio, January 22, 1869, a son of David J. and Mary (Jenkins) Owens, the latter of whom also was born in Ohio, of Welsh parentage. David J. Owens was born at Anglesey, Wales, and was six years of age when he came to this country with his parents, the family establishing their home in VanWert county, Ohio, where David J. Owens grew to manhood and where he became a substantial farmer and landowner. Owen Walter Owens grew up at Venedocia and his local schooling was completed in the normal school in the neighboring town of Middlepoint. For five years he was engaged as a school teacher in the schools of his home county, meantime pursuing preparatory studies in medicine, and then entered the Hahnemann (homeopathic) Medical College at Chicago and in 1897 was graduated from that institution. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Owens returned home and opened an office for practice at Venedocia, where he remained for about three years or until 1900, when he came to Muncie and permanently located here. Here he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on February 5, 1921. In 1902, about two years after taking up his residence in Muncie, Dr. Owen W. Owens was united in marriage to Elizabeth M. Davies, who, as noted above, survives her husband and is still living at Muncie. Mrs. Owens also was born in VanWert county, Ohio,

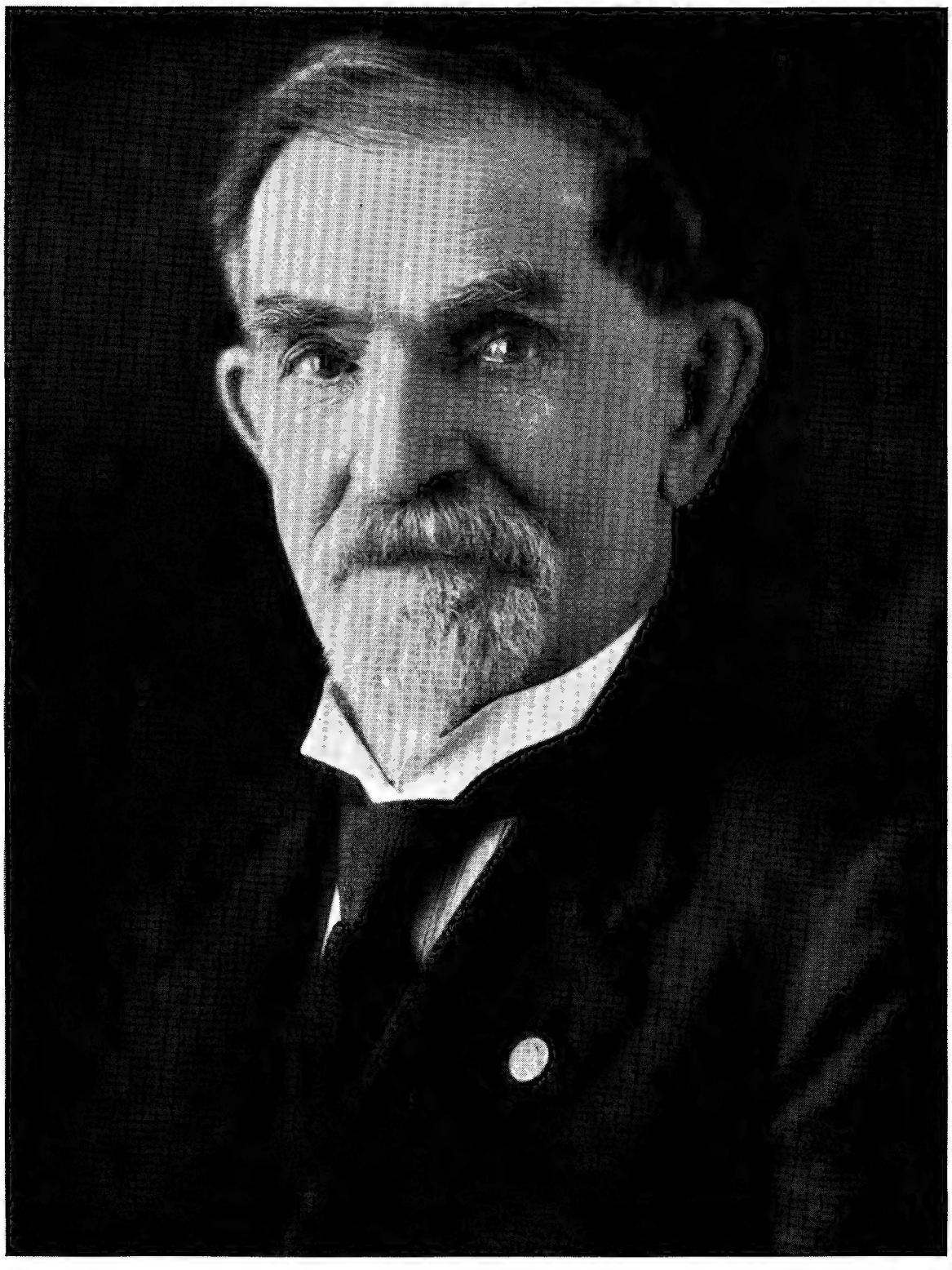
and, like her late husband, also is of Welsh stock, her parents, Evan G. and Mary (Morgan) Davies, both having been born in Wales. Mrs. Owens has three sons, David Wendell, Walter Evan and Richard Owens, the first named of whom now is a student in Purdue University. Mrs. Owens is a member of the Presbyterian church, as was her late husband. Doctor Owens was a Freemason and also was affiliated with the order of Knights of Pythias. He was a member of the state and national medical associations and of the Muncie Academy of Medicine and the Delaware-Blackford (counties) Medical Society.

L. H. LARUE, a landowner in this county and manager of the Gaston Lumber Company of Gaston, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life, a resident of Delaware county for more than forty years. Mr. LaRue was born on a farm in the vicinity of Brookville, in Franklin county, Indiana, August 6, 1860, and is a son of William R. and Matilda W. (Baker) LaRue, both of whom spent their last days in that county. Reared on a farm in Frankklin county, L. H. LaRue completed his schooling in the Brookville schools and as a young man occupied his time as a farm laborer and in learning the carpenter trade. In the early '80s he came to Delaware county and became engaged working as a carpenter at New Corner, a vocation he was following here when in the late '80s the gas "boom" came on and lifted New Corner up to its newer status as Gaston. With the call for building which followed this sudden development Mr. LaRue started in as a building contractor on his own account and did well, at the same time engaging in the realty business, buying lots and building for the market, and was thus engaged during the height of the gas and oil industry at Gaston. Gradually his business came to center in the lumber yard he had started there as an adjunct of his business and he carried on the lumber business until he sold his yards to Voorhees Smith. Two years later, however, as an active associate in the Gaston Lumber Company he bought back this lumber yard and has since been engaged as the manager of the same. He is the owner of 120 acres of land in Washington and Harrison townships, which he rents out. Mr. LaRue is a Republican. He is a charter member and a past sachem of Sioux Tribe, No. 123, Improved Order of Red Men, at Gaston. This tribe was instituted at Gaston on December 6, 1890, and Mr. LaRue was elected junior sagamore, the third ranking officer of the tribe, upon its organization. L. H. LaRue married Nettie Woodring, daughter of Ezra Woodring, of Gaston.

WILLIAM STEPHENSON, president of the Farmers Co-operative Company of Yorktown, manager of the grain elevator at Cammack and a substantial farmer and landowner of this county, residing on rural mail route No. 8 out of Muncie (the McKinley road), is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here all his life. Mr. Stephenson was born on a farm in the lower part of Harrison township, north of Reed, March 23, 1868, and is a son of James L. and Elizabeth Ann (Snow) Stephenson, the latter of whom was born near Zanesville, Ohio, and came to this county with her parents about 1850, the family settling in the Selma neighborhood. James L. Stephenson was a Virginian, born in that section of the Old Dominion now comprised within West Virginia, and in 1844 became a resident of Delaware county, buying an "eighty" in the Bethel neighborhood in Harrison township. He made the initial improvements on that place and then sold it and bought a tract of 195 acres in section 33 of that same township, where he established his home and spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on March 23, 1877. It was on that farm north of Reed that William Stephenson was born and reared. He was nine years old the day his father died. In the distribution of the estate he came in for forty acres, which he later sold and bought a "forty" of his present place in Mt. Pleasant township, his wife having inherited a farm of 142 acres there, a part of the Robert McKinley estate, and he continued farming there until in 1907 when he became engaged in the hardware business at Yorktown. Three years later, in 1910, he sold his business there and returned to the farm, where he since has made his home. On the first of April, 1921, Mr. Stephenson became the manager of the grain elevator at Cammack and has since occupied that position. He also is president of the Farmers Co-operative Company at Yorktown and is thus widely known hereabout as a grain man. The elevator at Cammack was erected in 1919 and has a capacity of 16,000 bushels of grain. Mr. Stephenson is a Republican and a member of the Knights of Pythias and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Yorktown. It was on March 26, 1886, that William Stephenson was united in marriage to Sarah L. McKinley, also a member of one of the old families of this county, and to this union three sons have been born, Richard, Roscoe and Ernest, the first named of whom now alone survives. Richard Stephenson married Edith Cunningham, of Mt. Pleasant township. Mrs. Sarah L. Stephenson was born on the farm on which she is now living and is a daughter of Robert and Laura (Landrey) McKinley, the latter

of whom was a daughter of Joseph Landrey, who came to Delaware county from Troy, Ohio, in the days of his young manhood and became a well-to-do farmer in Mt. Pleasant township. Robert McKinley was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1843, and was but a lad when he came to Delaware county with his parents, Samuel and Sarah (Williamson) McKinley, the family settling on a 320-acre farm in Mt. Pleasant township. When Robert McKinley started out "on his own" as a farmer he inherited eighty acres of the old home place and gradually added to his holdings until he became the owner of about 400 acres. He and his wife had five children, four of whom grew to maturity.

JOHN HENRY SMITH, a veteran of the Civil war and formerly and for years engaged in the bentwood manufacturing line at Muncie, vice president of the Pioneer Pole and Shaft Company, now living retired in that city, was born in the village of Freedom, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1843, and is a son of Andrew and Margaret Barbara (Foster) Smith, both of whom were born in Germany and the latter of whom was but a babe when brought to this country by her parents. Andrew Smith was born in the German territory of Hesse and when seventeen years of age, in 1835, to escape enforced military service came to the United States and settled at Pittsburg, Pa., where some years later he married Margaret Barbara Foster, afterward locating at Freedom, Pa., where he became engaged in the cooperage business and where he died some years later, leaving his widow with three children, of whom subject of this sketch alone survives, he having had a brother, Jacob, and a sister, Elizabeth, the latter of whom married Samuel Hamilton and spent her last days in Muncie. The Widow Smith married Charles Hartley and by this second union had three sons, William A., George F. and John J. Hartley, who became residents of Muncie and the last named of whom died recently. William A. Hartley is also deceased. Mrs. Hartley spent her last days in Pennsylvania and was seventy-seven years of age at the time of her death. Reared at Freedom, Pa., John Henry Smith received a high school education and was early trained to the cooper's trade. Though but eighteen years of age when the Civil war broke out he attempted twice, immediately following the call to arms, to enlist in the service of the Union, but was rejected. Finally, however, in July, 1863, he was accepted and was sent to the front with Company A of the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, with which command he served throughout the remainder of the war and was mustered out on August 7,



JOHN HENRY SMITH

1865. By a curious error in the official history of his command he is listed in that work as having been killed at the battle of Shepardstown, Va. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Smith returned to Freedom and resumed his work as a cooper, with particular reference to the manufacture of oil barrels. He married in the spring of 1867 and continued to make his home at Freedom until in 1871, when he came to Indiana and established a barrel stave factory at Bluffton, making staves for oils barrels, and was thus engaged until that plant was bought up by the Standard Oil Company. He then turned his attention to another branch of the bentwood business, bending wood for carriage stock, and in 1885 moved to Muncie, where in July of that year he established a factory, and he ever since has resided in that city. Upon engaging in business at Muncie he carried on under the firm name of J. H. Smith & Co., which in time was succeeded by the Pioneer Pole and Shaft Company, with a branch at Piqua, Ohio, which is still maintained and of which he still is vice president. The Muncie factory recently was sold. For several years Mr. Smith has been practically retired from the active affairs of life, he and his wife spending much time in travel. He has made three trips to Europe, on one of which he spent a year abroad, and has also been in South America, Mexico, the West Indies and in every state of the Union. Since 1871 Mr. Smith has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and has been "through the chairs" of the local (Williams) post of that patriotic organization. He is a Scottish Rite (32 degree) and Knight Templar Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. It was on May 30, 1867, that John Henry Smith was united in marriage to Katherine Shaufelberger, who also was born at Freedom, Pa., May 2, 1849, daughter of William and Louise (Endres) Shaufelberger, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter at Pittsburg, Pa. To this union were born five children, Lillian, Bertha, Winifred, Xenia and Huda. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have seven grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. Lillian Smith, who married Loan A. Franklin and who died in 1915, had three children, Roberta, John P. and Houston, the first named of whom married Herbert B. Brown and has three children, Betty, Nancy and Richard. Bertha Smith married John H. Love, now living in New York city, and has two children, Margaret and Robert. Winifred Smith, now deceased, who was the wife of J. Edgar Johnson, had two children, Abbott L. and Catherine, the latter of whom married George Stetter and has one child, a daughter, Winifred. Huda Smith married John Lloyd Kimbrough.

JOHN M. WILLIAMSON, a substantial farmer and landowner of Hamilton township, residing on the Granville pike, rural mail route No. 3 out of Muncie, was born in that township, a member of one of the pioneer families there, and has lived there all his life. Mr. Williamson was born on April 19, 1853, and is a son of James and Hannah (Shafer) Williamson, the latter of whom was born in Ohio in 1830. James Williamson also was a native of Ohio, born at Portsmouth, in Scioto county, in 1828, and was a son of Peter and Rosanna (Shafer) Williamson, the latter of whom was born in the kingdom of Wurtemburg and was but a child when in 1819 she came to this country with her parents, Adam and Sabina Shafer, the family presently becoming residents of Portsmouth. Adam Shafer later became a resident of Hamilton county, Indiana, locating near Noblesville, and his son Adam located in Delaware county, settling in Hamilton township, where he died in 1870 at the great age of ninety-five years. Peter Williamson was born in New Jersey in 1802 and was a son of Joseph Williamson, a native of New Jersey, who became one of the pioneers in the Scioto valley. In 1827 Peter Williamson married Rosanna Shafer and in 1834 he came with his family over into Indiana and settled on a tract of land he had entered from the government in section 25 of Hamilton township, this county, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1870. His widow survived him for twelve years, she being seventy-seven years of age at the time of her death in 1882. They were the parents of eleven children and the Williamson connection of this family in the present generation is thus a considerable one. James Williamson was but six years of age when his parents came to this county in 1834 and he grew to manhood on the home farm in Hamilton township. After his marriage in 1850 his father gave him an uncleared tract of fifty acres and he established his home on that place and started in to make a farm out of it. As his affairs prospered he added to his holdings until he became the owner of 320 acres, which in time he divided among his children. He died in 1914 and his widow died in 1918. Of the children born to them four grew to maturity, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Mary Christina, who married William Young, a Muncie merchant, and two brothers, Stephen W. and Lewis M. Williamson, farmers of Hamilton township. Reared on the home farm in Hamilton township, John M. Williamson received his schooling in the Williamson school (district No. 4) and remained at home, helpful in the labors of developing the farm, until his marriage, when his father gave him a "forty," the place on which he is

still living on the Granville pike, and there he established his home and is now the owner of a well improved place of 110 acres. Mr. Williamson is a Democrat and is a past noble grand of Muncie Lodge No. 74, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife are members of the Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is the class leader and a member of the board of trustees and a former superintendent of the Sunday school. Mrs. Williamson has served as president of the Ladies' Aid Society. She was born in Jay county (Elizabeth Thomas) and is a daughter of Samuel and Susanna Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have five children, Ada Mae, Samuel Edmond, Leo Earl, Ray Martin and James, all of whom are married save the last named, James Williamson, who is now teaching school in Wyoming. Ada Mae Williamson married E. R. Boldrey. Samuel E. Williamson married Clyda Bassett and has two children, George Edmond and John Martin. Leo E. Williamson married Irene Powell and has one child, a son, Gordon Earl, and Ray M. Williamson married Marie Cox.

WILLIAM HENRY HICKMAN, formerly and for years a member of the bar of the Delaware Circuit Court and a real estate dealer in Muncie, who died in 1919 and whose widow continues to make her home at Muncie, residing at 819 East Adams street, was a native Hoosier and had been a resident of this state all his life, a resident of Muncie since the days of his boyhood. Mr. Hickman was born on a farm in the vicinity of the pleasant village of Springport in the neighboring county of Henry, May 3, 1859, and was a son of William and Clarissa (Williams) Hickman, the former of whom was born at Fairmount, W. Va., a son of the Rev. Joshua Hickman, a minister of the Baptist church, who later became a resident of Indiana and in his generation was widely known as a "circuit rider" throughout this section of the state. William H. Hickman was reared on the farm and his local schooling was completed in the Muncie high school, after which he was for some years engaged in teaching school. Meantime he took up the study of law, completing this study in the law office of Judge George H. Koons at Muncie, and in due time was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of law at Muncie, at the same time engaging in the real estate business and was thus engaged here the remainder of his life, his death occurring on December 13, 1919. On June 6, 1893, William H. Hickman was united in marriage to Lydia A. Davis, of Indianapolis, and to that union were born four children, three daughters, Mary Elizabeth, born on January 26, 1896; Charlotte Davis, October 5, 1899, and Clarissa

Lydia, October 16, 1906, and one son, William Hickman, April 7, 1912. Mary Elizabeth Hickman married Lawrence P. Smith and has two sons, Lawrence Park, Jr., and William Hickman Smith. Mrs. Hickman was born at Mt. Victory, Ohio, October 25, 1871, and is a daughter of Waldo and Elizabeth T. (Geer) Davis, the latter a daughter of George and Mary (Glassford) Geer, of Sidney, Ohio. George Geer was a Virginian, born in the neighborhood of Natural Bridge. The Glassfords are an old Ohio pioneer family, of English stock. Waldo Davis was born at Mansfield, Ohio, a son of Elihu and Lydia Ann (Tucker) Davis, and later became a resident of Muncie. Waldo Davis, who was a captain in the 88th regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the time of the Civil war, became engaged in manufacturing at Muncie and was thus engaged, operating a hub and spoke factory, from 1876 to 1887. He died in 1913. His mother, Lydia Ann (Tucker) Davis, was one of the early school teachers at Mansfield, Ohio.

GUY W. ALEXANDER, agent at Muncie of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt., and a veteran of the World war, was born on a farm in the neighboring county of Randolph on February 24, 1896, and is a son of James C. and Minnie (Waybright) Alexander, both natives of Ohio and the latter of whom is still living. The late James C. Alexander, though born in Ohio, had been a resident of Randolph county, this state, since the days of his boyhood. After his marriage he established himself on a farm in Randolph county and there spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in December, 1918, he then being fifty-three years of age. To him and his wife were born three children, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Mrs. Esther McClintock, and a brother, Joseph R. Alexander. Reared on the home farm in Randolph county, Guy W. Alexander remained there until he was nineteen years of age. He was graduated from the Spartansburg high school and supplemented this schooling by two years of attendance at the Indiana State Normal School and a course in the Muncie Business College, in the meantime taking up life insurance as an agent for the Conservative Life Insurance Company of South Bend and was thus engaged for something more than four years, being thus engaged when this country took a hand in the World war. In May, 1918, Mr. Alexander entered the naval service and continued in service until his discharge in February, 1919, the war then being over. During this period of service he had some interesting experiences on the high seas, his service taking him to France, into Mediterranean waters and to various ports of the United States. Upon the completion of his naval service Mr.

GUY W. ALEXANDER

Alexander resumed his connection with the Conservative Life and was thus engaged until in March, 1921, when he established temporary connection with the Western Reserve Life Insurance Company of Muncie, as a general agent of that company, and was thus connected until he entered upon his present connection with the National Life Insurance Company. In 1923 he took a course in agency supervision in the school of life insurance in the Carnegie Institute of Technology. Mr. Alexander is a member of the local post of the American Legion and is a Freemason. In November, 1919, Guy W. Alexander married Lua A. Smith, daughter of J. E. Smith, of Muncie, and to this union two sons have been born, Warren Richard and Donald. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander are members of the Friends Memorial church. They reside at 320 North Calvert street.

DR. C. W. THROOP, head of the firm of C. W. & C. L. Throop, father and son, dental surgeons at Muncie, has been engaged in practice in Muncie for thirty years and is the oldest dentist in point of continuous service in that city. For twenty-seven years he has occupied offices in the Johnson building on Walnut street and is the only one of the original tenants of that building remaining there. He is a life member of the Indiana State Dental Association, with which he has been affiliated for more than a quarter of a century and of the board of control of which he was for years a member, and which for eight years he also served as treasurer. He is one of the charter members of the Muncie Dental Association, which he has served as president, and is also a past president of the Eastern Indiana Dental Association, one of the real veteran dentists of eastern Indiana. Doctor Throop is a native of Michigan, born on a farm in Clinton county, that state, May 25, 1865, and his public schooling was completed in the high school of his neighboring town of Laingsburg. For a short time after leaving school he was engaged as a clerk in a furniture store at Laingsburg and then he became employed in a dental office there. Under the preceptorship of his employer and spurred on by the real interest he took in the profession he acquired a practical knowledge of the rudiments of dental surgery, as then practiced, and presently began practicing on his own account. It was not long, however, until he began to realize the need of more thorough training and he closed his office and entered the Indiana Dental College at Indianapolis, from which he was graduated in 1891. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Throop returned to Laingsburg and resumed his practice, remaining there until in 1894, when he closed out his affairs in Michigan and came to Indiana and located at Muncie, where he ever since has been engaged in practice, a period of thirty years,

twenty-seven of which, as stated above, have been spent in his office in the Johnson building, where of late years he has had associated with him in practice his son, Dr. C. L. Throop, a graduate of the Chicago Dental College and who for eight years before entering into partnership with his father at Muncie was engaged in practice at Gary, Ind. Dr. C. W. Throop's post-graduate work in dental surgery has kept him fully abreast of modern advances in that science, this work being taken at Northwestern University and in clinics at the Mayo hospital at Rochester, Minn. The Doctor is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Muncie Exchange Club, and attends the Methodist Episcopal church. He resides in Suite A of the Throop apartments and his son, Dr. C. L. Throop, resides at 623 Howard street. Both are members of the National Dental Association and of the more local dental associations above referred to.

JAMES R. CLEVENGER, a substantial farmer and landowner of Hamilton township, residing on the Drumm road, rural mail route No. 2 out of Muncie, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the pioneer families here, and has lived in this county all his life, a period of nearly seventy years. He thus has been a witness to the development of this county since the days of the pioneers and has some interesting stories to tell of the changes that have taken place in farming methods since the days of his boyhood. Mr. Clevenger was born on a farm in Monroe township on March 22, 1855, and is a son of Solomon S. and Delilah A. (Tuttle) Clevenger, both of whom were born in Clinton county, Ohio, and who were but youngsters when they came to this county with their respective parents in settlement days. Delilah A. Tuttle was a daughter of the Rev. John and Hannah (Hale) Tuttle, the former of whom was widely known hereabout in pioneer days as a circuit riding preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. Solomon S. Clevenger was a son of Samuel Clevenger, who opened up a farm in Monroe township. He helped his father develop that farm and not long after his marriage bought a farm of 120 acres in Hamilton township. He eventually became the owner of 160 acres in this latter township and there continued to make his home until his retirement from the farm, when he disposed of his landholdings and moved to Muncie, where he became engaged in the grocery business and where he spent his last days, his death occurring in 1888. Of the fourteen children born to Solomon S. Clevenger and wife nine grew to maturity, and of these three are still living, the subject of this sketch having two sisters, Susan

and Sarah. James R. Clevenger was but a small child when his parents moved from Monroe township to Hamilton township and in the schools of this latter township he received his schooling. When he was about twenty-three years of age he bought a "forty" of his father's farm and began farming on his own account and has since been thus engaged, now the owner of a well improved farm of 82 acres. Mr. Clevenger and his wife are Republicans. He has been twice married. His first wife, Emeline Ward, daughter of the Rev. Jacob and Mary (Veal) Ward, of Ohio, whom he married on August 28, 1881, died on May 22, 1885, and on March 21, 1886, he married Emma Isadora Alvey, who also was born in this county, in Delaware township, and is a daughter of Joseph M. and Anna M. (Essam) Alvey, natives of England who had come to this country in their youth and were married here. Joseph M. Alvey was born in Lincolnshire, a son of Vincent and Charlotte (Cullen) Alvey, the latter of whom was a daughter of William and Martha Cullen. Upon coming to this country with his family, Vincent Alvey settled in Richland county, Ohio, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. Anna M. Essam was a daughter of John Essam and wife, the latter of whom was a Syndal, of England. She was twice married. Her first husband, William Fox, died in New York and in 1851 she became a resident of Muncie, where she married Mr. Alvey, who had located there in 1850, coming over here from Ohio. Joseph M. Alvey's first operations in this county were carried on as a merchant in Muncie. He later became engaged in farming in Delaware township and it was here that Mrs. Clevenger was born. When she was nine years of age her father died, and she went to Monroe township to live with kinsfolk and when she was thirteen she returned to Muncie where her mother and remainder of the family had moved and here she completed her schooling and later was married. Mr. and Mrs. Clevenger have two children, a son, Arthur W., and a daughter, Alma E., the latter of whom married Marion Russell, son of William H. and Millie (Heffner) Russell, of Shideler, and has four children, Mary E., Wilma J., Ruth Anna and Edna L. Arthur W. Clevenger, a veteran of the World war with an officer's commission and an overseas record, married Yolande Elwood, daughter of Dr. Edwin and Sarah (Mosier) Elwood, of Hancock, Mich., and has a son, Robert Vincent. His first born son, Elwood Austen, died. Arthur W. Clevenger enlisted for army service on April 30, 1917, and at the first officers' training camp at Ft. Benjamin Harrison was commissioned a first lieutenant and was transferred to Camp Taylor and thence to Camp Sherman,

where he was promoted to a captaincy in the 335th infantry regiment of the 84th or Lincoln Division, and presently was sent with his command overseas, where he was in active service for about ten months. He received his final discharge on May 29, 1919. Arthur W. Clevenger was graduated from Earlham College in 1911, received his master degree from Columbia University in 1916 and is now superintendent of the schools of Wakefield, Mich. His sister, Mrs. Russell, completed her schooling at Earlham and was engaged in teaching before her marriage.

ELLSWORTH B. STECK, head of the firm of E. B. Steck & Sons, dealers in coal at Muncie, and a former member of the city council, was born on a farm in the neighboring county of Henry on August 15, 1864, and is a son of Lewis and Anna (Crowe) Steck, the last born of the four children born to that parentage, three sons and one daughter. His mother died when he was fourteen months old. Lewis Steck was a European, born in the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, and about the time he attained his majority came to America, landing at the port of New York, going thence to Cincinnati and then up into Indiana and settling in Wayne county, where he presently married Anna Crowe and became engaged in farming in that county. Later he moved to Henry county and after some years of residence there moved to Grant county, where his last days were spent, his death occurring at the age of seventy-two years. He was twice married. His mother having died when he was but an infant, Ellsworth B. Steck was reared in the household of Caleb and Susan Brown, the latter a sister of his mother, residents of Madison county, and it was thus that he was reared in Madison county, remaining with his uncle and aunt until their death. In 1894 Mr. Steck married Minnie G. Payne, of Madison county, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Johnson) Payne, and continued farming the Brown place in that county until in 1896, when he disposed of his farming interests and moved to Muncie, where he and Henry Brown became engaged in the feed business, to which they presently added coal, and were thus engaged for twelve years, at the end of which time they sold their plant. Mr. Steck, in association with Frank B. Miller, then started in a new place, on South Elm street, in the coal and feed business, under the firm name of Miller & Steck. In 1915 Mr. Miller sold his interest in this concern and the business thereafter was carried on under the firm style of E. B. Steck & Son, Mr. Steck having taken into partnership his elder son, James L. Steck. This business was continued at the old South Elm street stand until in March, 1921, when that plant

MR. AND MRS. ELLSWORTH B. STECK

was bought by the City Coal Company and Mr. Steck and his son became located at their present place of business, 1101 West Second street, where they have a well equipped coal yard. On January 1, 1924, Mr. Steck's second son, Herschel Steck, was admitted to the firm which now carries on as E. B. Steck & Sons. Mr. Steck is a Republican and has rendered public service as a member of the city council from his ward. He is a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias and he and his wife are members of the First Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Steck have two sons, James Lewis and Herschel, both now partners in the business with their father. James Lewis Steck is a veteran of the World war with an overseas record. During the time of this country's participation in the war he served for twenty-eight months in the army, fifteen months of which service was rendered overseas. He was in two major battles and was in the Army of Occupation on the Rhine. Herschel Steck married Lavaughn Mauzy. Mrs. Minnie Gertrude Steck was born in the neighboring county of Madison and is a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Johnson) Payne, the latter of whom was born in that same county, a member of one of the pioneer families there. James Payne, a veteran of the Civil war, was born at London, county seat of Madison county, Ohio, and was living there when the Civil war broke out. He enlisted August 6, 1862, in a cavalry regiment and saw much active service in the army, his command being a part of Sherman's army on its march to the sea. His service covered a period of three years, ten months and fifteen days. During this period of service he was captured by the enemy in the Stoneman raid near Mt. Hope church, July 3, 1864, and was for 271 days kept in the horrible rebel prison pen at Andersonville, Ga. Upon the completion of his military service he came to Indiana and located in Madison county, where he married and settled down to farming. To him and his wife were born three daughters, Mrs. Steck having two sisters, Jennie Mae and Lulu Leota.

DR. BYRL R. KIRKLIN, a practicing physician at Muncie, Roentgenologist for the Muncie Home Hospital and a veteran of the World war with an officer's commission, is a native son of Delaware county, born in the old town of New Corner (Gaston), September 22, 1888, and is a son of John W. and Sarah L. (McCreery) Kirklin, both of whom are still living at Gaston and the latter of whom also was born in this county, in Harrison township, May 23, 1866, daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Brown) McCreery, the latter of whom, born on April 7, 1828, was a daughter of Samuel and Phebe Brown, natives of Clinton county, Ohio, who were among the pioneer settlers

of Delaware county. Thomas McCreery was born in Carroll county, Ohio, October 7, 1826, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Maynard) McCreery, Virginians, who in 1838 left Ohio with their family and came over here into Indiana and settled in Harrison township, this county. Samuel McCreery, who was born in Virginia on July 9, 1801, died in this county on November 23, 1893, he then being in his ninety-third year. His wife had predeceased him some years, her death having occurred on February 2, 1889. Thomas McCreery was about twelve years of age when he came to this county with his parents back in the '30s of the past century and he grew up here amid pioneer conditions. On October 25, 1849, he married Catherine Brown and established his home on a part of the old homestead place, where he came to be the owner of more than 400 acres of land besides business property at New Corner, and there he and his wife spent the rest of their lives, her death occurring on April 15, 1886, and his, March 16, 1906. They were the parents of eight children, of whom Mrs. Kirklin was the seventh in order of birth. John W. Kirklin was born in the neighboring county of Henry on June 25, 1859, a son of John R. and Louisa (Bruer) Kirklin, the latter of whom, born in 1829, died in 1861. She was the mother of six children. John R. Kirklin married secondly, Mrs. Elizabeth (Holler) Richardson and by this second union also had six children. John R. Kirklin was a North Carolinian by birth. He early became a resident of Henry county, where he was a farmer and cooper, and in 1887 came up into Delaware county, making his home in Perry township, where he lived to be well past eighty years of age. John W. Kirklin grew up to farming and after his marriage on September 29, 1887, established his home at New Corner (Gaston), where he became engaged in the mercantile business. He presently bought a tract of land in that neighborhood, in Washington township, and in time developed a good farm of about 250 acres. In 1892 he formed a partnership in an undertaking firm at Gaston and for some years continued that connection. He still keeps up his farming interests, making his home at Gaston. To him and his wife were born five children, of whom Doctor Kirklin is the first born, the others being Floyd R., born on June 2, 1891; Twily T., December 23, 1893; Wayne L., August 9, 1896, and Oren L., April 29, 1903. Doctor Kirklin grew up at Gaston and upon completing the high school course there entered the Muncie high school, from which he was graduated in 1906. He then for two years was engaged in teaching school in the district schools of Washington township and then entered Indiana

University. After two years taking the literary course in that institution he entered the university medical school at Indianapolis and after four years of study there was graduated in 1914. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Kirklin was appointed an intern in the Deaconess Hospital at Indianapolis and after a year of intensive practical experience there returned to Muncie and became associated here in practice with Dr. G. R. Andrews in hospital service. Two years later he opened an office of his own in the Western Reserve Life building and was thus engaged in practice when this country took a hand in the World war in the spring of 1917. Doctor Kirklin at once offered his services in behalf of the Medical Corps of the army and in May of that year was accepted and given a commission as a first lieutenant. In the following September he was assigned to the Cook County Hospital at Chicago and shortly afterward was sent to Ft. Riley (Kansas), where he was made Roentgenologist for the surgical section of the base hospital at that place and instructor in the X-ray school of the Medical Officers' Training Camp. A year later he was assigned to Ft. Bayard (New Mexico) as chief Roentgenologist there, and was thus serving when the war came to an end. In December, 1918, he received his discharge and is now attached to the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps with the rank of major. Ever since leaving college Doctor Kirklin has given his special attention to X-ray diagnosis and treatment and in addition to his private practice along that line is serving as Roentgenologist for the Muncie Home Hospital and for the Jay County Hospital at Portland. Upon his return to Muncie following the completion of his military service he secured a medical portion of radium and has since been using this in his practice, the only physician in the county thus equipped. The Doctor also is consulting Roentgenologist for the Blackford County Hospital at Hartford City. He is a member of the American, the Indiana state and the Delaware-Blackford (county) medical societies and a member of the Muncie Academy of Medicine, of which for two years he was president. The Doctor also is a member of the Association of Military Surgeons, of the Radiological Society of North America and of the American Roentgen Ray Society. He is a Scottish Rite (32°) Mason and an Elk and is affiliated with the influential Exchange Club of Muncie, of which he is a past president. On June 3, 1915, Dr. Byrl R. Kirklin was united in marriage to Glayde Webster, daughter of Benjamin F. and Etta Webster of Elgin, Ill., and to this union two children have been born, a son, John Webster Kirklin, born in 1917, and a daughter, Mary Webster Kirklin, 1921. Doctor and

Mrs. Kirklin are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church. They reside at 1423 East Main street.

DR. FRANK S. MARTIN, a dental surgeon of twenty-five years standing in Muncie, has been a resident of that city since the days of his boyhood. Doctor Martin was born on a farm in Dewitt county, Illinois, January 10, 1873, and is a son of H. C. and Emily F. Martin, both of whom were born in Indiana. The late H. C. Martin, whose last days were spent in Muncie, moved to Illinois after his marriage and established his home on a farm in Dewitt county, that state. About 1875, when Kansas lands were beginning to attract the attention of so many farmers from the older settled communities, he disposed of his holdings in Dewitt county and moved with his family to Kansas to start in farming on new lands. Between the devastations of grasshoppers and drouths he soon lost all he had put into his new farm plant and he returned to Illinois, settling in Douglass county, and presently established his home on a farm near Tuscola. There he remained until in 1886, when he disposed of his Illinois holdings and returned to Indiana, buying the old Jacob Calvert farm west of the river, just out of Muncie, in this county, and was thus in possession there when in the fall of that same year natural gas was revealed in the county. One of the strongest of the early wells drilled in this county was the one that was "brought in" on his farm. When the normal school project was started in the middle '90s his farm was right in the line of that development and he platted a portion of his acreage and sold the same in the form of city lots, his farm land thus comprising a part of the present Normal City, so that his move back into Indiana became a much more profitable one than his early move into Kansas. H. C. Martin and wife were the parents of ten children, five of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Rose, wife of W. H. Tobin, of Indianapolis, and three brothers, Joseph V. Martin, of Oklahoma City; Charles W. Martin, of Dayton, Ohio and Dr. Albert O. Martin, also of Dayton. Frank S. Martin was thirteen years of age when he came with his parents to Muncie in 1886 and he grew to manhood here. Upon leaving the high school he took a course in the local business college and then became employed as a bookkeeper, later taking a clerkship in the Bliss-Keller clothing store. Not long afterward, however, he became attracted to the profession of dentistry and entered the Indiana Dental College at Indianapolis, from which he was graduated in 1898. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Martin returned to Muncie and opened an office in the Little block, where he remained for four years.

DR. FRANK S. MARTIN

In the meantime his younger brother Albert also had become a dentist and when the Jones building was erected the brothers effected a partnership arrangement and opened offices in that building, where Dr. Frank S. Martin ever since has been located. The partnership between the brothers was dissolved in 1907 when Dr. Albert O. Martin moved to Richmond, from which place he presently moved to Dayton, where he now is located. It thus is apparent that Dr. Frank S. Martin is one of the veterans in the practice of dental surgery in Muncie, his service in that field there having covered a period of something more than a quarter of a century. The Doctor is a member of the national, state and district dental associations and of the Muncie Dental Society. He was one of the organizers of this latter society and was its first secretary-treasurer, an office he held for four years. He also has rendered service as a member of the executive committee of the Indiana State Dental Association. He is a Republican, is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. In 1904 Dr. Frank S. Martin was united in marriage to Pattie G. Letton, of Paris, Ky., daughter of Brice and Elizabeth Letton, and to this union two children have been born, Sarah Elizabeth and Selby Clay, both of whom are in school. The Martins reside at 407 South Franklin street.

LAFAYETTE L. FULLHART, nurseryman and landscape gardener at Muncie and proprietor of a business in that line that has been carried on in the Fullhart family in this county for four generations, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the pioneer families here and has resided here all his life, engaged in nursery work since the days of his boyhood, as has been his father, who is still living. Mr. Fullhart was born on a farm five miles southeast of Muncie, in Liberty township, August 6, 1888, and is a son of Charles Fullhart, who was born in that same township and whose father also was engaged in the nursery business, which he had taken over from his father, who was one of the real pioneer nurserymen in eastern Indiana. Charles Fullhart was for many years actively engaged in the nursery business here, or until in 1918, when he sold his place to his son Lafayette and retired from active direction of the business, though he still is associated with the work of the old established business, nurseryman, landscape gardener and horticulturist. Lafayette L. Fullhart grew up on the home farm in Liberty township, received his schooling in the schools of that neighborhood and took a part in his father's nursery business until he attained his majority when, in 1909, he became engaged in farming

and in the raising of small fruit on his own account on the Willard Fullhart farm on the Burlington pike. Some time later he moved to the Anderson farm on the South Walnut Street pike and was there engaged in the same line, to which he added stock raising, until in 1918, when he bought his father's old established nursery plant out on the extension of Ohio street, rural mail route No. 5 out of Muncie, and has since been carrying on this business, practical nurseryman, landscape gardener and horticulturist, and is doing well at it. Politically, Mr. Fullhart is a Republican. For some years (1907-10) he served as a member of the Indiana National Guard, attached to Company G, the old local company of Guards at Muncie. In 1912 Lafayette L. Fullhart was united in marriage to Helen Lucille Jefferson, daughter of John W. Jefferson, of Cowan, this county, and to this union three children have been born, Evelyn Marcelle, Lowell Jefferson and John Charles Fullhart.

JOHN A. SNIDER, a substantial farmer and landowner of Hamilton township, now living retired at Royerton, was born in Union township, this county, January 7, 1850, and is a son of Alexander and Nancy (Sherry) Snider, the latter of whom was born in Rush county, Indiana, in 1828, a daughter of Solomon and Rachel (Breezley) Sherry, who had settled in that county upon coming over into Indiana from Ohio. Alexander Snider was born in Miami county, Ohio, in 1826, and was eight years of age when in 1834 he came with his parents, Joseph and Catherine (Studebaker) Snider, to Delaware county, the family settling along the Mississinewa river in Union township. There were twelve children in the Joseph Snider family. On that pioneer farm Alexander Snider grew to manhood. He was married in 1849 and two or three years later established his home on an "eighty" he had bought in Hamilton township. As he developed that place he gradually added to his holdings until he became the owner of a farm of 380 acres. To him and his wife were born two children, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Rachel, wife of Jacob Rarick, of Union township. John A. Snider was but an infant when his parents moved from Union township to Hamilton township and on the home farm in this latter township he grew to manhood, receiving his schooling in the local schools. After his marriage he rented a part of his father's farm and continued farming as a renter for five years, at the end of which time he bought a tract of forty acres and there continued farming until his retirement and removal to Royerton, where he is now living. During his years of active farming Mr. Snider extended his land holdings until now he is the owner

of 300 acres of land in this county and in the adjoining county of Randolph. He is a Republican and is a member of the Christian church. John A. Snider married Elizabeth Johnsonbaugh, a daughter of George Johnsonbaugh, proprietor of the first sawmill established at Royerton. Mrs. Snider died on April 1, 1911. To that union were born six children, George, Harrison, Alexander, Walter, Glenn and Rosa, all of whom are married save the last named. George Snider married Bertha Moore and has two children, Mildred and Margaret. Harrison Snider married Lavina Grundy and has two children, Virgil Glen and Stella Irene. Alexander Snider married Olive Grundy and has two children, Clifford and Elmina Elizabeth. Walter Snider married Luella Apple and has two children, Thelma Belle and Robert Earl, and Glenn Snider married Maude Treece and has two children, Nina Elizabeth and Ruth Naomi. Virgil Glen Snider married Lula Moody and has one child, a son, Victor Virgil.

ALONZO B. PUCKETT, a substantial farmer and landowner of Hamilton township, residing on the Studebaker pike, rural mail route No. 3 out of Muncie, was born in the neighboring county of Randolph on June 22, 1878, and is a son of Zachary Taylor and Mary Elizabeth (Starbuck) Puckett, both members of pioneer families in this part of Indiana, both the Pucketts and the Starbucks having been here since settlement days. Zachary Taylor Puckett, a well-to-do farmer still living in Randolph county, is a son of Nathaniel Puckett, who was a son of one of the pioneers of that county. Reared on the home farm in Randolph county, Alonzo B. Puckett received his schooling in the neighborhood schools and remained with his father on the farm until after his marriage at the age of twenty-one, when he began farming on his own account on a rented farm, giving special attention to the feeding of cattle. In 1910 Mr. Puckett came over into Delaware county and rented the Mansfield farm in Hamilton township. For ten years he made his home there, making a specialty of the raising of live stock, and then, in 1920, he bought the Joseph Pittenger farm of 103 acres in that same township and has since resided there, carrying on general farming operations and raising live stock, and has a well improved and well cultivated place. Mr. Puckett is an Odd Fellow and has attained to the encampment degree. He and his wife are members of the Christian church and are Republicans. It was on February 20, 1899, that Alonzo B. Puckett was united in marriage to Suda V. Wall, who also was born in Randolph county, daughter of Edwin L. and Delila Jane (Oren) Wall, and to this union three children have been born, a son, Donald Earl,

and two daughters, Ada Mae and Nora Alice. Donald Earl Puckett married Thelma VanMatre, of Muncie, and is living in Hamilton township.

HENRY C. KUHNER, president of the Kuhner Packing Company of Muncie and vice president of the Farmers National Stock Yards Company, also of Muncie, is a native of the old Buckeye state but has been a resident of Indiana since the days of his boyhood and of Muncie for nearly twenty-five years. Mr. Kuhner was born on a farm in Scioto county, Ohio, October 16, 1880, and is a son of Gotlip and Mary Sophia Kuhner, both of whom also were born in that state and who for years have been residents of Muncie, having come here from Greentown, Ind., at which place they were located for some time after coming over into Indiana from Ohio. Gotlip Kuhner, who is the vice president of the Kuhner Packing Company, was a practical butcher long before he came to Indiana and he has been identified with the affairs of the Kuhner Packing Company ever since that establishment was organized. Henry C. Kuhner received his schooling in the neighborhood school near his boyhood home in Scioto county and when sixteen years of age left the home of an uncle with whom he had been living in that county and rejoined his parents, who meanwhile had located at Greentown, Ind., and became associated with his father in the retail meat business at this latter place, his chief job after assisting with the butchering being to drive the meat wagon about over the country in that trade area. When he was twenty years of age he came to Muncie and bought a small butcher shop at the corner of Main and Beacon streets and there became engaged in business on his own account. Not long afterward he sold that stand to advantage and then went to Alexandria, Ind., where he and his father and his brother, Frank G. Kuhner, bought a meat market, which they presently sold and then the family moved to Muncie and became established in the business which has developed into the present Kuhner Packing Company. About two years after starting up at Muncie the Kuhners expanded their retail capacity by establishing five meat market groceries at Muncie and one at Parker, over in Randolph county, operating under the firm style of Kuhner & Company. Some years later they closed out the retail business and turned their whole attention to the development of the rapidly expanding packing business which they meanwhile had been building up, having found a growing demand for their meat products throughout this trade area. That was in 1904. Their first enlarged slaughter house and cold storage plant limited their operations to the killing

HENRY C. KUHNER

of no more than twenty-five hogs and ten or fifteen cattle a week. As their market grew they gradually extended their facilities until now the plant at North Elm and Thirteenth streets has a capacity of no fewer than 1,000 hogs and 100 cattle a week, with a 45-ton ice manufacturing plant and 75-ton refrigerating capacity, with other up-to-date facilities corresponding; including a sixty-acre land tract for stock yards, and is the only cold-storage plant in Delaware county. As noted above, Henry C. Kuhner is president of the Kuhner Packing Company and Gotlip Kuhner is vice president. Mrs. Ella S. Klefeker, daughter of the latter, is secretary and treasurer and Frank G. Kuhner is the assistant secretary-treasurer. Henry C. Kuhner also organized the Muncie Cold Storage and Ice Company and was one of the organizers of the Farmers National Stock Yards Company, of Muncie, of which he is the vice president. He is a 32° Mason, a Knight of Pythias, an Elk, a Moose and a member of the Travelers Protective Association. Henry C. Kuhner married Grace Goodwine, daughter of Louis F. Goodwine, and has two children, Mary Ellen and Robert Henry. In his political views he is an independent Republican.

EDWARD E. AND CHARLES C. ZUBER, brothers, doing business in the taxi-cab line at Muncie under the firm name of the Yellow Cab Company, are native sons of Muncie, the former born on September 30, 1879, and the latter, October 26, 1881, and have lived here all their lives. The Zuber brothers are sons of George and Fredericka (Heeb) Zuber, both natives of Germany, who became residents of Muncie more than forty years ago. The late George Zuber came to this country from Berlin when he was sixteen years of age and became a tailor in New York city. In Brooklyn he married Fredericka Heeb and not long afterward located at Louisville, Ky., later coming to Muncie, where he became established in the tailoring business and where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on September 30, 1918, he then being seventy-four years of age. His wife had predeceased him about six months, her death having occurred in March of that same year. She was eighteen years of age when she came to this country with her parents, the family locating in Brooklyn, N. Y., where she was married. Edward E. and Charles C. Zuber grew up at Muncie, received their schooling here and both early turned to the mechanical industries, presently becoming members of the firm of Jones & Zuber, in the bicycle business, with an establishment at 324-26 East Main street. In 1915 the two brothers took over the local agency for the sale of the Chandler, Nash and Oldsmobile automobiles, this agency doing business

under the firm name of Boyce & Zuber, and were thus engaged for five years or more, or until on December 1, 1921, when they established their present taxi-cab line and have since been engaged in operating the yellow cab service here, with their offices and plant at 505 South Mulberry street. They began business with four yellow cabs, and within eighteen months their business had so expanded that they were operating nine cabs for local service and three touring cars for country service. During this time they have taken care of 98 per cent of the patients leaving the Home Hospital, besides 90 per cent of the accident calls coming from Muncie factories, with no fewer than sixteen doctors using their cabs for night calls, while during the winters in disagreeable weather it is not unusual for the yellow cabs to carry as many as 150 pupils a day. This company carries public liability and accident insurance in established insurance companies covering all passengers, handles the transfer business of the leading hotels and operates baggage trucks from the railway stations. Both of the Zuber brothers are members of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Charles C. Zuber on June 17, 1916, was united in marriage to Bernice L. Meranda, daughter of Charles C. and Eva Meranda, of Portland, Ind., and resides at 110½ North Elm street. He and his wife are members of the Jackson Street Christian church.

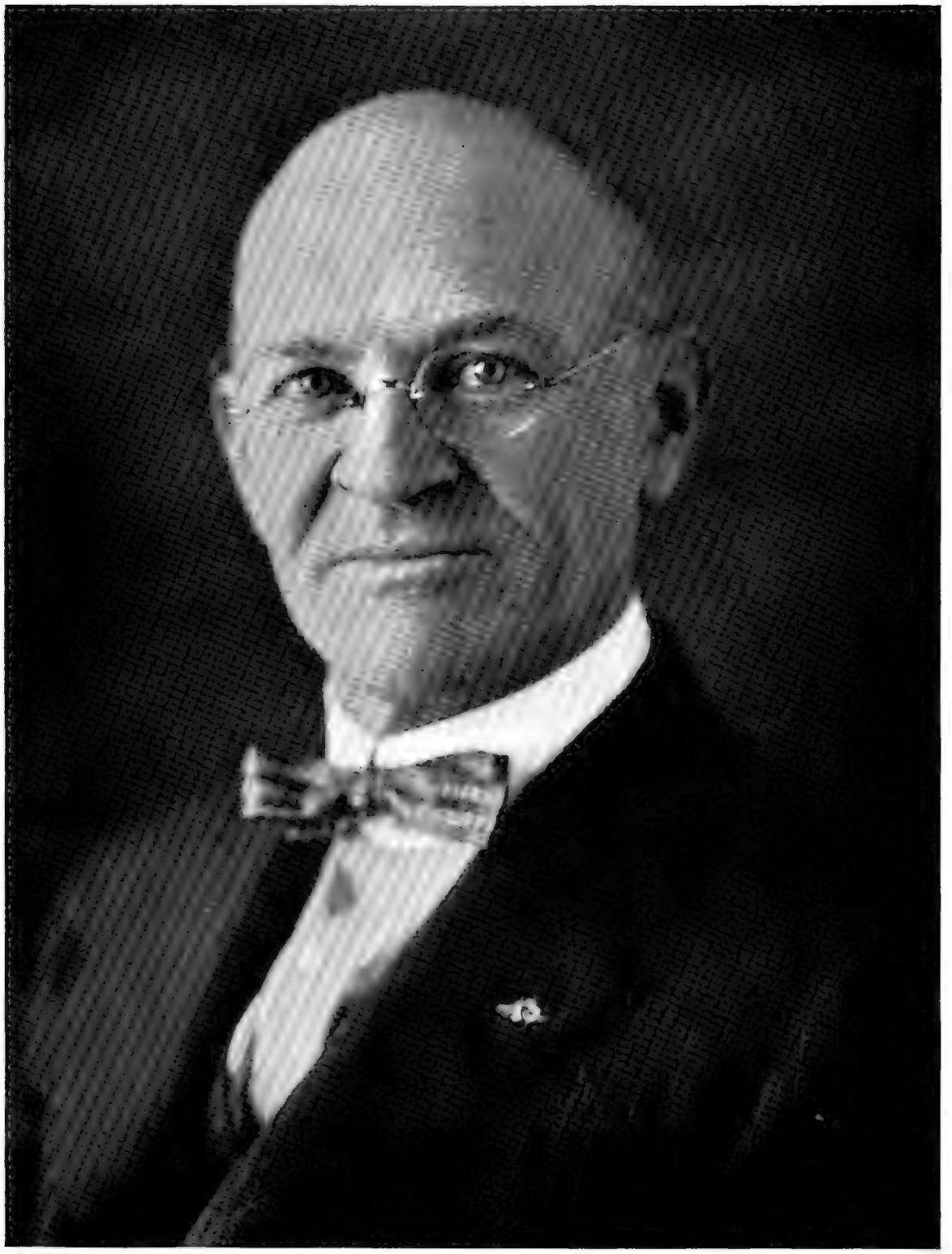
LEWIS C. CHILDS, a substantial farmer and landowner of Harrison township, residing on rural mail route No. 1 out of Yorktown, is a Tennessean by birth, but has been a resident of Indiana since the days of his childhood. Mr. Childs was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of the city of Knoxville, in Knox county, Tennessee, January 16, 1863, and is a son of Henry and Melvina A. (Foust) Childs, both of whom also were born in Tennessee, members of pioneer families in that state. Henry Childs grew up in Tennessee and after his marriage remained there for some years, at the end of which time, in the late '60s, he came up into Indiana and bought a quarter of a section of timber land in Madison county, put up a log cabin on the place, established his home there and proceeded to clear and make a farm out of the place, but a few years later died there. His widow later moved with her family over into Delaware county and located on a small farm north of Muncie, but after awhile moved back into Madison county. Of the nine children born to Henry Childs and wife five grew to maturity and of these latter all are living save two sons, William Z. and Henry M. Childs, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Bertha, and a brother, John

L. Childs. Having been but a boy when his parents moved from Tennessee to Indiana, Lewis C. Childs grew to manhood in Madison county and practically all his life has been spent in farming. He married at the age of twenty-two and a few years later bought a "forty" in Madison county, where he lived for a few years, at the end of which time he sold that place and bought a farm of seventy-five acres in the vicinity of Anderson. Later he traded that place for a tract of 129 acres. Afterward he bought the Stephen Broadbent woolen mill and thirty-three acres of ground on Kilbuck creek near Anderson. Not finding the operation of the woolen mill to his liking he presently moved back to his farm of 129 acres, having disposed of his mill, and there made his home until in 1906, when he moved over into Delaware county and bought a tract of sixty-four acres in Harrison township, a part of the place on which he is now living, and ever since has resided here. Since taking over this place Mr. Childs has bought two additional tracts there, one of fifty-one acres and the other of sixteen acres, and this with his other farm of 129 acres gives him land holdings of 250 acres, which he has well improved. It was on February 25, 1885, that Lewis C. Childs was united in marriage to Ellen Willmuth Pence, who was born in Madison county, a daughter of George Washington and Vesta J. (Mahoney) Pence, old residents of that county, and to this union were born five children, Cora M. V., Charles H. (deceased), Celia May Frances (deceased), Gopha Marie and Fern Willmuth. Mr. and Mrs. Childs are members of the Church of the Brethren. Two of their daughters are married. Cora M. V. Childs married Jesse A. Duncan, of Madison county, and has four children, Marie, Paul, Marshall and John Lewis. Another child of this union, a daughter, Margaret, is deceased. Gopha Marie Childs married Henry C. Parkison, also of Madison county, and has one child, a daughter, Louise.

HENRY FLOREY, a landowner of Hamilton township, residing on the Royerton road, rural mail route No. 3 out of Muncie, was born on a farm in Fountain county, Indiana, August 20, 1880, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Malott) Florey, the latter of whom was born in Randolph county, this state. Joseph Florey was born in Fountain county, and all his life was devoted to farming. He and his wife had two children, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Dora. Reared on the home farm in Fountain county, Henry Florey received his schooling in the local schools and early became engaged in farming, continuing to make his home in Fountain county until his removal to Blackford county, where he bought a farm of

280 acres and where he made his home until in 1911, when he disposed of his interests there and moved to Delaware county and bought the place on which he is now living in the Royerton neighborhood and has since made his home here. Mr. Florey is the owner of 180 acres in that neighborhood, divided into two farms. The place on which he makes his home and to which he is giving his personal attention has seventy acres in it. He and his wife are Republicans and are members of the Christian church. Mrs. Florey (Rosa Dickerson) was born in Wells county, Indiana, and is the daughter of John and Minnie (Turner) Dickerson, both natives of Indiana, the latter born in Randolph county. John Dickerson was born in Wells county and became a farmer in that county. Mr. and Mrs. Florey have one child, a daughter, Helen, who married Harold Addington, a son of Charles L. Addington, also of Hamilton township.

ROBERT DENVER BARNES, a city councilman and secretary and treasurer of the Kirby-Wood Lumber Company, the oldest continuing establishment of its kind in Muncie, was born at Denver, Colo., August 29, 1873, and is a son of James P. and Julia E. (Hart) Barnes, the latter of whom was born in Wisconsin, who are now living at Colorado Springs, where they have resided for the past fifty years. James P. Barnes was born in New York and as a young man went to Wisconsin, where he presently married and was for some time engaged in that state in the hardware business. He then moved to Colorado Springs, where he became engaged in the hardware business and where he since has resided. Reared at Colorado Springs, Robert D. Barnes supplemented the schooling received there by a course in Colorado College. From the days of his youth he was actively interested with his father in the hardware business and thus grew up thoroughly familiar with business forms and continued with his father for several years after his marriage, or until in 1906, when he came to Muncie and entered the office of the Kirby Lumber Company, with which his father-in-law, the late Thomas H. Kirby, then was connected, and after the death of Mr. Kirby in 1911 took over the latter's interest in the concern and has ever since been thus connected, secretary and treasurer of the company. The Kirby-Wood Lumber Company had its inception back in the spring of 1899 when the Kirby brothers, Thomas H. and John M., sons of Thomas Kirby, one of Muncie's pioneer business men, started in the lumber business in Muncie, operating under the firm name of the Kirby Lumber Company. In 1902 Julius E. Wood bought into the firm and the name of the same was changed to the Kirby-Wood



ROBERT D. BARNES

Lumber Company, the Wood interest bringing into the business a going saw mill property which was kept in operation for about ten years thereafter, supplementing the finishing mill with which the plant had been equipped from the beginning and which still is an essential unit of the present equipment of the company's yards, which are located at Hoyt and Liberty streets. Thomas H. Kirby died in 1911, when his interest was taken over by his son-in-law, Mr. Barnes. John M. Kirby died a few years later and Julius E. Wood died in 1918 and the latter's interest was kept in the family, the present personnel of the company being Charles A. Wood, president; Clara S. Wood, vice president, and Mr. Barnes, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Barnes is a Republican and is now rendering public service as a member of the city council. He is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and of the local Rotary Club, and is a Scottish Rite (32°) and York Rite (Knights Templar) Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Barnes is the present commander of the local commandery of the Knights Templar, a former generalissimo, and for ten years was recorder of the commandery. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal church. It was in 1900 that Robert D. Barnes was united in marriage to Edith Kirby, daughter of Thomas H. Kirby, of Muncie, and to this union one child has been born, a son, Robert D., Jr. Mrs. Barnes's paternal grandfather, Thomas Kirby, was one of the real pioneers of old Muncietown, as is set out elsewhere in this work, a man active in business and development work here from the time of his arrival as a young merchant in 1830 to the time of his death in the summer of 1879. Successful in his initial mercantile enterprise, he became a large landowner and dealer in cattle. As the town expanded, he laid out additions to the city and thus perhaps was the real leader in town development enterprises up to and during the '70s. His public spirit found expression in the erection of the Kirby House in 1871. This hotel, with modern improvements, has retained its old-time popularity all through the years since then and continues a substantial monument to the memory of its builder. Thomas Kirby was buried in Beech Grove cemetery and his pallbearers were Minus Turner, Warren Stewart, Martin Galliher, John Brady, Thomas S. Neely, Daniel Pittinger, Robert Meeks, Joseph Stradling, Joseph S. Buckles, J. Henry Wysor, Walter March, Marcus C. Smith, Arthur F. Patterson and Lloyd Wilcoxon, a list which reads like a roll call of the leading survivors of the pioneers of the town at that period.

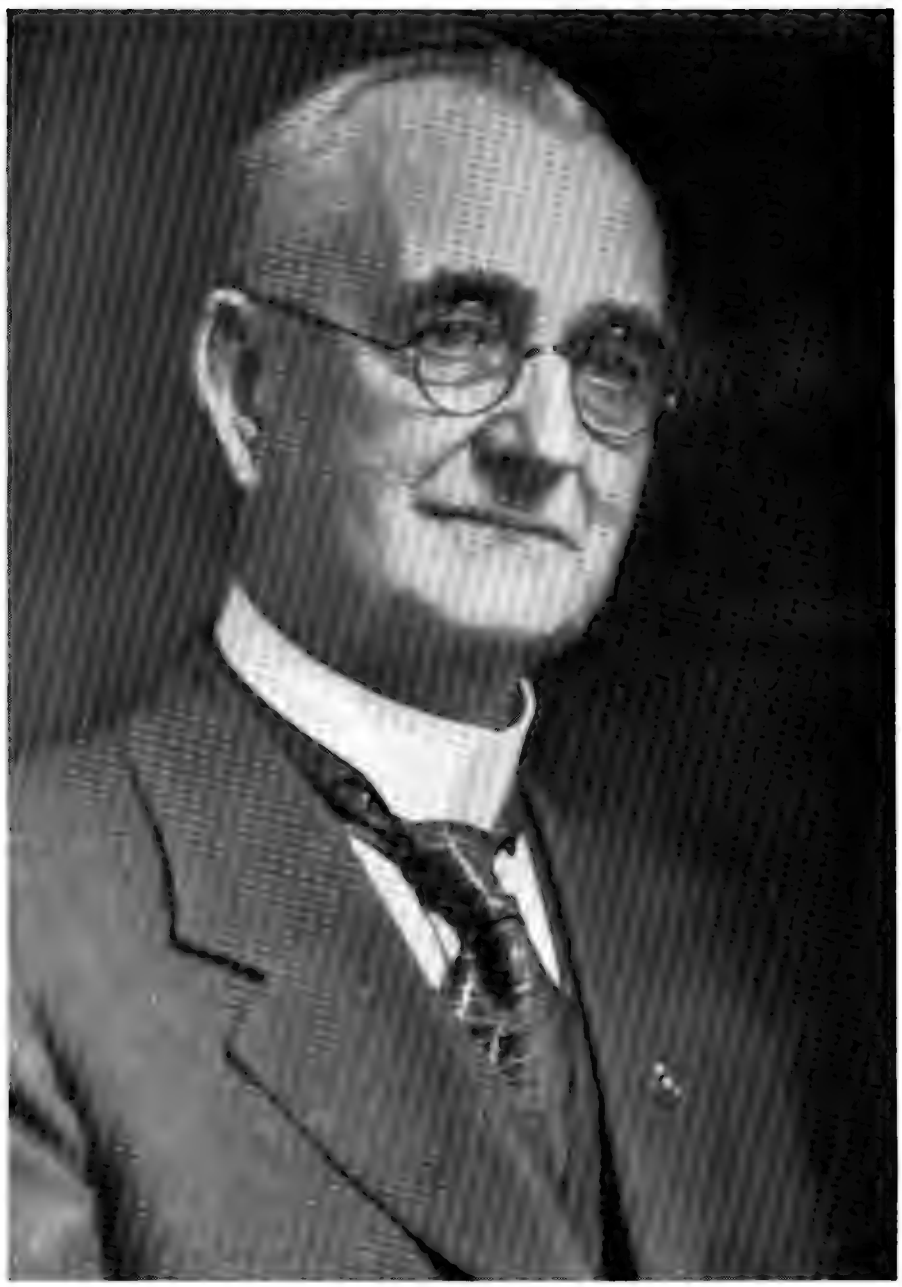
CYRUS RICHARDS, a substantial farmer and landowner of Harrison township, residing on rural mail route No. 3 out of Gaston, was born on a farm in Champaign county, Illinois, November 13, 1871, and is a son of Cyrus and Susan (Hay) Richards, the latter of whom was born in Ohio and was but a child when she moved with her parents to Illinois, the family locating in Champaign county. The senior Cyrus Richards, a veteran of the Civil war, was born in Champaign county, his parents having been among the pioneers of that part of Illinois, and he grew up there. During the time of the Civil war he served as a soldier of the Union and after his marriage became a farmer in that county, the owner of a farm of ninety-six acres. To him and his wife were born eight children, seven sons and a daughter, all of whom are still living save the daughter, Amanda, and one of the sons, George Richards, the subject of this sketch having five brothers, John H., Thomas W., William G., Zephaniah D. and Henry Richards. The junior Cyrus Richards was reared on the home farm in Champaign county, Illinois, and his schooling was received in the local schools of that neighborhood. He married at the age of twenty-three and then began farming on his own account, after awhile moving over into Indiana and making his home on a farm in Carroll county, where he and his family lived for years. In 1916 Mrs. Richards bought the farm of 100 acres on which the family now resides in Harrison township, this county, and the family home has since been here. Mr. Richards is engaged in general farming on this place and has a well improved farm, he having made numerous improvements on the place since coming into possession. It was on April 10, 1895, that Cyrus Richards was united in marriage to Nellie E. Leib, also of Champaign county, Illinois, and to this union have been born ten children, five sons and five daughters, all of whom are living save one daughter, Nellie V., the others being Bonnie L., Jennie G., Cyrus Joseph, Ethan Allen, Cecil Arthur, Winnie E., Robert R., Charley D. and Clarice A., four of whom are married. Bonnie L. Richards married Arthur Gochenour and has one child, a son, Richard. Jennie G. Richards married Joseph Silverthorn and has a son, Leslie. Cyrus Joseph Richards married June Cox and has two children, Maurice and John, and Cecil Arthur Richards married Reba Vannatta and has three children, Gene, Erret and Dorothy. Ethan Allen Richards is a veteran of the World war, having rendered service in the 142d Aerial Squadron. His initial service was rendered at Kelly Field (Texas) and was extended to other flying fields, he having been at Wright Field (Day-

ton, Ohio) when mustered out at the close of the war. Mrs. Nellie E. Richards was born in Champaign county, Illinois, and is a daughter of Joseph and Martha (Barbee) Leib, both natives of Ohio and the former of whom was a veteran of the Civil war, having served as a member of the 1st Ohio Veteran Volunteer Cavalry. Mrs. Richards is a great-great-granddaughter of Ethan Allen, a distinguished officer of the colonial army during the War of the Revolution, leader of the famous "Green Mountain Boys" and the hero of Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

RALPH B. HALL, a veteran of the United States Marine Corps as well as a veteran of the World war, now engaged in the barber business at Gaston, was born on a farm in the vicinity of Winchester, in the neighboring county of Randolph, October 20, 1885, and is a son of Amos and Ruth Ann (Benson) Hall, the latter of whom was born in that same county, a member of one of the pioneer families of eastern Indiana. The late Amos Hall, a veteran of the Civil war and formerly and for twenty-seven years superintendent of the Randolph county infirmary, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, and was but a child when in 1844 his parents came with their family to Indiana and settled in Randolph county. When the Civil war came on he enlisted for service in the Union army and thus served through the war as a member of Company H of the 84th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He became a substantial farmer of Randolph county and was the owner of a farm of 204 acres. Reared on the home farm in the Winchester neighborhood, Ralph B. Hall received his schooling in the Winchester schools and on February 13, 1902, he then being but sixteen years of age, he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps and in that same year was assigned to duty as a member of the United States Legation guards in the city of Pekin, China, where he was on station for two years, at the end of which time with his command he was transferred to the Philippine Islands and thence to Japan and thus continued in service until the end of his period of enlistment, receiving his discharge on March 28, 1906. Upon the completion of his service in the Marine Corps Mr. Hall returned to Indiana and became engaged as a locomotive fireman on the Pennsylvania railroad, running out of Indianapolis, and in the fall of the next year was married. He continued in railway service until in 1910, when he opened a barber shop at Gaston, where he since has made his home. When this country took a hand in the World war in the spring of 1917 Mr. Hall arranged his affairs so that he could get back into army service and on June 28,

1917, he enlisted and was assigned to the headquarters company of the 37th Coast Artillery, with which command he continued in service until his discharge on March 8, 1919, the war then being over. Upon his return home Mr. Hall resumed charge of his barber shop at Gaston and has since been thus engaged. He is a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and of the American Legion and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. In his political views he is a Republican. It was on October 19, 1907, at Gaston, that Ralph B. Hall was united in marriage to Fern Barnhart, of that place, and to this union two children have been born, Jean E., who died in August, 1915, and Rose Charline, born on February 26, 1910. Mrs. Hall was born in the village of Castine, in Darke county, Ohio, and is a daughter of Charles W. and Iva Barnhart, who moved to Gaston in 1900 and have since been engaged in the grocery and bakery business there.

DR. GEORGE W. BUCKLIN, one of the veteran physicians of eastern Indiana and for more than thirty years a practitioner at Muncie, is a native Hoosier and has been a resident of this state all his life. Doctor Bucklin was born at Princeton, the county seat of Gibson county, May 14, 1850, and is a son of Horace and Elmira (Moxam) Bucklin, both members of pioneer families in that county, the Bucklins, a Rhode Island family, having settled there in 1830 and the Moxams, a New York family, having settled there when Elmira Moxam, daughter of Sylvester Moxam, of Elmira, N. Y., was but two years of age. Horace Bucklin was born in Pawtucket, R. I., and was but a child when his parents came out into Indiana and settled in Gibson county. After his marriage he established his home in Princeton and there spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1895, he then being eighty-four years of age. His widow's last days were spent in Muncie, her death occurring here in 1906, she then being eighty-nine years of age. Four of their children, two sons and two daughters, survived them. Doctor Bucklin's elder brother, Theodore Bucklin, served as a soldier of the Union during the time of the Civil war. Reared at Princeton, Doctor Bucklin received his early schooling in the schools of that city and was for four years engaged during the winters in teaching school in his home county. Meanwhile, under the preceptorship of Doctor Munford, of Princeton, he was taking preparatory studies in medicine and then went East to continue his studies. After a course at Princeton University and at the University of New York he entered Belle-



DR. GEORGE W. BUCKLIN

vue Medical College (New York) and in 1879 was graduated from that institution. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Bucklin returned to Indiana and became engaged in practice at New Harmony. In that picturesque and historic community he continued in practice for thirteen years, or until in 1892, when he moved to Muncie, established himself in practice here and has ever since been thus engaged, with present offices and residence at 525 East Main street. For many years the Doctor has been active in the deliberations of the local and state medical societies. He is a Scottish Rite, Royal Arch and Knights Templar Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and he and his wife are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church. It was in 1879, the year in which he became engaged in practice at New Harmony, that Dr. George W. Bucklin was united in marriage to Emma Wright, who was born in Warrick county, Indiana, daughter of Amos and Eleanor (Iglehart) Wright. Doctor and Mrs. Bucklin ever have been active in church work and for years the Doctor served the congregation of the High Street church as a member of the board of trustees. He is affiliated with the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Association, the Eighth District (Indiana) Medical Association, the Delaware County Medical Society and the Muncie Academy of Medicine.

DAVID M. ST. JOHN, president of the Albany State Bank at Albany and a retired farmer and landowner of that neighborhood who for some years past has been making his home in Albany, is a native of the old Buckeye state but has been a resident of Indiana and of the Albany neighborhood for nearly seventy years. Mr. St. John was born in Greene county, Ohio, November 15, 1848, and is a son of Cyrus Bone and Dorothy (Hickman) St. John, the latter of whom was born in that same county, a member of one of the pioneer families there. Cyrus Bone St. John was born in the vicinity of Lebanon, in Warren county, Ohio, and was a son of Daniel W. and Eliza (Bone) St. John, both of whom were born in that same vicinity, their respective parents having been among the early settlers of that section of Ohio. The St. John family in America has its origin through John and Noah St. John, brothers of French birth and parentage, who came to the American colonies about the middle of the eighteenth century and located in Dutchess county, New York, where John St. John married Anna Lockwood and was living when the colonists declared their independence. He joined the patriot forces and served as a soldier of the Revolution. In the last decade of the eighteenth century

he emigrated with his family to the then Territory Northwest of the Ohio and located in the neighborhood of Ft. Washington (Cincinnati), in Hamilton county, where he remained until in 1803, the year in which Ohio was admitted to statehood, when he settled on a tract of land in the vicinity of old Ft. Ancient, east of the present city of Lebanon, where he spent the remainder of his life. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, the fourth in order of birth being John St. John, who was born on November 28, 1778, and who married Rhoda Wood. John St. John established his home in Warren county and there spent his last days. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, of whom Daniel W. was the first born. Daniel W. St. John remained in Warren county until after his marriage to Eliza Bone, when, in 1828, he moved to Greene county (Ohio) and settled in Caesarscreek township. After improving this place he sold it and moved to a farm on the Wilmington pike south of Xenia, where his last days were spent, he being sixty-five years of age at the time of his death. His wife died at the age of sixty-three. They were the parents of eleven children. It is needless to say that the St. John family, the descendants in the present generation of the Ohio pioneer, John St. John, and his wife, Anna Lockwood, form a numerous connection. Former Governor John P. St. John, of Kansas, is a member of this family. Cyrus Bone St. John, eldest of the sons of Daniel W. and Eliza (Bone) St. John, was reared in Greene county (Ohio) and remained there after his marriage to Dorothy Hickman until in 1856 when he came over into Indiana with his family and settled on a farm in Jay county, two miles east of the village of Albany. He came to be the owner of 220 acres of land and continued farming until his retirement and removal to Albany, where his last days were spent. Of the ten children born to him and his wife, nine are still living, the subject of this sketch having three sisters, Catherine, Josephine and Lillie, and five brothers, J. W., L. R., C. R., R. M. and J. Frank St. John. David M. St. John was but seven years of age when he came with his parents into Indiana in 1856 and he grew to manhood on the home farm east of Albany. Upon completing his schooling he remained for a year or two with his father on the farm and then took up the carpenter trade and for eight years was thus engaged, principally in the building of barns. He did not marry until nearly thirty years of age and then he returned to farming, presently buying a farm of eighty acres in the home neighborhood, which as time passed he increased to 134 acres. For thirty-eight years Mr. St. John continued farming and then he retired and moved to Albany,

where he since has made his home. For years he had been a member of the board of directors of the Albany State Bank and in May, 1916, he was elected president of that institution, a position which he now occupies. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Albany and for more than thirty years he served the congregation of that church as steward. On September 21, 1878, David M. St. John was united in marriage to Anna C. Fudge. Mr. and Mrs. St. John have one child, a daughter, Lola A. St. John. Mrs. St. John also is a member of one of the numerous Greene county (Ohio) families that in the '50s and '60s were transplanted to this county. She was born in Greene county, daughter of J. S. and Martha J. (Boots) Fudge, both of whom also were born in that same county, the former a descendant of John Fudge, a Virginian, who was one of the early settlers of Greene county and who long represented that county in the Ohio legislature. Mrs. St. John was but a child when she came with her parents to Delaware county in 1864. Her father, J. S. Fudge, bought a quarter of a section of land in Niles township and settled down there to farming, remaining there until his retirement and removal to Albany, where his last days were spent. Of the twelve children born to J. S. Fudge and wife ten are still living, Mrs. St. John having six sisters, Catherine, Mary E., Sarepta, Laura, Alice and Harriet and three brothers, Lewis M., Charles B. and Ulysses Frank Fudge.

ALTON BROMAGEM, superintendent of the Albany public schools, was born in the picturesque old hamlet of Fairview, over the line in the neighboring county of Randolph, and is a son of Benjamin and Matilda (Bozarth) Bromagem, both of whom were born in Greene county, Ohio, the former near the city of Xenia and the latter in the Cedarville neighborhood, both members of pioneer families in that county which has furnished so many of the residents of this section of Indiana. Matilda Bozarth's father, Joshua Bozarth, was a soldier of the War of 1812. Benjamin Bromagem, a soldier of the Union during the time of the Civil war, was a tailor by vocation but an agriculturist by preference. After his marriage he and his wife made the trip over here into Indiana by covered wagon and settled in the vicinity of Marion. A few years later they decided to return to Greene county, but on the way back were so greatly taken with the situation surrounding Fairview that they stopped there and established their home, spending the remainder of their lives there, and it is thus that Superintendent Bromagem is a Hoosier instead of a Buckeye. Reared in Randolph county, Alton Bromagem completed

his schooling in the normal school at Lebanon and early devoted himself to teaching. He began teaching in the district schools of his native county and later became associated with the schools at Dunkirk in the neighboring county of Jay. For thirteen years he was connected with the Dunkirk schools, nine years of this period being spent as principal of the junior high school, and then in 1920 he was called to the superintendency of the Albany schools, which position he since has occupied. On August 20, 1912, at Union City, Ind., Alton Bromagem was united in marriage to Annette Anderson, who was born in that city, a daughter of Melvin and Mary (Casten) Anderson, and who at that time was a teacher in the Union City schools and who later and for years was associated with her husband in teaching service at Dunkirk. To this union one child has been born, a son, Bozarth Bromagem. Mr. and Mrs. Bromagem are Republicans and are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Albany, Mr. Bromagem being a member of the official board of that congregation. He also is affiliated with the Masonic order.

CLIFTON CRANOR, proprietor of the great Cranor Coal Yard at Macedonia avenue and Eighth street, Muncie, was born on a farm in Wayne county, Indiana, March 28, 1884, and is a son of Luther A. and Elmetta (Cranor) Cranor, both of whom also were born in Indiana and the latter of whom is still living, making her home in Muncie, where she has resided for more than thirty years. She is a daughter of John Cranor, a native of Maryland, who settled in Wayne county, this state, in the days before the Civil war. The late Luther A. Cranor, a veteran of the Civil war, was a son of Joseph Cranor, a native of North Carolina and of a different family than that of John Cranor of Maryland, who also became a resident of Wayne county in pioneer days. Luther A. Cranor was reared in Wayne county and was living there when the Civil war broke out, he then being fifteen years of age. Long before the war ended he was able to get into the service of the Union army and for two years served as a soldier in an Indiana regiment. Upon the completion of his military service he returned to Wayne county and after his marriage there became engaged in farming, a vocation he followed until in 1891, when, following the opening of the "boom" attendant on the development of the natural gas field hereabout he moved to Muncie, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on February 14, 1921, he then being seventy-five years of age. He was a Freemason and a member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic. To him and his wife were born three children, the sub-

CLIFTON CRANOR

ject of this sketch having two sisters, Mabel, who makes her home with her mother in Muncie, and Madge, wife of Kelly Rousch, of St. Louis. Clifton Cranor was seven years of age when his parents moved to Muncie in 1891 and he received his schooling in the schools of that city. When sixteen years of age he became employed as a steel worker, in the Muncie plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company and with that concern and others, in various cities, continued employed as a steel worker until he developed his plans for becoming engaged in the coal business. It was in January, 1914, that Mr. Cranor established a coal yard in West End (Muncie) and later his present extensive yard and plant at Macedonia avenue and Eighth street, where he was what is regarded as the best equipped coal yard in Delaware county, this modern equipment including six mammoth concrete coal pockets (towers), forty feet in height by twenty feet in diameter, each having a capacity of 250 tons, and with coal hoists electrically operated. From small proportions Mr. Cranor has built up his coal business, both wholesale and retail, to its present degree of importance and in doing so has "made his own way." In his fraternal relations he is affiliated with the local lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose and with the local aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. In 1910, when he was twenty-six years of age, Clifton Cranor was united in marriage to Nelle Quirk, of Muncie, and to this union four children have been born, two of whom are living, Robert Q. and Frederick Cranor.

CLARENCE B. KEISER, formerly and for many years an active figure in the commercial life of this community, has been dead for more than twenty years but he left a good memory at his passing and it is but fitting that there should be carried here some slight tribute to that memory. Mr. Keiser was born at Anderson, Ind., in 1857, and was a son of George and Clara (Blossom) Keiser, who later became residents of Muncie, where George Keiser established himself in business in the wholesale plumber's supply line and where he spent the remainder of his life, his son Clarence succeeding him in the direction of that business. George Keiser and wife were the parents of four children, the subject of this memorial sketch having had two sisters, Roberta, who married J. P. Davis, and Grace, who married J. M. Maring, and a brother, George E. Keiser. During the days of his childhood Clarence B. Keiser moved with his parents from Anderson to Indianapolis and it was thus that in the latter city he received his schooling. When his father became established in business in Muncie he took an active part in the direction of that

business and upon his father's death succeeded to the business, which he continued to manage until his death on April 17, 1903. In 1901, at Muncie, Clarence B. Keiser was united in marriage to Sarah Reber McCulloch, who survives him and who continues to make her home in Muncie, residing in the Colonial apartments in East Adams street. Mrs. Keiser was born at Muncie and has lived here all her life, member of a family that has been prominent here since ante-bellum days. She is a daughter of Dr. James and Caroline J. (Foulke) McCulloch, both Pennsylvanians by birth, the latter born in Carlisle, Pa., daughter of Dr. George D. Foulke. Dr. James McCulloch, of excellent memory in this community among those whose recollections of persons and events here go back fifty years and more, was born in Springfield, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1813. In 1847 he was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania and thereafter engaged in the practice of medicine at Lancaster, Ohio, until in 1856, when he came with his family to Muncie and established himself in practice here, in this city spending the rest of his life, his death occurring on May 3, 1877, as is set out elsewhere in this work, together with a fitting expression of the high regard in which he was held in the community in which for more than twenty years he had carried on his labor of love as a physician. Doctor McCulloch's widow survived him for many years, her death occurring on May 14, 1904. As a memorial to his mother and to his wife, the late George F. McCulloch gave half the ground on which stands Grace Episcopal church and parish house. His wife was Cora Patterson, daughter of Arthur F. and Samantha (Collier) Patterson, the latter of whom was a daughter of the brilliant Samuel R. Collier, the first surveyor of Delaware county, who did so much to stimulate cultural impulses hereabout in the formative days of this community. The heroic statue of George F. McCulloch in McCulloch park is a citizens' memorial to that community builder, concerning whose works here fitting mention is made elsewhere. Besides this honored son, Dr. James and Caroline (Foulke) McCulloch had four daughters, those besides Mrs. Keiser being Mary, who married Arthur E. Smith; Caroline H., who married Arthur W. Brady, now of Anderson, and Harriet F. McCulloch. Mrs. Caroline J. McCulloch was for many years an acknowledged leader in the cultural activities of this community. She was one of the organizers of the historic Woman's Club of Muncie, for thirteen years served as president of the same and was president emeritus of that organization at the time of her death. She was the first president of the Federated Club of Clubs and at the

time of her death her name was carried in the officiary of that central club as honorary president. Among the many tributes paid to the memory of this good woman at the first session of the Woman's Club following her death was the following "In Memoriam" by the late Mrs. Josinah V. H. Koons:

Earth holds her grand reception, night and day;
Guests come, remain awhile, then go away;
Each has his chosen friends for whom he keeps
An altar fire that never wanes nor sleeps;
But now and then a rare soul comes and fills
The world around with joy, and thrills
The hearts of all with love; such was our friend,
Whose priceless worth her charming presence penned
Indelibly on Memory's sacred page.
We thank thee, God, for such an heritage.

CHARLES L. ADDINGTON, a substantial farmer and landowner of Hamilton township, residing on the Wheeling pike, rural mail route No. 2 out of Muncie, was born on a farm in the vicinity of Fairfield, Iowa, September 25, 1861, and is a son of Bishop and Delilah (Wile) Addington, natives of Indiana, who two years later returned to this state. Bishop Addington was born in Wayne county, Indiana, and was there married. For some years he and his wife made their home in Iowa and in 1863 returned to Indiana and settled in Wayne county. Bishop Addington was a farmer and after some years of farming in Wayne county moved to Ridgeville. Seven years later he bought a farm of eighty acres in Jay county and there spent the remainder of his life. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, seven of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch having four sisters, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary and Rilla and two brothers, Edward and Theodore Addington. Charles L. Addington was two years of age when his parents returned to Indiana from Iowa and he was but a lad when they located at Ridgeville. He finished his schooling at Ridgeville and was employed as a farm hand until after his marriage, when he bought a farm of seventy-five acres in Knox township, Jay county. He cleared and improved that place and then traded it for a farm of eighty-six acres in Greene township in that same county. About six years later he rented that farm and bought a place of fifty-five acres just north of Redkey, which he presently sold and then bought a farm of 100 acres north of Portland, still retaining his Greene township place. Six years later he sold his Jay county holdings (186 acres) and bought 160 acres on the Wheel-

ing pike in Hamilton township, this county, where he since has made his home, in the meantime extending his holdings until now he is the owner of 212 acres there, which he has improved in good shape and on which he has erected two sets of buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Addington are Republicans and the latter is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Charles L. Addington married Ida Baker, daughter of Zachariah and Priscilla (McFerren) Baker, of Blackford county, and he and his wife have two sons, Orris and Harold, the latter of whom married Helen Florey. Orris Addington married Fern Jester and has four children, Florence, Howard, Kenneth and Robert.

CHARLES B. KIRK, proprietor of one of the leading sporting goods and novelties establishments in Muncie and one of the oldest merchants in point of continuous service in the city, is a native son of Muncie and has lived here all his life. Mr. Kirk was born on November 24, 1865, and is a son of William and Hettie (Merriweather) Kirk, the latter of whom was born in Piqua, Ohio. Her father, Benjamin Merriweather, came to this country from Yorkshire, England, and established his home at Piqua. He was a shoemaker and was for years in business in that city. William Kirk also was born in Yorkshire, England, and was but a lad when he came to this country with his father, Charles B. Kirk, a saddler, who first located at West Milton in Miami county, Ohio, and then moved to Muncie, where he followed his trade. William Kirk was taught saddlery and harness making and for a time followed that trade at Muncie but later became engaged in mercantile business, in 1865 opening a grocery store which he carried on until in 1887, when he made a general store out of it, and he was thus engaged in business until his death two years later, in 1889. William Kirk and wife had three children, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Bessie M., wife of F. V. Knapp, and had a brother, the late E. Will Kirk, formerly and for years his partner in business, who died on July 24, 1899. Reared at Muncie, Charles B. Kirk received his schooling in the schools of that city and under the direction of J. N. Perkins learned the printer's trade in the office of the old Muncie *Times*. For some time he followed this vocation and then, in 1887, became associated with his father in the latter's commercial enterprise at the corner of Walnut and Washington streets. After their father's death in 1889 he and his brother Will carried on the business under the name of Kirk Bros. until the death of E. Will Kirk in 1899, after which Charles B. Kirk carried on the business alone until in the course of time his sons, Ernest W. and Robert W. Kirk, became associated

WILLIAM KIRK

CHARLES B. KIRK

with him in the business, these sons now representing in the third generation a business that has been carried on in the Kirk name for nearly seventy years. In 1889 the Kirk store was moved from its location at 121 East Main street, where the business was carried on until on February 1, 1924, when the present site at 117 East Main street was occupied. Here the Kirks own and occupy a three-story building with full basement, this site having a frontage of twenty-one and one-half feet and 122 feet in depth. Charles B. Kirk has been continuously engaged in business in Muncie for thirty-nine years. Thirty-seven years ago he began to make a specialty of the sporting goods department of the store and since has developed this line until now he has one of the best stocked stores of the kind in eastern Indiana and has for many years been recognized as a sort of local headquarters for goods in that line, sporting goods and novelties being his specialties. Kirk's slogan—"We Sell Everything but Elephants". In 1900 Charles B. Kirk was united in marriage to Julia E. Wilson, daughter of Edward Wilson and a member of one of the old families of this county, and to this union three sons have been born, Ernest W., Robert W. and Charles Edward, the two first named of whom, as noted above, are now associated with their father in the old established business. Ernest W. Kirk married Margaret Ethell, July 12, 1920, and has two children, Norman Jack and David Eugene. Charles B. Kirk resides at 224 North Jefferson street. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk are members of the Presbyterian church. Charles B. Kirk is a York Rite (Knights Templar) and Scottish Rite (32°) Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also is affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce.

BURL A. MADILL, a substantial farmer and landowner of Center township, residing on the Wilson road, rural mail route No. 3 out of Muncie, was born on a farm in Delaware township, this county, January 27, 1881, and is a son of John and Ida (Polhemus) Madill, the latter of whom was born in Greene county, Ohio, and came to Delaware county with her parents when she was a child. The late John Madill was born at Miamisburg in Montgomery county, Ohio, and was a son of Adam and Charlotte Madill, who came to this country from Germany in 1831 and located in Ohio, where Adam Madill died in 1862. His widow survived him for many years, her death occurring in 1889. They were the parents of seven children, of whom John was the last born. John Madill was but a boy when his father

died and he presently came to Delaware county to make his home with his elder brother, Adam Madill, a veteran of the Civil war, who had established his home on a farm in Delaware township. He thus grew up familiar with farming methods and after his marriage (January 3, 1878) established his home on a farm of forty-five acres which he had bought in Delaware township and there spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on February 16, 1919, he then being the owner of more than 300 acres. To him and his wife were born three children, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Lela, and a brother, Charles O. Madill, of Muncie. Reared on the home farm in Delaware township, Burl A. Madill completed his schooling in the Selma high school. At the age of twenty he began farming on his own account, renting from his father, and after his marriage in the following year continued farming as a renter for a few years, at the end of which time he bought eighty acres of his present farm on the Wilson road in Center township and has since made his home there, meanwhile adding to his holdings until now he is the owner of a well improved farm of 240 acres. Mr. Madill is a Republican and is an active member of the Delaware County Farm Bureau. It was on February 27, 1902, that Burl A. Madill was united in marriage to Flora A. Anderson and to this union two sons have been born, Cecil A. and Ralph Madill, the former of whom now is a student at Purdue University and the latter at DePauw University. Mrs. Madill also was born in Delaware township and is a daughter of Alexander H. and Rhoda C. (Hatfield) Anderson, the latter of whom was born in Henry county, Indiana, in 1847, a daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Thompson) Hatfield, the former of whom was the pioneer merchant at New Corner, having moved there in late '40s. Jacob Hatfield died in the early '50s, leaving his widow with four children, one son and three daughters. The son, John Hatfield, became a soldier of the Union during the time of the Civil war and was killed at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain. The widow Hatfield presently married Abraham Cline and became a resident of Delaware township, Rhoda C. Hatfield thus living in this latter township at the time of her marriage. Alexander H. Anderson, a veteran of the Civil war, who died at his farm home in Delaware township in 1907, was born in the vicinity of Staunton, Va., in 1842, a son of William and Janet (Murray) Anderson, who in 1848 became residents of Indiana. Following the death of her husband William Anderson's widow came to Delaware county. She had four children, the son and three daughters, and Alexander H. Anderson was taken into the home of the

Godlove family in the Sharon (Desota) neighborhood, where he grew up as a farmer and carpenter. During the time of the Civil war he rendered service as a soldier, a member of Company G of the 13th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry and after his marriage in 1866 continued working as a carpenter until presently he bought a farm in Delaware township and was thereafter engaged in farming. Of the nine children born to him and his wife all grew to maturity save two and six are still living, Mrs. Madill having two sisters, Mrs. Mary J. Ketterman and Mrs. Myrtle Jones, and three brothers, Charles S., John G. and Frank W. Anderson.

GEORGE WILLIAM WAGNER, a veteran of the malleable iron industry and a resident of Muncie for more than thirty years, was born at Springfield, Ohio, May 28, 1859, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bangert) Wagner, both natives of Germany and the latter of whom was but a child when she came to this country with her parents, the family settling in southern Ohio. Joseph Wagner came to America in the days of his young manhood and after his marriage established his home at Springfield, Ohio, where he became active in the mechanical trades. George William Wagner grew up at Springfield and was graduated from the high school there. Upon leaving school he began working as a molder in the foundry of the Champion Malleable Iron Works at Springfield and in time was advanced to the position of foreman of the foundry. He married when twenty-four years of age and continued to make his home at Springfield until in 1893 when the Whiteley interests were transferred from Springfield to Muncie. Mr. Wagner accompanied the Whiteleys to Muncie and it was he and Bert Whiteley who developed the system of utilizing natural gas as a fuel in the malleable iron industry, Mr. Wagner having charge of the erection and development of the furnaces at the plant of the Whiteley Malleable Casting Company and head of the foundry department. He presently was made superintendent of the plant, became a stockholder in the company and a member of the directorate of the same and then became secretary and treasurer of the company. For twenty-five years Mr. Wagner continued as superintendent of the malleable casting plant, or until in 1919 when the Whiteley interest in the same was disposed of. He then took over the direction of the equipment of a malleable iron mill at Kokomo and when that plant was placed in good running order returned to Muncie where his time has since been spent largely in connection with his duties as president of the Muncie Masonic Temple Association in connection with the erection at Muncie of one of the most not-

able Masonic temples in the middle west, the corner stone of which was laid with impressive ceremonies on October 30, 1923. Mr. Wagner has for years been an active figure in local Masonic circles, a York Rite and Scottish Rite Mason, and has been elevated to the honorary 33d degree or supreme council of the Masonic bodies in America. He also is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Muncie Chamber of Commerce. For the past eight years Mr. Wagner has been a member of the directorate of the Merchants National Bank of Muncie. He is a Republican and his church affiliations are with the Presbyterians. It was in February, 1884, at Springfield, that George William Wagner was united in marriage to Lora V. Worthington, who was born in that city, daughter of John N. and Anna Worthington, and who died at Muncie in March, 1904. Mr. Wagner resides at 326 North Monroe street.

R. MILT RETHERFORD, president of the Retherford Manufacturing Company of Muncie, manufacturers of lighting fixtures and specialties, is a native Hoosier and has been a resident of this state all his life. Mr. Retherford was born in the neighboring county of Madison in 1873 and is a son of Robert and Nancy (Cook) Retherford, the latter of whom was born in Union county, this state, a daughter of John and Anna (Willis) Cook. The late Robert Retherford was born in Pike county, Kentucky, and was a son of John and Ann Retherford, who many years ago established their home in Indiana. After his marriage, Robert Retherford established himself on a farm in Madison county and there spent his last days. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, those besides the subject of this sketch being William A., Sarah Jane, Joseph M., Sarilda, John R., Marinda, Austin, Huldah and Robert Jr. Reared on the home farm in Madison county, R. Milt Retherford completed his schooling in the Indiana State Normal School and was for some years engaged during the winters in teaching school in his home county. He also took a course of special instruction in the old Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1898, in association with his brother, the late John R. Retherford, he established his present manufacturing business at Muncie, and has ever since been thus engaged, his industrial activities in the city thus covering a period of a round quarter of a century. The Retherford Manufacturing Company, originally known as the Retherford Bros. Company, has a well-equipped plant at 109-11 North High street, and its products, lighting

R. MILT RETHERFORD

fixtures and specialties of that sort, find a market in every state in the Union, the Retherford products thus doing their part in spreading the fame of Muncie throughout the country. Mr. Retherford is president of this company; his son, Garland F. Retherford, is the vice-president, and D. M. McWilliams is the secretary and treasurer. In 1898 R. Milt Retherford was united in marriage to Grace Riggs, daughter of Easom and Martha (Ball) Riggs, and to this union three children have been born—the son, Garland, mentioned above, who married Margaret McGuff, and two daughters, Romanelle and Helen. The Retherfords reside at 623 East Washington street. Mr. Retherford is a Scottish Rite and Knights Templar Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. For eleven years he served as a member of the Muncie city school board, six years of this time being president of the board, and was thus rendering school service during the time of the erection of the Central high school.

GEORGE W. MARING, one of the leaders in the industrial development of Muncie following the opening of the natural gas field here in the late '80s, had at the time of his death in 1916 been a resident of Muncie for nearly thirty years and during that time had deeply impressed himself upon the business life of the community. Mr. Maring was a veteran of the Civil war. He was born at Belmont, Ohio, August 15, 1843, and was a son of Peter and Edith (Davis) Maring, both also natives of Ohio and the former of whom was a carpenter, who during the later '40s moved to the village of Somerton in Belmont county, that state. It was thus that George W. Maring was reared at Somerton, where he received his schooling and where, when the Civil war broke out, he was working as a harness maker's apprentice. On August 16, 1862, he enlisted his services in behalf of the cause of the Union and went to the front as a member of Company B of the 122d regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which gallant command he served until honorably discharged on March 23, 1865, by reason of physical disability due to a serious wound he received in the Battle of the Wilderness, a corporal and color guard of the regiment. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Maring resumed his work as a harness maker and presently became engaged in business in that line on his own account at Flushing, Ohio. He later became employed in the drug line at Chillicothe and about two years later became engaged as a traveling representative for the wholesale window glass firm of J. M. Maring & Company, of which his elder brother was the head, at

Bellaire, Ohio, and was thus engaged when this concern decided to transfer its operations to Muncie following the discovery of natural gas here. In the meantime the company had been reorganized and when it came to Muncie in 1888 was known as Maring, Hart & Company, the two Maring brothers and T. F. Hart composing the company. It was in the summer of 1888 that this glass plant was secured for Muncie and the factory in the Boyceton suburb was erected and put in operation without delay, the manufacture of window glass being its specialty, and until the time came when it was found the supply of gas no longer was adequate for such purposes it was one of the important industries of the town. This company also established a glass factory at Dunkirk, over the line in the neighboring county of Jay. George W. Maring established his home at Muncie when the company with which he was connected located here and in this city he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on December 15, 1916. He was one of the organizers of the Merchants National Bank of Muncie and in other ways took an active part in the city's general commercial and industrial development. Since the death of Mr. Maring his widow has continued to make her home at Muncie, residing at 803 East Washington street. She was born (Mary Elizabeth Van Scoyoc) at Pleasant Grove, Pa., and is a daughter of J. M. and Mary (Rogers) Van Scoyoc, the latter of whom was a daughter of James Rogers and wife, the latter of whom was a Dilley. To J. M. Van Scoyoc and wife were born six children, those besides Mrs. Maring being Addison, Vance, James (deceased), Lavina and Elam. Mrs. Maring was married in 1877. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was her husband.

CHARLES M. SMITH, superintendent of the plant of the T. F. Hart Paper Company of Albany and for years active in the civic affairs of his home town, a former member of the town board, former town clerk and treasurer and a former member of the local school board, is a native of the Old Dominion but has been a resident of Indiana and of Albany since the days of his boyhood. Mr. Smith was born at Middlebrook, Va., June 23, 1876, and is a son of Mordecai and Sarah Smith, the former of whom was a cabinet maker, who came to Indiana with their family more than thirty years ago and established their home at Albany. Charles M. Smith was sixteen years of age when he came to Indiana with his parents in 1892 and he completed his schooling in the Albany schools. In 1894 he began working in the plant of the Albany Paper Company, working on the paper machine, and three years later, in 1897, was taken into the company's

offices as a bookkeeper and general office assistant to the manager, thus being in a way to acquire a general knowledge of all the details of the business. In February, 1916, the paper mill and strawboard works at Albany were taken over by the T. F. Hart Paper Company, which since then has operated the plant, and in the following June Mr. Smith was advanced to the position of general superintendent of the plant, which position he since has occupied, one of the best known paper-mill men in this section. This company makes a specialty of strawboard manufactory, both plain and corrugated, and has created a wide market for its products. Mr. Smith is a Democrat and has long given his attention to local civic affairs. He served as a member of the Albany town board for three years, served a term as town clerk and treasurer, and for four years was a member of the local school board. He is a member of Anthony lodge, No. 171, Free and Accepted Masons, at Albany. Charles M. Smith married Josephine Depoy, a member of one of the real pioneer families of Delaware county, the Depoys having been represented in this county since the middle '30s of the past century, and to this union four children have been born, a son, Fitzhugh Lee Smith, and three daughters, Alice Lucile, Virginia Lee and Mary Evelyn Smith. The Smiths are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Albany. Mrs. Smith's parents, Martin L. and Nancy J. (Bartlett) Depoy, both were born in this county, the latter a daughter of Elijah and Mary (Mann) Bartlett and the former a son of Samuel and Melinda Depoy, pioneers of the county. Samuel Depoy was a Virginian, son of Martin Depoy, a soldier of the War of 1812, who settled in 1836 in what is now the Albany neighborhood in this county.

ISAAC RAPPAPORT, who died at his home in Muncie on June 1, 1922, and whose widow is still living there, residing at 700 West Howard street, was of European birth, but had been a resident of this country and of Indiana since the days of his childhood. Mr. Rappaport was born in Poland, a son of Lewis and Fannie Rappaport, who many years ago came to America with their family and located at Indianapolis. Isaac Rappaport was fifteen years of age when his parents came to this country and at Indianapolis he grew up familiar with business forms. As a young man he went to Texas and was there employed for some time in his cousin's dry goods store. Upon his return to Indianapolis he became engaged in business there on his own account. In 1898 he disposed of his interests in that city and moved to Muncie, where he became engaged in the wholesale liquor business and where he thus continued engaged until his retire-

ment several years before his death. In 1894, at Indianapolis, Isaac Rappaport was united in marriage to Rachel Ringold, who survives him and who has three children all graduates of the Muncie high school—a son, Louis H. Rappaport, and two daughters, Dorothy and Rosalind, the latter of whom has been a teacher in the local kindergarten schools. Louis H. Rappaport, a veteran of the World war, is a member of the local society of the Order of B'nai B'rith, of which his father was long a leading member, and he also has served as secretary of the Jewish synagogue at Muncie. He is a member of the local post of the American Legion. Mrs. Rappaport was born at Indianapolis and is a daughter of Hyman and Anna (Dobrowitz) Ringold, formerly and for many years residents of that city and both now deceased. The Rappaports are Republicans.

MARK SWEARINGEN, a retired farmer and landowner of Delaware county and a director of the Mutual Home Savings Association of Muncie, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life, with the exception of four years spent in Iowa, a resident of Delaware county for more than forty years and of Muncie for the past twelve years and more. Mr. Swearingen was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of the historic old hamlet of Rogersville, down over the line in Henry county, January 15, 1850, and is a son of Henry and Josina (Powers) Swearingen, both natives of Virginia, who had become residents of Indiana and of Henry county in the days of their youth. John Swearingen, a farmer, died in 1852. Two years later his widow remarried, and in 1856 she moved to the then developing state of Iowa, where she spent the remainder of her life. Mark Swearingen was but two years of age when his father died. Upon his mother's departure for a life of pioneering in Iowa, he then being six years old, he accompanied her and remained there for four years, at the end of which time he returned and was kept by kinsfolk in Indiana, and it was thus that he got his schooling here. He grew up familiar with farm life, and after his marriage, at the age of twenty-six, began farming for himself on a tract of eighteen acres he had bought in Henry county. He remained there for four or five years, or until on February 26, 1881, when he became a resident of Delaware county, which ever since has been his home. Upon coming here Mr. Swearingen settled on a farm in Perry township, but three years later, in 1884, bought a farm of 120 acres east of Shideler, in Union township, where he established his home and where he remained until his retirement from the farm in 1912 and removal to Muncie, where he since has made his home, residing at

MARK SWEARINGEN

MRS. MARK SWEARINGEN

918 North Elm street. Though retired from the general activities of the farm, Mr. Swearingen continues his interest in the general affairs of the community and is a member of the directorate of the Mutual Home Savings Association, a well-established institution at the corner of Charles and Mulberry streets. It was on October 7, 1876, in Henry county, that Mark Swearingen was united in marriage to Emma Z. Jackson, who was born in Perry township, this county, daughter of Harvey H. and Elizabeth Jackson, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Swearingen have been born three children, James Watt (deceased), Ruth D. and Ralph. The late James Watt Swearingen married Luticia Pitts of Lafayette, Ind., and died leaving two children, Paul and Allen. Ruth D. Swearingen married Charles E. Weaver of Granville, and has one child, a son, Walter Verr. Ralph Swearingen has been twice married. His first wife, Lucy Castle, of the Muncie neighborhood, died, and he later married Lois Boxell of Muncie.

MARVIN L. PITTENGER, a substantial farmer and landowner of Hamilton township, residing on the Center pike, rural mail route No. 2 out of Muncie, was born in Liberty township, this county, August 23, 1867, and is a son of Francis and Eliza Jane (Marks) Pittenger, the latter of whom was born in Ohio. Francis Pittenger was born in Delaware township, this county, a member of one of the real pioneer families of that part of the county, and after his marriage established his home on a farm of eighty acres of woodland in Liberty township. This tract he cleared and improved and gradually added to his holdings until he became the owner of a farm of 200 acres. He also had a tile mill and a saw mill on his place and was one of the active factors in the development of that section. To him and his wife were born thirteen children, ten of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch (the fourth in order of birth) having six sisters, Rhoda, Elizabeth, Emma, Nellie, Agnes and Theresa and three brothers, Washington, John and George Pittenger. Reared on the home farm in Liberty township, Marvin L. Pittenger received his schooling in the local schools and until his marriage remained at home, helpful in the labors of the farm and in the operation of the mills. After his marriage he began farming as a renter in Hamilton township and was thus engaged for fourteen years, at the end of which time he bought a part of the place on which he is now living on the Center pike and has since resided there, meanwhile having increased his holdings to eighty acres, which he has improved in up-to-date fashion. Mr. and Mrs. Pittenger are members of the Pleasant Grove

Methodist Episcopal church, of the congregation of which Mr. Pittenger formerly was a steward. He now is a member of the board of parsonage trustees. Mrs. Pittenger formerly was president of the Ladies Aid Society. She was born in Hamilton township (Emma Williamson) and is a daughter of Adam and Sarah (Moore) Williamson, the latter of whom also was born in this county, daughter of Lewis and Patience (Truitt) Moore, pioneers of Center township. Adam Williamson was born in Scioto county, Ohio, and was five years of age when in 1834 he came to this county with his parents, Peter and Rosanna (Shafer) Williamson the family settling in Hamilton township. He became in time the owner of a farm of 160 acres in that township and there spent his last days. Of his six children, four are still living, Mrs. Pittenger having two sisters, Mary and Effie, and a brother, William Williamson. Mr. and Mrs. Pittenger have three children, two sons, Ernest and Delbert, and a daughter, Sarah, the latter of whom was graduated from the Royerton high school and from Hanover College. Ernest Pittenger, a veteran of the World war, also was graduated from the Royerton high school and then attended the agricultural college of Purdue University. Delbert Pittenger was graduated from the Royerton high school and is now a student at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

WILLIAM H. WARFEL, who for years had been engaged in the tinning business at Muncie and who died at his home in that city in the fall of 1921, was a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the pioneer families here, and had resided here all his life. Mr. Warfel was born at Yorktown in 1862 and was a son of Emanuel and Catherine (Parkison) Warfel, both of whom were members of pioneer families in that section of the county, the latter a daughter of Samuel and Ellen (Mohler) Parkison, who had settled in Mt. Pleasant township upon their arrival here from Pennsylvania in 1839, Samuel Parkison having entered from the government a tract of land in that township two years prior to his settlement here. Emanuel Warfel also had come to this county with his parents, Daniel and Fannie Warfel, from Pennsylvania, this family settling in Mt. Pleasant township in 1840. Daniel Warfel died there in 1860 and his wife died in 1870. They reared a family of nine children and the Warfel connection of this family in the present generation is a considerable one. To Emanuel and Catherine (Parkison) Warfel were born six children, the subject of this memorial sketch having had two sisters, Nancy, wife of John Hervey, and Mary, wife of Henry Coppersmith, and three brothers, Charles, Emanuel and George War-

fel. Reared at Yorktown, where he received his schooling, William H. Warfel early learned the trade of tinsmith and followed that vocation all his life. He married when twenty-one years of age and not long afterward became established in business on his own account, setting up a tinshop on the north side of the public square in Muncie, and there developed an extensive business in general tinsmithing, roofing and cornice work, a business which since his death has been carried on by his sons, Clarence A. and Harry Warfel, who are maintaining the old establishment at 119 North High street. William H. Warfel died on November 11, 1921, and his widow continues to make her home at Muncie, residing at 1001 West First street. He was a member of the local lodges of the Elks, the Red Men and the Eagles. Mrs. Warfel also was born at Yorktown (Sarah A. Allen) and is a daughter of John and Louise (Bryant) Allen, the latter of whom was a daughter of Charles and Eliza (Powell) Bryant. John Allen was a son of Fielden and Betsey (Dragoo) Allen, the latter of whom was a member of the pioneer Dragoo family of this county. John Allen and wife had four children, Mrs. Warfel having a sister, Eliza, and two brothers, Richard F. and Scott Allen. To William H. and Sarah A. (Allen) Warfel were born seven children, all of whom are living save Charles, the second in order of birth, and Oreta Luella, wife of Carlton Wood, who died on April 19, 1924. Besides the two sons, Clarence A. and Harry Warfel, mentioned above as carrying on the business at Muncie established by their late father. Mrs. Warfel now has three daughters living, namely: Ortha, wife of Ora Edwards, who has two children, Edna and Charles; Effiie, wife of Charles Fudge, and Katie Louise, wife of Lawrence Lancaster, who has three children, Walter, Rosemund Luella and Margaret Jane. Clarence A. Warfel married Clara Surgeon and has two children, Charles William and Ella May, and Harry Warfel married Chelse Thornburg.

ARTHUR W. LOCKHART, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Albany, this county, was born at Albany and has lived there practically all his life, the exception being a period some years ago when he was connected with the operations of a steel company in Pennsylvania. Mr. Lockhart was born on September 23, 1875, and is a son of Benjamin and Martha (Jones) Lockhart, the former of whom was born in Highland county, Ohio, and came to Indiana in the days of his young manhood, establishing his home at Albany after his marriage. Arthur W. Lockhart was reared at Albany and received his schooling in the schools of that village. For

awhile after leaving school he was employed as a clerk in a retail store at Albany and then became connected with the operations of the Albany Manufacturing Company, afterward known as the Shelly Steel Tube Company, and was with this company for seven years, a part of this time being spent in the company's offices in Pennsylvania. He then became engaged in his present line, real estate and fire insurance, and has since maintained his office at Albany, one of Delaware county's well established realtors. Mr. Lockhart is a Republican and a Freemason. In 1898 Arthur W. Lockhart was united in marriage to Iva Davis, daughter, of the Rev. Eli and Rebecca (Halfin) Davis, of Albany, and to this union two children have been born, a daughter, Pauline, wife of D. C. Engle, of Albany, and a son, Halbert Lockhart, of Albany. Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Albany and Mr. Lockhart is a member of the board of trustees of this congregation and treasurer of the church.

EDWARD T. MILLIGAN, secretary-treasurer of the Muncie Stone and Lime Company and a resident of Muncie for nearly twenty years, was born on a farm in the neighboring county of Jay on July 4, 1875, and is a son of Homer and Hattie Milligan, both of whom were born in that same county, members of pioneer families in this section of the state. Homer Milligan followed farming all his active life. He died in 1889. Reared on the home farm in Jay county, Edward T. Milligan completed his schooling in the old normal school at Portland, which he attended for three terms, and supplemented this by a course in a business college at Muncie in 1898. For some time thereafter he was engaged working at Columbus, Ohio, and then became connected with the Portland Stone Company, making his home at Portland, Ind., until in 1908, when he and his brothers came to Muncie and bought the old Hamilton stone quarries and the Mauck quarries and began to operate the same. In the following year (1909), for purposes of further development, the Milligan brothers organized the Muncie Stone and Lime Company and the business since has been carried on under that name. Edward T. Milligan has been secretary-treasurer of this company since its organization. The other officers of the company are Charles F. Headington, president; J. B. Milligan, vice-president, and Orla B. Milligan, superintendent. In 1922 The Muncie Stone and Lime Company abandoned its old quarries and leased a tract of eleven acres along the Cornbread road, where it established a thoroughly modern and up-to-date quarry plant, with a stone crusher having a capacity of 600

EDWARD T. MILLIGAN

tons a day, six times the capacity of its former crusher. The land taken over by this company is underlaid with an apparently inexhaustible deposit of limestone of a fine quality for concrete and for street and highway construction, and the products of the company are in high demand hereabout. Edward T. Milligan married Martha C. Colvin, daughter of Ephraim and Hannah B. Colvin, and he and his wife reside at 205 West Twelfth street. Mr. Milligan is a Republican and a member of the Optimist Club of Muncie. He also is affiliated with the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Loyal Order of Moose, and has been "through the chairs" of the latter lodge.

ULYSSES GRANT POLAND, M. D., former coroner of Delaware county, present health officer for the city of Muncie, former president of the Eighth District (Indiana) Medical Association, of the Delaware County Medical Society and of the Muncie Academy of Medicine and present secretary of the latter, and a former vice-president of the Indiana State Medical Society, a practicing physician at Muncie for more than a quarter of a century, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the county's pioneer families, and has resided here all his life. Doctor Poland was born in the historic old settlement of Sharon, along the Mississinewa, in Delaware township, June 2, 1865, and is a son of Nicholas and Martha Jane (Dickover) Poland, the latter of whom also was born in this county, December 28, 1839, daughter of Jacob Dickover, a soldier of the War of 1812 and one of the best known of the pioneers of the eastern part of Delaware county. Jacob Dickover was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Henry Dickover, who had been sent to America as a member of one of the detachments of Hessian soldiers employed by the British against the American colonists during the time of the Revolutionary war. Not long after his arrival here he became impressed with the justice of the colonists' cause and left the mercenary army to which he was attached and threw in his lot with that of the Continental army, with which, under General Washington, he fought until the end of the war. He had been trained as a stonemason and in his trade capacity was detailed to help erect the fort at Trenton. After the war he settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he married and reared a considerable family. One of his sons, Jacob Dickover, served as a soldier of the War of 1812, afterward became a resident of Ohio and then, about 1832, four or five years after the erection of Delaware county, came over here into Indiana and after a brief residence in Wayne

county came up here into Delaware county and settled in the creek bottom lands in Liberty township, about a mile north of where the town of Selma later was established, and there spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on March 23, 1876, he then being past ninety years of age. His wife (Hannah Baney) died on April 14, 1877, she then being past sixty-seven years of age. They had eight children, one son and seven daughters. The son, Samuel Dickover, served as a soldier of the Union during the Civil war, a member of Company K of the 19th Indiana infantry. The pioneer Jacob Dickover was a brickmason and some of the old buildings in the eastern part of the county still stand as monuments to the excellence of his handicraftsmanship. It is said of him that not long after his arrival here he was employed to erect a building for distillery purposes, and that after the building was up and in active use his conscience troubled him on the score of the product of the still house, so that thereafter he declined all employment on still houses. Nicholas Poland was born in Harrison county, Ohio, October 14, 1833, a son of William Poland, of French descent, and was but a lad when his parents moved from there to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he was reared, near the city of Wheeling, W. Va. He was trained in youth as a carpenter and when he attained his majority came over here into Indiana, about 1854, and located in the Sharon settlement in this county, where he became employed at his trade and after his marriage there to Martha Jane Dickover established his home. His wife died on February 24, 1875, and he presently married again and moved onto a farm in Hamilton township, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on January 22, 1902. He was a Democrat, a Freemason and a member of the Christian church. By his union with Martha Jane Dickover, Nicholas Poland was the father of nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity, namely: John Samuel, a farmer, now deceased; William Willard, a former teacher in the schools of Delaware county, now living in Oregon, where he is engaged in ranching; Ulysses Grant, the immediate subject of this biographical review; Mary H., who married Smith Karn, of this county, and whose last days were spent at Hoopston, Ill.; Albert M., formerly engaged in the practice of law at Albany, this county, who in 1910 moved to Houston, Tex., where he recently died; Carrie A., wife of Marion M. Brackin, now living at Robinson, Ill., and Martha J., who married Elwood A. Jacobs and died more than ten years ago. Following the death of the mother of these children Nicholas Poland married Mrs. Rachel (McCormick)

Mansfield, a sister of Matthew McCormick, a county commissioner back in the '80s and '90s, which union was without issue. Ulysses Grant Poland was about ten years of age when his mother died. He grew to manhood on the home farm in Hamilton township, supplemented his local schooling by a two-years course in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso and then began teaching school, a vocation he followed during the winters for seven years. He also, in 1888, took a term of schooling in the Business College at Delaware, Ohio. Meanwhile he had been giving his serious thought to the study of medicine and during his school vacations these studies were carried on, first under the preceptorship of Dr. A. P. Murray at Albany and then under the preceptorship of Dr. G. R. Green at Muncie, and in the office of the latter he was prepared for college. In 1892 he entered Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis and in March, 1895, was graduated from this institution. Upon receiving his diploma, Doctor Poland returned to Muncie, established himself in practice and has ever since been thus engaged, with present offices and residence at 303 East Washington street. Doctor Poland is a Republican. In 1898, three years after entering upon the practice of his profession at Muncie, he was elected coroner of Delaware county and by successive re-elections served for eight years in that office. He is a member of the staff of the Muncie Home Hospital and is the present health officer for the city of Muncie. For many years he has been active in the councils of the medical fraternity and was one of the organizers of the Muncie Academy of Medicine, of which he for some time was president and is the present secretary. He also has served as president and as secretary of the Delaware County Medical Society, for two years was president of the Eighth District Medical Society and is also affiliated with the joint medical society of the counties of Delaware and Blackford, with the Indiana State Medical Society of which he was vice president in 1913, and with the American Medical Association. He is a past chancellor commander of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias. During the time of this country's participation in the World war the Doctor rendered service as a member of the Medical Corps of the National Council of Defense. In 1896 Dr. U. G. Poland was united in marriage to Grace E. McClellan, also a member of one of the old families of this county, daughter of Frederick H. and Mary F. (Jewett) McClellan, the latter of whom was the daughter of Jeremiah Jewett, one of the foremost of the early residents of old Muncietown and concerning whom further reference is made elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Poland formerly

was a teacher in the Muncie schools and her sister, Harriet J. McClellan, has for years been one of the teachers in the city schools. Her brother, Frederick F. McClellan, is Muncie's city attorney. Their father, who had come to this county when five years of age with his parents from Greene county, Ohio, in 1849, died in 1875. Doctor and Mrs. Poland are members of the First Presbyterian church, of which congregation the Doctor for years has been an elder. They have three adopted children, Mary L., William Maxwell and Rachel Wilhelmina, children of the Doctor's deceased sister, Mrs. Martha J. Jacobs.

JACOB F. KISER, head of the old-established J. F. Kiser Company, jewelers, and founder of the Kiser Plating Company, corner of East Howard and Elm streets, Muncie, has been a resident of Muncie for nearly thirty years, and during that time has built up a business in the jewelry line that has given him high standing in commercial and trade circles. Mr. Kiser was born at Fostoria, Ohio, May 12, 1861, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Foughty) Kiser, the latter of whom spent her last days in Muncie, her death occurring in that city on March 13, 1903. The senior Jacob Kiser was born in Pennsylvania and was but a child when his parents moved with their family to the Fostoria neighborhood in Ohio. He died in 1863, leaving his widow with six children, of whom the subject of this sketch, then two years of age, was the last born. The widow kept the family together and Jacob F. Kiser received his schooling at Fostoria, graduating from the high school there. As a young man he for some time worked as a bricklayer and then became engaged in electroplating at Fostoria. As he began to see his way to success in this line he added jewelry to his stock and was thus engaged in business at Fostoria until in 1897, when he disposed of his interests there and moved to Muncie, where he set up an electroplating establishment at Hoyt avenue and Liberty streets. Four years later, in 1901, he found it necessary to engage larger quarters and he bought the building at the corner of Howard and Elm streets, where he ever since has been engaged in business. There he presently branched out into a general jewelry business and carried on under the firm style of the Muncie Jewelry and Plating Company, which in 1915 was changed to the J. F. Kiser Company. In 1920 Mr. Kiser disposed of his interest in the plating works, which still carries on as the Kiser Plating Company, and has since devoted his attention wholly to his admirably stocked jewelry store. Mr. Kiser is a Republican and he and his wife are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church. He is a

JACOB F. KISER

Scottish Rite Mason and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, as well as being an active member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and of the locally influential Exchange Club. In 1881 Jacob F. Kiser was united in marriage to Amanda Baymen, who was born near Fostoria, Ohio, daughter of Henry and Caroline (Rocky) Baymen, and to this union one child was born, a son, Frank Kiser, secretary-treasurer of the J. F. Kiser Company and of the Kiser Plating Company, and concerning whom further mention is made elsewhere in this work.

THOMAS J. FREEMAN, one of the veteran farmers of Delaware county and a substantial landowner of Hamilton township, residing on the Moore road, rural mail route No. 4 out of Muncie, was born in a log cabin on the farm on which he is now living and has lived on that place all his life, a period of more than sixty-five years. Mr. Freeman was born on November 14, 1858, and is a son of John and Mary (Wier) Freeman, the latter of whom was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, and was but six years of age when she came to this county with her parents, Thomas and Mary Wier, natives of Pennsylvania, in 1836, the Wiers settling in Center township. John Freeman was born in Adams county, Ohio, January 26, 1825, and was but ten years of age when he came to Delaware county with his parents, Isaac and Jemima (Moore) Freeman, in 1835, the family settling on a quarter of a section of land which Isaac Freeman entered from the government in section 30 of Hamilton township and a part of which land is now in the farm of Thomas J. Freeman, title thus ever having been kept in the family. Isaac Freeman opened up a farm there and died in 1864, at the age of sixty-one years. His widow survived him until in 1871 and was seventy years of age at the time of her death. Of their eight children John Freeman was the second in order of birth. He helped his father open the farm and following his marriage in 1849 his father gave him an uncleared tract of fifty-five acres, a part of his original holding, and on that place he put up a log house for a dwelling and started in to make a farm of his own. There he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1910, he then being eighty-five years of age. His wife had preceded him to the grave, her death having occurred in 1905, she then being seventy-five years of age. They were the parents of three children, the first born of which, a son, James B., died when eleven months old and the other two of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Mrs. Pauline Storer, of Muncie. Reared

on the home farm, which he helped his father to improve and develop and which long has been in a high state of improvement and cultivation, Thomas J. Freeman received his schooling in the local schools and after his marriage at the age of twenty-four continued to make his home on the home place and carried on his farming operations there. Upon the death of his father he inherited about thirty acres of the home place, including the dwelling site, and has since lived there. Mr. Freeman has a well improved farm of near 100 acres. He and his wife are Democrats and are members of the Friends church at Muncie, their home being about three miles northwest of the city. It was in 1882 that Thomas J. Freeman was united in marriage to Birdella McColm, of Harrison township, and to this union two children were born, Oran and Ernest, the former of whom died in 1912. Ernest Freeman married Grace Thornburg and has a son, Vernon Oran Freeman. Mrs. Birdella Freeman was born in Scioto county, Ohio, and was but a small child when she came to this county with her parents, Henry A. and Harriet (Burress) McColm, in 1868, the family settling on a farm of 240 acres two miles south of New Corner (Gaston) in Harrison township, where she grew to womanhood and was married. Both Henry A. McColm and his wife were born in Scioto county, Ohio, members of pioneer families in that county. The land upon which they made their home upon coming to Delaware county had been entered by Mrs. McColm's father, Matthew Burress, in 1836, in section 10 of Harrison township.

CHARLES O. GRAFTON, secretary-treasurer of the Gill Clay Pot Company, of Muncie, manufacturers of glass melting pots and tank blocks of high grade refractory, and president of the Muncie Clay Products Company, manufacturers of crucibles and art pottery, is identified with the commercial and industrial activities of the town. He is a native of the old Buckeye state, but has been a resident of Muncie for nearly thirty years, during which time he has been continuously connected with the Gill interests. Mr. Grafton was born at Bellaire, Ohio, July 12, 1877, and had his schooling in the grade schools there. In 1920, on the organization of the Muncie Clay Products Company, a subsidiary concern for the manufacture of crucibles and art pottery, Mr. Grafton was elected president of this company. Mr. Grafton is past president of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, also past president of the Muncie Rotary Club, past commander of the local commandery of the Knights Templar and president of the Scottish Rite Club. He is also past exalted ruler of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Charles

O. Grafton married Edna Boyce, daughter of James Boyce, who in his generation was for years one of the leading citizens of Muncie, as is set out at length elsewhere in this work, and to this union two daughters were born, Margaret and Nancy, the former of whom was graduated from the Muncie high school with the class of 1923. Mr. and Mrs. Grafton are members of the First Universalist church and reside at 829 East Main street.

JOSEPH W. LESLIE, a substantial farmer and landowner of Hamilton township, residing on the Moore road, rural mail route No. 4 out of Muncie, was born at Winchester, in the neighboring county of Randolph, July 26, 1879, and is a son of Amos and Martha (Wood) Leslie, both members of pioneer families in that county. Amos Leslie was born in Randolph county, a son of David Leslie and wife, who were the parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity. He worked with his father on the latter's farm in the Winchester neighborhood until his father's death in 1889, when he inherited the home place and continued farming there, coming to be the owner at one time of 320 acres of land. Of the four children born to Amos Leslie and wife two are still living, the subject of this sketch having a brother, David Leslie. Reared on the home farm, Joseph W. Leslie finished his schooling in the Winchester schools and was graduated from the high school there. For awhile thereafter he was employed in the electric light plant at Winchester and then in 1898 transferred his connection to the electric light plant at Muncie and four years later was married here. He continued working in the Muncie electric light plant until in 1904, when he moved to Spokane, Wash., where he remained for two years, at the end of which time he returned to Muncie and resumed his connection with the operations of the electric light company. Three years later, in 1909, Mr. Leslie bought the farm of seventy-two acres on which he is now living in Hamilton township and has since made his home there, engaged in general farming. It was on September 4, 1902, that Joseph W. Leslie was united in marriage to Ernestine Brooks and to that union four children have been born, George David, Fred Wilson, Mary Louise and Stanley Lewis. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie are Republicans and are members of the Universalist church at Muncie. Mr. Leslie is a Freemason and has attained to both the cryptic and capitular degrees in that ancient order. He is an active member of the Delaware County Farm Bureau. Mrs. Leslie was born on the place on which she is now living and in 1900 was graduated from the Muncie normal school. She is the daughter and only child of George W. and

Naomi (Moore) Brooks, the latter of whom, a daughter of Aaron and Mary (Truitt) Moore, who had settled in Hamilton township in 1843, died in 1884 when her daughter was little more than a babe in arms. The late George W. Brooks was a native of New Jersey, born in Cumberland county, that state, in 1850 a son of Lewis W. and Rachel (Wilson) Brooks, the former of whom was born in England and was but a child when in 1828 he came to this country with his parents. Bereft of his mother when he was six years of age, George W. Brooks was reared in the household of a maternal uncle in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and grew up as a farmer and miller. In 1873 he became a resident of Delaware county and after his marriage to Naomi Moore established his home on the farm where Mr. and Mrs. Leslie now live. In the year following the death of his wife in 1884 he disposed of his interests there and moved to Muncie, where he established himself in the creamery business in Kilgore avenue and where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on April 6, 1919.

CHARLES C. LEITSHUH, proprietor of the French Steam Dye Works at Muncie, is a European by birth, but has been a resident of this country since the days of his boyhood and of Muncie for nearly a quarter of a century. Mr. Leitshuh was born in the then Kingdom of Bavaria on October 1, 1867, and is a son of Anthony and Tillie (Geisendorfer) Leitshuh, both also native Bavarians, who came to this country with their family in 1881 and presently became located at Springfield, Ohio, where they established their home. Anthony Leitshuh was a miller in his native Bavaria, a vocation which had been followed in his family for generations, but during the '70s he was elevated to the civil service and was made an inspector in the Bavarian postoffice department. Upon coming to America he for a time was variously employed and then he became engaged in the retail meat business at Springfield, a vocation he followed the rest of his life. He died in a hospital at Dayton on August 6, 1891. Charles C. Leitshuh was thirteen years of age when he came to this country with his parents in 1881 and he retains vivid recollections of the impressions created in his youthful mind when the family landed at Baltimore. He had received good elementary schooling in his native Bavaria and when the family located at Springfield he entered night school with a view to bettering his English, and later took a course in a business college there. It was necessary for him to go to work without much delay in order to help in the family support, and his first employment in this country was in the plant of the St. John Sewing Machine Company at Springfield. In the spring of 1885, he

CHARLES C. LEITSHUH

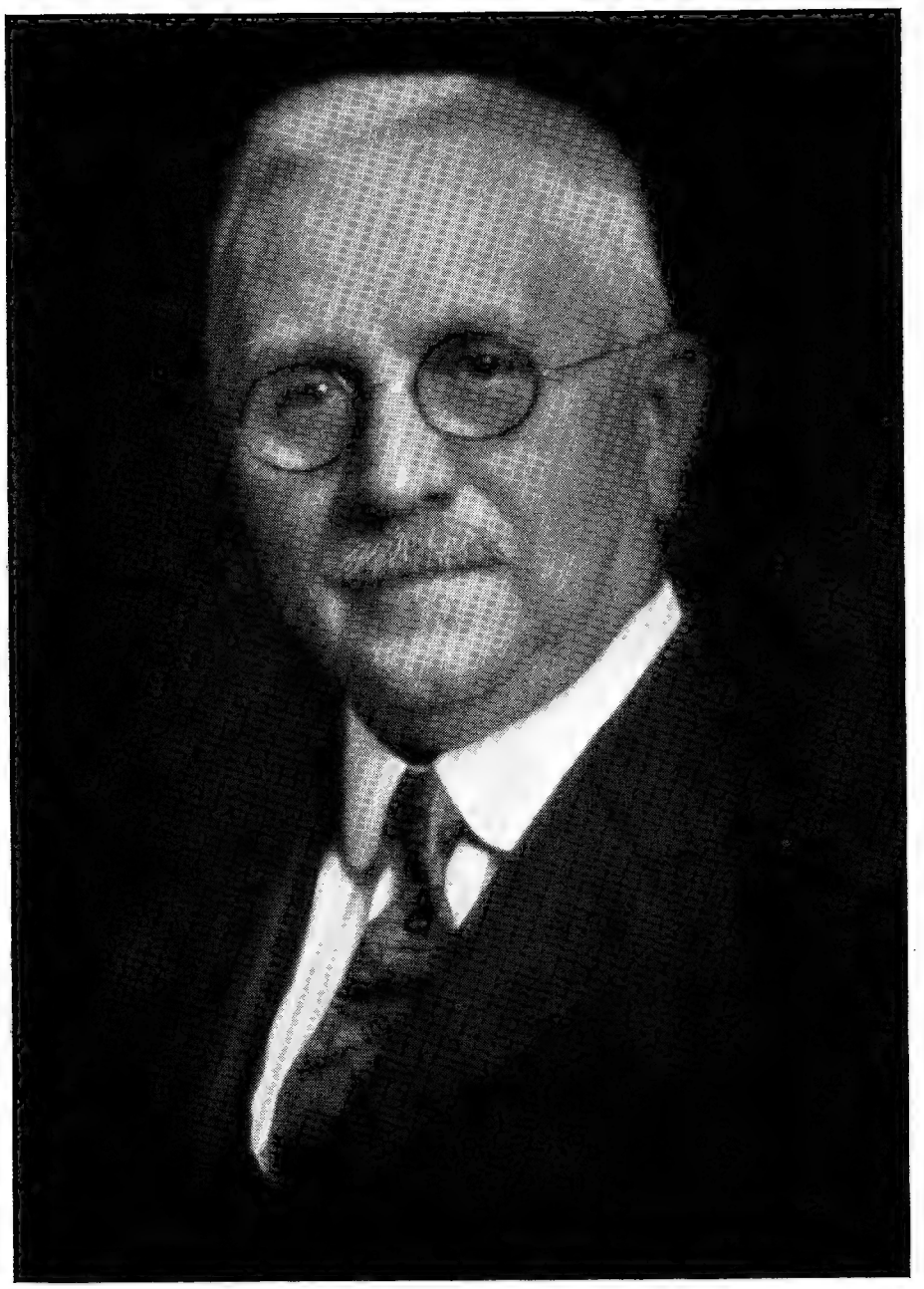
then being seventeen years of age, he became employed in a dye establishment at Springfield, and ever since he has been connected with the dyeing industry, a period of nearly forty years, so that he very properly may be regarded as one of the veterans in this line. Ten years later he married at Springfield, Ohio. In the meantime he had been extending his knowledge of the dyeing industry by working in various cities throughout the middle West, and after his marriage he kept on working at Springfield until in 1900, when he moved to Muncie and became employed in what then was known as the Union Steam Dye Works, in East Main street, where his French Steam Dye Works now is located. In April, 1905, Mr. Leitshuh bought the W. N. Woodward dye house at 208-210 North Walnut street, then known as the Woodward Steam Dye Works, and presently changed the name of this plant to the French Steam Dye Works and carried on business there until fourteen months later the plant was destroyed by fire. He then bought new equipment and started up another dye house at 417 East Main street, resuming there his business of dyeing and cleaning. In the winter of 1908 Mr. Leitshuh bought the plant of the Butler Steam Dye Works at 415 East Main street and united it with his plant, thus giving him double capacity. The business continued to increase and in the spring of 1910 he was compelled to take over the adjoining room at 419 and put in new machinery, thus modernizing his plant. In 1913, again responding to the demands of his growing business, Mr. Leitshuh bought the entire block including Nos. 415-425 East Main street, and added the room at 421 to his plant. In 1919 he added the room at 423 and erected a new dry cleaning establishment on the premises at the rear of the plant, and is now considering plans for the further extension of the facilities of this plant to meet the growing demands made upon it. Mr. Leitshuh is a member of the National Association of Dyers and Cleaners, is affiliated with the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and the local Kiwanis Club, and is also a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Elks, the Moose, the Eagles, the Red Men and the Maccabees. He is a Republican and he and his family are members of St. Lawrence's Catholic church. It was on June 4, 1895, at Springfield, Ohio, that Charles C. Leitshuh was united in marriage to Theresa Myers, who was born at Baden, in Germany, and who had come to this country with her parents in 1881. Of the nine children born to this union, seven are still living, these being Frank A., Rose D., Helen K., George J., Raymond William, Adaline Louise and Charles Edward. The Leitshuhs reside at 821 East Charles street.

DR. WILL C. MOORE, a veteran of the World war with an officer's commission and an overseas record and an established surgeon at Muncie, a member of the executive and surgical staff of the Muncie Home Hospital, is a native son of Indiana and has lived in this state practically all his life, a resident of Muncie since his return from army service in the summer of 1919. Doctor Moore was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Summitville in the neighboring county of Madison, January 23, 1889, and is a son of T. M. and Claudia Moore, both of whom also were born in Indiana, who now are living at Summitville. Reared at Summitville, Will C. Moore received his grade schooling there and then entered the high school at Anderson, from which he was graduated in 1904. He then entered Indiana University and in 1908 was graduated from that institution, his studies there having been carried on with particular reference to later entrance on the medical school of the university and in due time he was matriculated at the Indiana University School of Medicine at Indianapolis, from which he was graduated in 1914. After a couple of years of practical experience in interne work in the City Hospital and in the Eastman Hospital at Indianapolis, Doctor Moore went West with a view to locating for practice and for a year was thus located at Ely, Nev. He then, in 1917, took a trip to Europe for post-graduate work and clinical observation in surgery in the great war hospitals that after two years and more of appalling warfare had created a new standard in surgery, and was at Vienna when this country took a hand in the World war. As a student civilian of an enemy country Doctor Moore was evacuated from the Austrian capital and then hurried home to offer his services to the Medical Corps of the newly created national army. He reported to Ft. Oglethorp, where he was given a commission as a lieutenant in the Medical Corps and in May, 1918, was sent overseas and detailed for service in Evacuation Hospital 14, with which unit he continued in service until the close of the war, thus participating in service in the decisive campaign about St. Mihiel and in the Argonne, and then went on to the Rhine with the Army of Occupation, with station at Coblenz (where he was promoted to a captaincy), where he remained until ordered home in the latter part of May, and on June 4, 1919, he received his honorable discharge, the war then being over. Upon the completion of his military service Doctor Moore returned to Indiana and located at Muncie, where he since has been engaged in practice, making a specialty of surgery. In 1922 the Doctor received his F. A. C. S. from the American College of Surgeons. He is a member of the American

Medical Association, of the Indiana State Medical Society and of the Muncie Academy of Medicine and is affiliated with the college fraternities Phi Rho Sigma (medical) and Sigma Chi (literary). He is a member of the executive and surgical staff of the Muncie Home Hospital and it is believed that it will not be regarded as improper to say that he has taken high rank among the surgeons of eastern Indiana during the brief period of his practice at Muncie. The Doctor is a Scottish Rite (32°) Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In 1917 Dr. Will C. Moore was united in marriage to Edith Pfaffenberger, daughter of T. F. and Amelia Pfaffenberger, of Indianapolis, and to this union two children have been born, a son, Thomas, and a daughter, Nancy. Doctor Moore and his family reside at 1007 University avenue. The Doctor has his office at 105 Western Reserve Life building.

BERT A. RUSSELL, president of the Albany school board and cashier of the Albany State Bank of Albany, formerly and for years a teacher in the schools of Delaware county and for twenty years connected with the banking interests of this county, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life, a resident of Delaware county since the days of his young manhood. Mr. Russell was born on a farm in the neighboring county of Grant on October 31, 1874, and was reared in that county. He supplemented his common schooling by attendance at the normal school at Marion and the Central Indiana Normal School at Danville and early began teaching school in Delaware county, a profession he followed during the winters for fourteen years. During this period, in 1905, Mr. Russell assisted in organizing the Eaton State Bank of Eaton and continued his connection with that institution until in 1911, when he was elected cashier of the Albany State Bank of Albany and has since occupied that position, making his home at Albany. Mr. Russell is a Republican. His long term of service as a teacher in the schools of this county gave him an interest in the schools which has been a continuing one and he has long rendered further service in this behalf as a member of the Albany school board and is the present president of that board. He is an active Freemason, past worshipful master of Anthony lodge, No. 171, F. and A. M., at Albany, and is also a member of Muncie lodge, No. 74, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Muncie. In 1907 Bert A. Russell was united in marriage to Lola E. Felts, of Eaton, and to this union three children have been born, sons all, Norman, James and Fred Russell. Mr. and Mrs. Russell are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Albany and Mr. Russell is the present president of the board of trustees of that congregation.

GOTLIP C. KUHNER, president of the Muncie Cold Storage and Ice Company and of the Farmers National Stock Yards Company of Muncie, and vice-president of the Kuhner Packing Company of Muncie, a man to whose enterprise Muncie owes one of its valuable industries, has been a resident of that city for nearly twenty-five years. He is primarily a farmer and producer, but for many years has also been in the varied lines of meat packing and handling. He first engaged in meat killing on his farm on a small scale, and gradually has developed his facilities until now it represents a large investment and an important local industry. Mr. Kuhner was born on a farm in Scioto county, Ohio, July 29, 1858, and is a son of Gottlieb C. and Sophia Kuhner, the former of whom was of European birth. Gottlieb C. Kuhner came to this country as a young man in 1847, and at Pittsburgh, Pa., not long after his arrival here, enlisted as a soldier for service in the war with Mexico which then was in progress. After the war he located at Portsmouth, Ohio, and after his marriage there bought a farm of 120 acres not far from Portsmouth, in Scioto county, and there spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1865, his widow being left the care of five children. The junior Gotlip C. Kuhner was but seven years of age when his father died, and he thus early was thrown pretty largely on his own resources for a livelihood. He remained at home working on the farm in behalf of his widowed mother and going to school until he was seventeen years of age, when he began working for others as a farm hand "on his own." He also worked for a while as a railway section hand. He married at the age of twenty-one, and not long afterward bought a small tract of land in Blume township, in Scioto county, and set up there a small slaughter house, butchering for the local market and peddling his meat throughout the neighborhood in a small wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen. For ten years he maintained this business, operating from his farm, and then he moved to Portsmouth and opened a small packing house. For three years he operated this plant and then sold out to advantage and came to Indiana, locating at Greentown, in Howard county, where he opened a local meat market. In the meantime his sons, who had learned the details of the meat trade with him, had become interested in the possibilities of this trade at Muncie, and a year or two after coming to Indiana he moved to Muncie and, in association with his sons, started in the retail meat line in a shop at the corner of Main and Elm streets, which was the beginning of the Kuhner interests in Muncie. In 1904 Mr. Kuhner and his sons started in the packing business, and with the facilities



GOTLIP C. KUHNER

thus afforded established a chain of retail shops, gradually increasing the same until they eventually had nine such shops, handling groceries and meat. In 1913 they sold all but one of these local shops, and in 1921 retired entirely from the local retail field and since then have devoted their energies to the packing business, which meanwhile had grown to meet the demands brought about by changing methods of distribution in the meat trade. Up to 1911 Mr. Kuhner had been operating his industry under the name of Kuhner & Company, and in that year reorganized as the Kuhner Packing Company. In 1919, when the packing house refrigerating plant was modernized and enlarged, he organized the Muncie Cold Storage and Ice Company, of which he is the president. In order further to add to the facilities of the industry in February, 1923, Mr. Kuhner promoted the organization of the Farmers National Stock Yards Company of Muncie and was elected president of the same. When the Kuhner packing house was established in Muncie the plant had a capacity equal to the handling of about twenty-five hogs and ten or fifteen cattle a week. As the demand on its products increased this capacity gradually has been enlarged until now the plant handles no fewer than 1,000 hogs and 100 cattle a week. The cold storage capacity of the plant is equal to more than eighty car loads of fruit, and the ice plant turns out no less than forty tons of ice a day. The stock yards company operates on a tract of sixty acres in the vicinity of the packing house just north of town. Henry C. Kuhner, one of Mr. Kuhner's sons and president of the Kuhner Packing Company, is the vice-president of this latter company, of which his father is the president. Gotlip C. Kuhner has been twice married. On January 15, 1880, in Scioto county, Ohio, he married Mary Prior, who died in 1898, leaving three children, namely: Henry C., born on October 16, 1880; Ella S., August 2, 1882, and Frank, January 5, 1885. In 1913 Mr. Kuhner married Mrs. Mary (Meyers) Obrieght. Henry C. Kuhner, mentioned above, and of whom further mention is made elsewhere in this work, married Grace Goodwine and has two children, Mary Ellen and Robert Henry. Ella S. Kuhner, who is secretary of the Kuhner Packing Company, secretary-treasurer of the Muncie Cold Storage Company and secretary of the Farmers National Stock Yards Company, married Paul Klefeker. Frank Kuhner, who is treasurer of the Kuhner Packing Company, married Ethel Jones. He also is assistant secretary-treasurer of the Muncie Cold Storage Company and of the Farmers National Stock Yards Company. The Kuhners are Republicans. Gotlip C. Kuhner is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias fraternity.

LEONARD V. QUIRK, a veteran of the World war and a merchant at Shideler, member of the firm of Quirk & Ratliff, proprietors of a general store there, is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here all his life. Mr. Quirk was born in the village of Cowan on April 1, 1891, and is a son of Patrick and Rachel (Peckinpaugh) Quirk, the latter of whom was born in the neighboring county of Henry, a daughter of Felix and Sarah Peckinpaugh. Patrick Quirk, foreman of the Shideler section of the Lake Erie & Western railroad and resident of Shideler for the past thirty years, is a native of Ireland and was but seven years of age when he came to this country with his parents, Edward Quirk and wife, the family presently becoming residents of Delaware county. Edward Quirk came here with the building of the railroad and upon its completion was made foreman of the Cowan section, making his home in Cowan. He later bought a farm of fifty acres in that neighborhood, but not long afterward gave up farming and became engaged in the grocery business at Cowan, a business which he continued until his retirement about 1914 and removal to Muncie, where he is now living at the corner of Walnut and Ninth streets. Patrick Quirk grew up at Cowan, where he received his schooling, and as a young man became engaged in railroad work. He was made foreman of a section and in 1894 was given charge of the Shideler section of the road and has ever since resided there, now the oldest man in point of continuous service with the Lake Erie & Western road in this county. To him and his wife were born fourteen children. Their third son, William Oleara Quirk, gave his life in the World war while fighting with the American troops in the Argonne Forest in France, as is set out elsewhere in this work, his name being included in the "Gold Star" roster of Delaware county men who laid down their lives in service during the time of that war. The other members of this family, besides the subject of this sketch (the second in order of birth), are Lacie, Denzil, Pearl, Creal, Elsie (deceased), Welba, Forest (deceased), Edward, Thurl, Woodrow, Madona (deceased), and Donald (deceased). Leonard V. Quirk was but a child when his parents moved from Cowan to Shideler and his schooling was completed in the schools of the latter place and at Eaton. He was graduated from the Eaton high school in 1910 and then began working out of Muncie as a telegraph lineman for the Western Union Telegraph Company. Not long afterward he became a brakeman on the Lake Erie & Western railroad and was thus engaged when in the spring of 1917 this country took a hand in the World war. On April 26 of that year he entered the service of the American army

and was stationed at Ft. Oglethorp, Georgia, continuing in service until his final discharge on January 14, 1919, the war then being over. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Quirk returned home and became employed in the plant of the General Motors Corporation at Muncie. He continued thus employed until in June, 1921, when he returned to Shideler and became engaged in the mercantile business there in partnership with Otto Ratliff, opening a general store, and has since been thus engaged, doing business under the firm name of Quirk & Ratliff, and is doing well. Mr. Quirk is a member of the Red Men's lodge (No. 241) at Royerton and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Shideler. On September 23, 1918, Leonard V. Quirk was united in marriage to Della Gehring. Mrs. Quirk was born in the village of Vera Cruz in Wells county, this state, and is a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Hiselman) Gehring, both members of old families in that county and who were the parents of three daughters, Mrs. Quirk having two sisters, Emma and Cora.

DUDLEY ENGLE, postmaster at Albany and a veteran of the World war with an overseas record, was born at Watova, Okla., January 11, 1894, and is a son of Price and Esther (Patten) Engle, the latter of whom was born in Wisconsin but was reared in Iowa, to which state her parents moved when she was a child. Price Engle was born in Randolph county, Indiana, but much of his life was spent in Western states. During the time of his residence in Oklahoma he was overseer of a ranch. In 1901 he returned to his old home in Randolph county and five years later, in 1906, came into possession of a grain elevator at Albany and established his home there, spending the rest of his life there, his death occurring on November 2, 1920. He and his wife were the parents of ten children. Dudley Engle was twelve years of age when his parents established their home at Albany and his schooling was completed in the Albany schools, graduating from the high school there in 1912. He then became an assistant to his father in the grain elevator and was thus engaged for a couple of years, or until in 1914, when he entered the railway mail service and was thus engaged when this country took a hand in the World war in 1917. On September 4, 1917, Mr. Engle enlisted for army service and was attached to Company A of the 334th regiment, 84th Division, at Camp Taylor (Kentucky). On the following December 10 he was transferred to the 1st Motor Mechanics Air Service at Camp Hancock (Georgia), from which he presently was transferred to Camp Merritt (New Jersey) for embarkation and on February 8, 1918, sailed with his command for France. Upon arrival on

the other side Mr. Engle was attached to the French Air Service and was thus attached until some time after the close of the war, or until January 1, 1919, when he was transferred back to the American army for demobilization and on June 18 following arrived at the home port, whence he was sent to Camp Sherman (Chillicothe, Ohio), where he received his honorable discharge on July 1, 1919. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Engle returned home and became employed in the plant of the Warner Gear Works at Muncie. Not long afterward he went to Kentucky and was there employed in the oil fields for a year, at the end of which time he returned to Muncie, resumed his connection with the Warner Gear Works and was thus employed when on January 30, 1922, he received his commission as postmaster at Albany and since that time has been serving in this responsible public capacity. On May 20, 1922, Dudley Engle was united in marriage to Pauline Lockhart, who was born at Albany, daughter of Arthur and Ivy Lockhart. Mr. and Mrs. Engle are Republicans and Mr. Engle is a member of Anthony lodge, No. 171, Free and Accepted Masons, at Albany.

EDMOND J. FEENY, founder of the Feeny Manufacturing Company of Muncie, who died at his home in that city in the spring of 1922, was born at Ottawa, Ill., and was a son of E. J. and Sophia Feeny, the former of whom was a manufacturer of boots and shoes at that place. Reared at Ottawa, Mr. Feeny received a college education and early became interested in manufacturing. He was possessed of an inventive turn of mind and it was not long until he began to turn his attention to the improvement of certain forms of mechanical appliances with reference to practical manufacturing. Working along this line he perfected a number of devices which he applied to the improvement of various articles of manufacture, including oil pumps, cotton dusters, vacuum cleaners, handy reels, cooling systems and the like, and in 1910 established at Muncie a manufacturing plant for the manufacture of these articles of common commerce, doing business under the name of the Feeny Manufacturing Company, of which he was the head and general manager, and it was not long until the Feeny products had created a market which insured the permanency of the establishment which he erected at Washington and Ohio streets, and which has grown into one of the considerable manufacturing plants of the city of Muncie. In 1919 this company discontinued the manufacture of the special products above mentioned and since then has devoted the facilities of its plant to the manufacture of the widely popular Feeny dusters, which have come

EDMOND J. FEENY

to be regarded as the approved dusters for boll weevil and other insect control. The Feeny dusters, designed for the use of insecticides in the protection of plant life, either in the cotton field or the garden, have a large distribution throughout the South and are known wherever cotton dusting is known. For garden and orchard use and for inside use in a fight against flies, bugs and vermin, these dusters also have attained a wide popularity and have thus done much to extend the name and fame of Muncie as a manufacturing city. Mr. Feeny died on April 4, 1922, and was succeeded in the general management of the plant by his nephew, Emmet J. Feeny, Jr., and his associate, Fred M. Johnson, who are among the stockholders of the Feeny Manufacturing Company and who are successfully carrying on the business. Emmet J. Feeny, Jr., also was born at Ottawa, Ill., and is a son of Emmet J. and Mabel (Kaush) Feeny, the former of whom was a brother of the late Edmond J. Feeny. He has for years been identified with the affairs and operations of the Feeny Manufacturing Company, of which he now is the general manager, and has created for himself a definite place in the industrial life of Muncie. Mr. Feeny married Mary Zeke, of Muncie.

CHRISTIAN F. HECKENHAUER, veteran carriage manufacturer at Muncie, now engaged in the construction of body work for automobiles and doing business under the firm name of C. Heckenhauer & Son, has been a resident of Muncie for many years and has thus had his share in the development of the city from the days back before the gas "boom" started a new era here. Mr. Heckenhauer is a native of the old Buckeye state but has been a resident of Muncie since the days of his young manhood. He was born at Bucyrus, Ohio, in 1853, and is a son of Christopher and Barbara Heckenhauer, Wurtembergers, who upon coming to this country located at Gallion, Ohio, but later moved to Bucyrus, where they established their home. Christopher Heckenhauer was a weaver. He and his wife had three children two of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Mrs. Caroline Fredericka McKinley. Another son, Jacob Heckenhauer, died at the age of twenty-one years. Reared at Bucyrus, Christian F. Heckenhauer received his schooling in the schools of that city and early began "doing for himself." At the age of eleven years he began working in the Bucyrus woolen mills and was there employed until he was able to start out in the world "on his own," when he came over into Indiana and began working in the mills at Ft. Wayne. He remained at Ft. Wayne until 1884, when he came to Muncie and began to work as a blacksmith, with particular reference to carriage

blacksmithing. For three years he was thus employed and then he bought the old G. W. Bower carriage shop at the site on Main street now occupied by the club house of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and became engaged in business there on his own account, manufacturing carriages and buggies. Mr. Heckenhauer did well at that old stand, the products of his factory attaining a high reputation throughout this trade area, so that the Heckenhauer carriages and buggies came to be widely known on account of their substantial character. In 1897 Mr. Heckenhauer acquired the property where he is now engaged in business, at 301 North High street, and enlarged the capacity of his factory. He continued there the manufacture of carriages and buggies until the coming of the automobile put the old line out of business and he since has turned the facilities of his factory to the new line, manufacturing automobile bodies, renewing tops and the like, and has a large business. His son, Ralph Heckenhauer, is associated with him in the business, which is carried on under the firm name of C. Heckenhauer & Son. Ralph Heckenhauer married Mae Castor and has one child, a son, Fred. Christian F. Heckenhauer has been twice married. His first wife, Mary Foster, died leaving him two children, Ralph and Florence. By his second wife, Louise K. Roeser, he has three children, two daughters, Elna L. and Gertrude, and a son, Carl Heckenhauer, the latter of whom married Susan Dickey and has two children, Jane and Ann. Elna L. Heckenhauer married George Nelson and has one child, Shirley. Gertrude Heckenhauer married C. A. Rowlette and has one child, Kay. The Heckenhauers reside at 214 West Gilbert street. Mr. Heckenhauer is a Freemason and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

MERRILL H. PICKELL, vice president of the Delaware County Farm Bureau and a substantial farmer and landowner of Hamilton township, residing on the Wheeling pike, rural mail route No. 1, out of Muncie, was born at Logansport, Ind., July 14, 1874, and is a son of S. L. and Josephine A. (Forgy) Pickell, the latter of whom was born at New Carlisle, in Clark county, Ohio. S. L. Pickell, a veteran of the Civil war, was born at Ottumwa, Iowa, and was a son of Rufus Pickell, a Tennessean, who was one of the pioneers of Iowa. When the Civil war came on S. L. Pickell enlisted his services in behalf of the cause of the Union and started out with the 4th Iowa Cavalry, but not long afterward was given a hospital discharge on account of ill health. He later returned to the service of the army, was commissioned a first lieutenant, attached to the 45th regiment, Iowa

Volunteer Infantry, and with that command served until the close of the war. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Pickell returned to Ottumwa and was there engaged in clerical work, carrying on an insurance business and also having connection with county office work. It was there he met and married Josephine A. Forgy, who was visiting friends at Ottumwa. In the early '70s he moved to Indiana and presently located at Logansport, where he followed clerical work and where his last days were spent. To him and his wife were born eight children, three of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Grace, and a brother, Rolla Pickell. Reared at Logansport, Merrill H. Pickell received his schooling in the schools of that city and then entered upon an apprenticeship in the Pennsylvania railway shops in that city, becoming a practical railway mechanic. He was thus engaged until in 1892, when he became engaged in work in the Ohio and Indiana oil fields, as a driller. When the Klondike gold "fever" was at its height about 1897 Mr. Pickell left the oil fields and went to Alaska with a party of adventurous friends. He had some interesting adventures there and got some gold, though not enough to make him a millionaire, and presently returned to civilization and resumed his labors in the oil field. In 1901 while working in the oil field hereabout he became attracted to the agricultural possibilities of this county and bought a "forty" two miles north of Muncie. In the next year he married and established his home on that place, remaining there until in 1919, when he disposed of that farm and bought his present place of eighty acres on the Wheeling pike, where he since has resided and where he has a well improved place, his attention being devoted to general farming and dairying. Mr. Pickell has long been interested in farm bureau work, is the vice-president of the local county farm federation and is widely known throughout the county as a lecturer in that behalf. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, affiliated with the local lodge of that order at Logansport (No. 66), and his wife is a member of the Friends church at Muncie. It was on December 13, 1902, that Merrill H. Pickell was united in marriage to Orpha E. Turner, of this county, and he and his wife have two children, sons both, John C. and Claude E. Pickell. Mrs. Pickell was born on a farm in Monroe township, this county, and is a daughter of George and Rosa (Ogle) Turner, both of whom were born in that same township, members of pioneer families there. In 1886 George Turner established his home on a farm of sixty acres in Hamilton township and has since resided there, in the meantime having in-

creased his land holdings until now he is the owner of a fine farm of 200 acres. To him and his wife were born four children, Mrs. Pickell having a sister, Emma, and two brothers, Arthur and Robert Turner.

DR. ELI B. MANN, physician and surgeon at Muncie, with offices in the Wysor block, is a native of Kentucky, born on a farm in the vicinity of Crittenden, in Grant county, that state, March 27, 1855, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Mileham) Mann both of whom also were born in Kentucky, members of pioneer families there, and who spent their last days there, James Mann living to be eighty-five years of age and his wife, eighty-four. They had a large family, and nine of their children grew to maturity, the Doctor being next to the youngest. Due to consequences arising out of the Civil war Doctor Mann continued his work on the farm as well as making all possible efforts to obtain an education. He kept at his school work, however, and at the age of twenty-one was graduated from the Crittenden Academy. For three years thereafter he was engaged in teaching school in his home neighborhood, meanwhile taking preliminary studies in medicine. With the money earned while teaching scchool he matriculated at the old Louisville Medical College (later merged into the University of Louisville) from which he was graduated in 1882, receiving one of the class gold medals for general proficiency. Upon receiving his diploma, Doctor Mann came up into Indiana and opened an office for the practice of his profession at Oldenburg, in Franklin county. For about eleven years the Doctor continued his practice at Oldenburg and then in 1893, following a post-graduate course at Chicago, located at Muncie, where he ever since has been engaged in practice. Upon locating at Muncie, Doctor Mann entered into a partnership with Dr. Isaac N. Trent, now representative in the Legislature from this district, and this partnership continued for three years, at the end of which time by mutual consent it was dissolved and since then Doctor Mann has been practicing alone, with present offices at 304 Wysor block. In 1897 Doctor Mann took a second polyclinic course at Chicago and his service in the community comprehends not only the general practice of medicine but surgery as well. During the time of his practice at Oldenburg he was a member of the Franklin County Medical Society and since taking up his residence in Muncie he has been a member of the Delaware County Medical Society, of which he has served as secretary, and is also a member of the Indiana State Medical Association. The Doctor is likewise affiliated with the historic old Muncie Academy of Medicine,

DR. ELI B. MANN

which for many years has carried on weekly meetings on Friday evenings, and is a regular attendant on these meetings. He is a member of the staff of the Muncie Home Hospital. Since 1913 he has been a member of the United States pension board for this district and is present president of the same. The Doctor has done well in his material affairs and is the owner of two good farms north of town, one of 160 acres and the other, 135 acres, and takes a good deal of interest in the operation of the same. As was his father, he is a Democrat. In 1882, in Kentucky, Doctor Mann was united in marriage to Mary H. Fletcher, who also was born in that state, a member of one of the old families there, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Caroline, who married L. A. Franklin, of Muncie. Doctor and Mrs. Mann are members of the Presbyterian church and the Doctor is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

GARDNER T. WHITE at the time of his death had been for seventeen years the manager of the Woolworth store at Muncie and thus had made his impress upon the commercial life of that city. Mr. White was born on a farm at Pillow Point, N. Y., in 1862, and was a son of Elbridge and Mary E. (McBryer) White, the latter of whom was a native of Ireland. Elbridge White was a native of England and upon coming to this country located in New York state, where he became a substantial farmer. He and his wife had three children, the subject of this memorial sketch having had two sisters, Letitia and Hazel. Gardner T. White completed his schooling at Ives Seminary, New York, and early became connected with the operations of the S. H. Knox Company, promoters of 5- and 10-cent stores. Mr. White was a cousin of S. H. Knox and F. W. Woolworth, who developed the great Woolworth stores property, and he early became associated with the former as a manager in the development of his commercial enterprises. In 1897 Mr. White became the manager of the Knox store at Muncie, which in time was consolidated with the Woolworth enterprises. He established his home here and here spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on April 28, 1914. In 1896 Gardner T. White was united in marriage to Margaret Shea, daughter of Thomas and Johanna (Wallace) Shea, and to this union were born four children, three daughters, Ethel, Gertrude and Thelma, and a son, Henry White. The eldest daughter, Miss Ethel White, is a teacher in the Muncie public schools. Since the death of her husband Mrs. White has continued to make her home at Muncie and resides at 1344 East Main street.

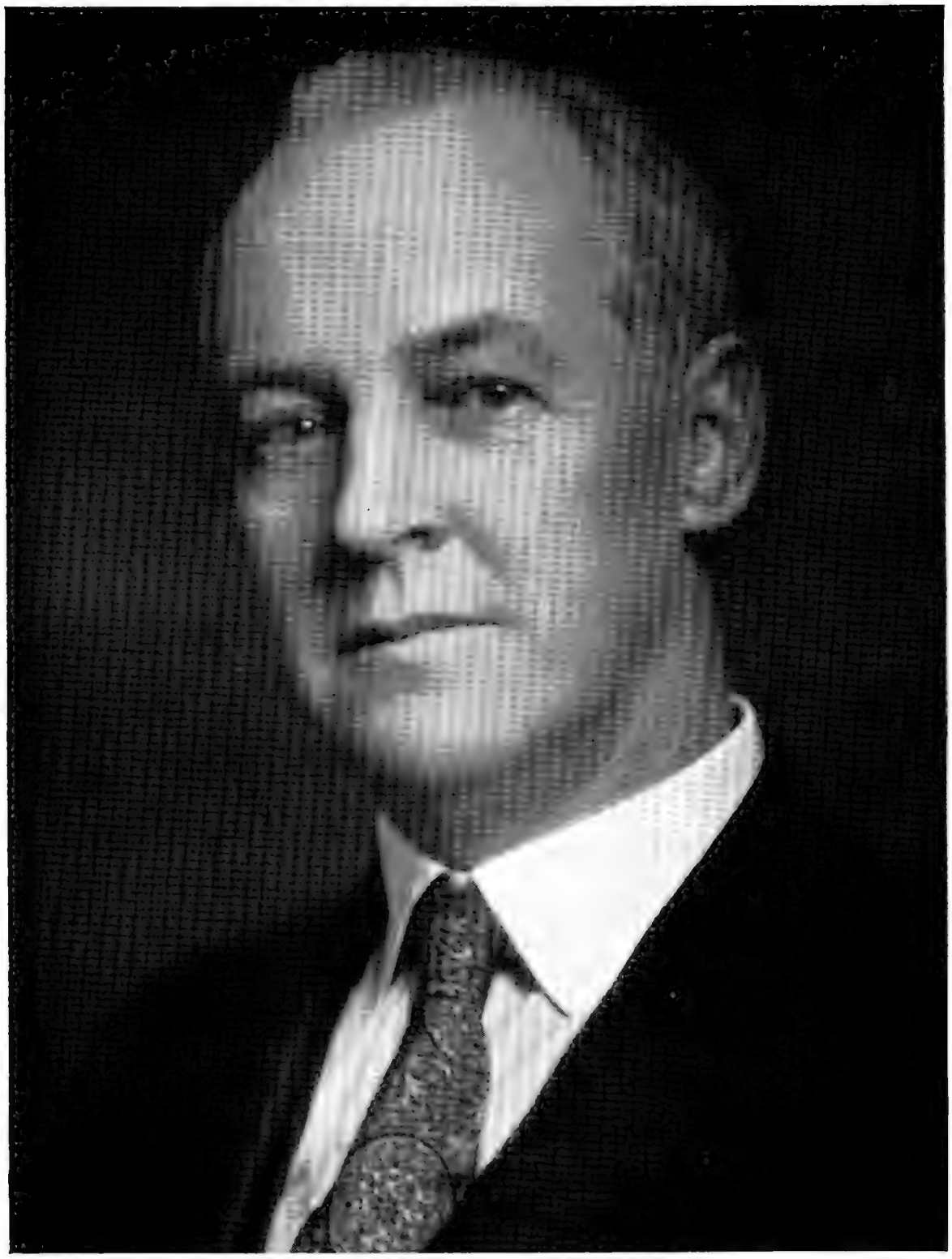
CHARLES M. RICKERT, trustee of Niles township and a substantial farmer and landowner of that township, was born on a farm in the Pennville neighborhood in the neighboring county of Jay, December 6, 1878, and is a son of Martin and Mary Ann (Rhodehefer) Rickert, the latter of whom was born in the vicinity of Versailles, in Darke county, Ohio, and was twice married. By her first husband (McDowell) she was the mother of one child, a daughter, Ida May. By her union with Martin Rickert she was the mother of two children, the subject of this sketch and one who died in infancy. Martin Rickert was born in Frankfort, Germany, and was about six years of age when he came to this country with his parents, the family proceeding on out into Indiana and settling in Randolph county, where he grew to manhood, later spending some years in the gold fields of California. After his marriage he settled on a farm of eighty acres three miles south of Pennville, in Jay county. Some years later he sold that place and bought an "eighty" in the Albany neighborhood in this county, where he established his home and where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1886. Charles M. Rickert was but eight years of age when his father died. His mother kept up the farm and he remained there, aiding in the operation of the farm until he was about twenty years of age, when he began farming on his own account, as a renter. He married shortly after attaining his majority and then began farming on his father-in-law's place, the old Younts farm in Niles township, where he has since resided, he and his wife now owning a well improved farm of 365 acres there, a considerable portion of which came to Mrs. Rickert by inheritance. Mr. Rickert is a Republican and is now serving the public in the capacity of trustee of Niles township, to which office he was elected in 1918. He is a member of Anthony lodge, No. 171, Free and Accepted Masons, at Albany and he and his wife are members of the Delaware Chapel Methodist Episcopal church. It was in 1900 that Charles M. Rickert was united in marriage to Laura Forest Younts, who was born on the place on which she is now living, and to this union four children have been born, Ervin Y., William M., Dorothy L. and Harry L. Rickert. Ervin Y. Rickert married Martha Maitlen, of Albany, and has one child, a daughter, Marie Elaine. Mrs. Laura Rickert is the daughter and only child of George W. and Martha A. (Black) Younts, the latter of whom also was born in Niles township, daughter of William and Ruth (Stafford) Black, pioneers of that township. The late George W. Younts, former trustee of Niles township and in his generation one of the leading farmers

of that township, was born in Miami county, Ohio, in 1850, and was but six years of age when, in 1856, his parents, Eli and Mary (Michael) Younts, natives of North Carolina, left Ohio and came over here into Indiana with their family and settled on a farm in Union township, this county. Eli Younts died at his home in Union township in the spring of 1879. He was one of the California '49ers, having made the trip overland, driving an ox team from St. Joseph, Mo., to Bear Valley, Cal., the trip consuming six months and seventeen days. He returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New York city. He and his wife were the parents of nine children. George W. Younts married at the age of twenty-two and for three years thereafter made his home on a farm in Delaware township. He then established his home on a partly cleared "eighty" he had bought in Niles township and settled down in a log cabin that stood on the place. This primitive abode presently gave way to a substantial brick house and as his affairs prospered he added to his land holdings until he became the owner of a fine farm of 286 acres, a part of the present Rickert farm. There he died in 1916. The Rickert home is situated on rural mail route No. 2 out of Albany.

CHARLES W. GILMORE, president of the White River Packing Company of Muncie and a meat packer of long experience, has been a resident of Muncie for more than thirty years, having come here about the time the gas "boom" was getting a good start in this section of Indiana. Mr. Gilmore was born in the city of Hamilton, Ohio, September 2, 1866, and is a son of John and Jane (Hardin) Gilmore, both of whom also were born at Hamilton, and the former of whom died when his son Charles was but a boy. Charles W. Gilmore had his schooling at Hamilton and early became employed as a clerk in a grocery store there, later going into a dry goods store and was thus employed until in 1884, he then being eighteen years of age, when he came with his mother to Indiana and located at Dublin, in Wayne county. For two or three years thereafter he worked on a farm in the Dublin neighborhood and then he opened a meat market in that village. Two years later, in 1889, he changed the scene of his activities to Newcastle and was there engaged in the retail meat business until in 1892 when he came to Muncie and established himself in the same line here, opening a meat market at 411 South Walnut street. This business prospered and in due time Mr. Gilmore saw his way clear to go into the packing business and engage in the meat business on a wholesale scale. He erected a packing plant on Buck creek at Nineteenth street and there continued in business until in

1922 when he bought the plant of the White River Packing Company on the Selma pike and has since been operating this plant, president of the operating company. Mr. Gilmore is a Republican, is a member of the local post of the Travelers' Protective Association and he and his wife are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church. They reside at 327 North Vine street. On November 26, 1887, at Dublin, Ind., Charles W. Gilmore was united in marriage to Flora L. Huddleston, who was born in that village, daughter of Jonathan and Lydia Huddleston, the former of whom was a veteran of the Civil war, having entered the army at the age of eighteen years as a drummer boy. Mrs. Gilmore is a member of the local chapter (Paul Revere) of the Daughters of the American Revolution. During the summer of 1923 she rendered service on the jury of the Delaware circuit court, this having been the first jury in this county on which a woman rendered service. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore have a daughter, Ethel B., a graduate nurse, who married N. D. McKillip. Mr. McKillip died leaving one child, a daughter, Jane. Following her husband's death Mrs. McKillip resumed professional nursing and was thus engaged until her recent marriage to Floyd G. Crandell, of Toledo, Ohio.

OLIVER W. STORER, former surveyor of Delaware county and now engaged in the private banking business at Muncie, head of the Muncie Banking Company, is a native of the old Buckeye state but has been a resident of Indiana and of Muncie since the days of his boyhood. Mr. Storer was born in the village of Belfast, in Highland county, Ohio, and is a son of Joseph and Minnie (Roads) Storer, the latter of whom was a daughter of Daniel S. and Leitha (Spargur) Roads and of the same family as that of the late Hardin Roads, Muncie banker, who also was born and reared in Highland county. Both the Roadses and the Spargurs were pioneers of Highland county, the latter coming from North Carolina. The Storers also were pioneers of Highland county, having come there from Pennsylvania. This is the same family of Storers as that of the late Bellamy Storer, statesman and diplomatist. The late Joseph Storer, was a veteran of the Civil war, was reared on a farm and followed the vocation of farming all his active life. During the time of the Civil war he served as a soldier in the 2d Ohio Cavalry and upon the completion of his military service became engaged in farming in the immediate vicinity of Belfast, in Highland county, Ohio, where he remained until in 1878, when he moved with his family to Indiana and settled on a farm in Niles township, this county. Upon his retirement from the farm he moved to Muncie and here spent



OLIVER W. STORER

his last days, his death occurring in 1921. To him and his wife were born two sons, the subject of this sketch having a brother, Daniel Storer, who is living at Dunkirk, Ind. Oliver W. Storer completed his schooling in the university at Valparaiso, Ind., where he specialized in civil engineering and became a competent surveyor, graduating with the degree of B. S. in 1891. While attending the university he taught three terms of country school, two in this county and one in Porter county, and during the period 1892-94 was engaged as principal of the high school at Dunkirk. In 1894 he was elected surveyor of Delaware county and in that office served for four years, 1895-99. Upon the completion of this term of public service Mr. Storer became engaged in the private banking business at Muncie and has since been thus engaged, with offices in the Johnson block in South Walnut street. It was in 1899 that he became engaged in the business which has since engrossed his attention and which has developed until now he has nine chattel loan offices in operation in Indiana. It was in 1905 that he took out a charter for the Muncie Banking Company, of which he is the president. Mr. Storer is an ardent Freemason and is a past eminent commander of Muncie Commandery (No. 18), Knights Templar. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Storer (Pearl Black, daughter of John W. Black, of Muncie) is an artist of more than local note. She received her art training in Chicago and other art centers and her paintings have attracted much attention in discriminating circles. The Storers reside at 321 East Charles street.

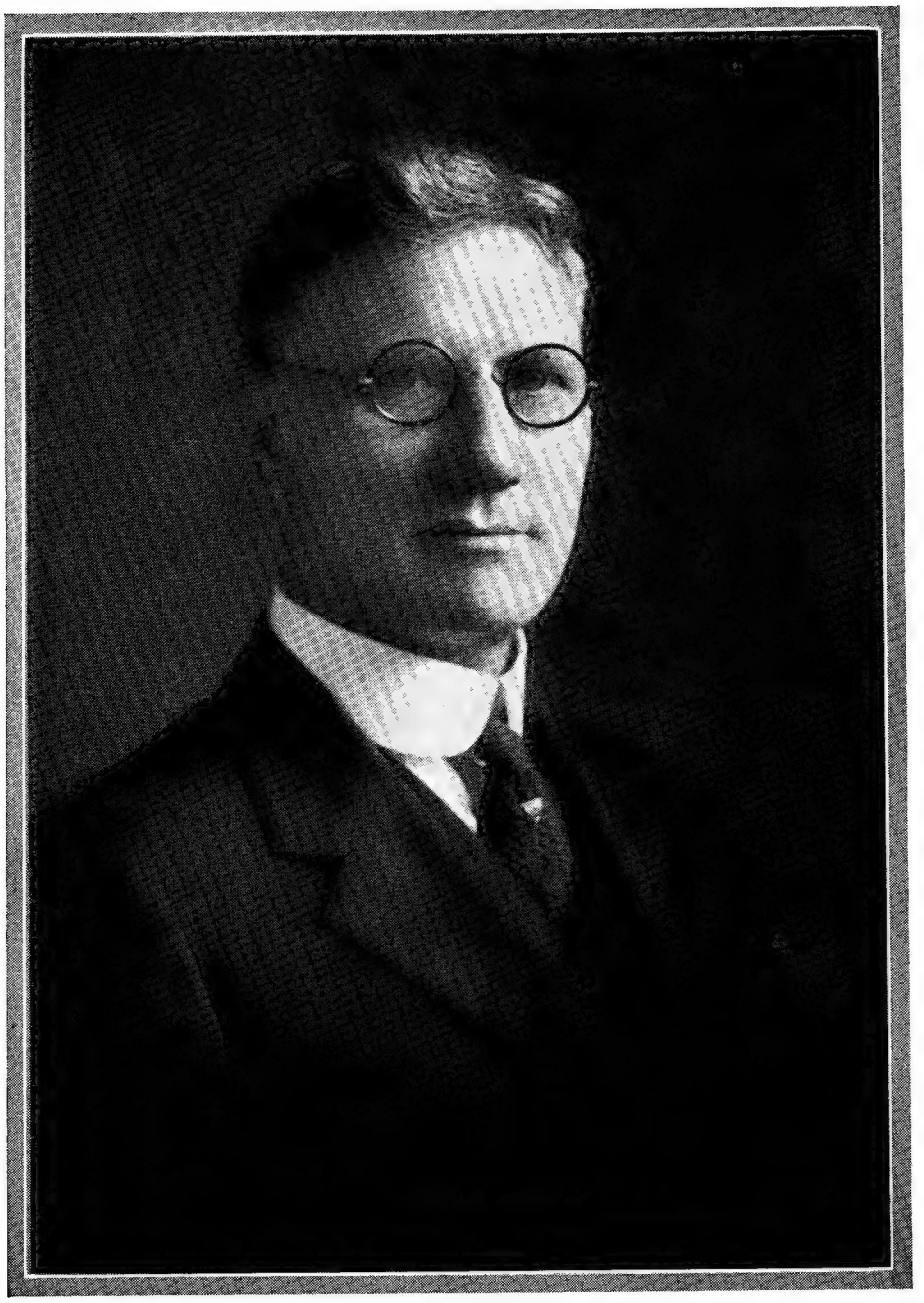
JOHN PRESS BAXLA, a substantial farmer and landowner of Delaware county and for many years one of the leading sheep breeders in the county, residing on the Johnson road in Hamilton township, rural mail route No. 1 out of Muncie, is a native son of this county and has lived here all his life. Mr. Baxla was born on a farm in Mt. Pleasant township, west of Muncie, the place now occupied by Marion Williams on the Cornbread road, September 27, 1852, and is a son of Hiram A. and Hannah (McKimmey) Baxla, the latter of whom was born in Wayne county, Indiana, and was but a child when she came with her parents to Delaware county, back in settlement days. Hiram A. Baxla was born in the vicinity of the city of Xenia, in Greene county, Ohio, and was but a lad when he came to Indiana with his parents, Julian Baxla and wife, the family settling on the farm on the Yorktown road in this county, Julian Baxla becoming one of the substantial pioneer farmers of that section of the county. There Hiram A. Baxla grew to manhood. After his marriage he purchased

a tract of 110 acres of his father's farm and continued to live there until in 1881, when he moved to Hamilton township and established his home on a farm of 326 acres which he had bought there, a part of which place is now occupied by his son, John. There he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, both dying in 1898. They were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch having four sisters, Ruth E., Flora E., Sarah A. and Nancy J., and three brothers, Julian S., James W., and Marion D. Baxla. Reared on the old home farm in Mt. Pleasant township, John Press Baxla completed his schooling in the Muncie high school and from the days of his boyhood has been devoted to farming. He continued farming in association with his father until after his marriage, when he secured from his father a tract of forty acres, where he is now living on the Johnson road in Hamilton township, and there he ever since has made his home, meanwhile increasing his holdings until now he owns eighty acres and has a well improved farm. From the days of his young manhood Mr. Baxla has given much attention to the breeding of purebred sheep, with special reference to Rambouillets, and has done much to advance the standards of sheep raising in this county. He is a member of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association and maintains a fine flock on his place, his special interest in sheep covering a period of nearly fifty years. He is a Republican and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. It was on March 2, 1884, that John Press Baxla was united in marriage to Alice Needler, of the New Corner (Gaston) neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Baxla have one child, a daughter, Aurah C., who married H. L. Deen and has two children, Francis and Virginia. They also reared in their home Delorus A. Bunton, who married Melvin Tyler, of Muncie, and is now living in California. Mrs. Alice Baxla is a daughter of James and Catherine (Walker) Needler, the latter of whom was born in Preble county, Ohio, in 1836, and was six years of age when she came with her parents over into Indiana, the family locating about four miles from the present town of Matthews in Grant county. James Needler was born in Grant county, where he made his home until after his marriage when he came over into Delaware county and bought a farm of 120 acres in the New Corner (Gaston) neighborhood, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1883. His widow survived him for twenty-five years, her death occuring in 1908. They were the parents of eight children, six of whom are still living, Mrs. Baxla having three sisters, Sarah, Mary and Ileda, and two brothers, Oscar and Harley Needler.

HENRY E. KIRKWOOD, a substantial farmer and landowner of Niles township, living in the Granville neighborhood, rural mail route No. 1 out of Eaton, is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here all his life. Mr. Kirkwood was born on a pioneer farm on the Granville pike on November 21, 1868, and is a son of David M. and Agnes (Dick) Kirkwood, the latter of whom was born in the vicinity of Troy, Ohio, and was but a child when she came to Indiana with her parents, the family settling first in what is now the neighborhood west of Shideler and later moving to Niles township, establishing their home south of Granville. She was a granddaughter of Thomas Flynn, who, according to the traditions of the period, was captured by some warriors of the Munsee tribe of the Delaware Indians in this section of the Indiana country and was tied to the "torture stake" that the redskins are said to have maintained on what now is known as Old Town Hill in this county, and was thus awaiting execution by fire when a thunderstorm came up and diverted the savages from their vengeful intentions. Mrs. Agnes Kirkwood died in 1905. Her husband survived her for twelve years, his death occurring in 1917. They were the parents of five children, the one son (the subject of this sketch) and four daughters, Millie (deceased), Anna M., Lena A. and Bessie (deceased). Reared on the home farm in the Granville neighborhood, Henry E. Kirkwood received his schooling in the local schools and until his marriage continued on the farm with his father. He then began farming on his own account, as a renter, and continued thus engaged until in 1910, when he bought the farm of eighty-one acres on which he is now living, near Granville, and has since resided there. Mr. Kirkwood is a member of Nodaway lodge, No. 241, Improved Order of Red Men, at Royerton, and he and his wife are Republicans and members of the Granville Christian church. It was on April 29, 1896, that Henry E. Kirkwood was united in marriage to Mary E. Crooks and to this union two children have been born, a son, Walter L., and a daughter, Florence Irene Kirkwood. Walter L. Kirkwood married Ada Ledbetter, of Delaware township, and has two sons, Frederick Harold and Herbert Crooks Kirkwood. Mrs. Mary E. Kirkwood was born in Niles township and is a daughter of Calvin C. and Priscilla (Batreall) Crooks, the latter of whom was a member of the pioneer Batreall family of this county. Calvin C. Crooks was born in Delaware county, Ohio, and as a young man came over into Indiana and began clerking in a store at Warren, in Huntington county. There he came in touch with Adam Wolfe, the pioneer Muncie banker and merchant, who also

had mercantile interests elsewhere throughout this section of Indiana, and by the latter was established in business at Granville, in this county, where he continued in business for thirty-two years. He and Adam Wolfe were the joint owners of a tract of more than 250 acres of farm land in the vicinity of Granville. Calvin C. Crooks was twice married and by his first wife, Harriet Becker, a native of New York state, was the father of four children, Stella, Albert, George and Harriet J., all of whom are now deceased save the last named. The mother of these children died in 1863. To Calvin C. and Priscilla (Batreall) Crooks six children were born, those besides Mrs. Kirkwood (the fifth in order of birth) being Clara M., Oren F., Laura (deceased), Arthur C. and Walter A. Crooks.

GEORGE H. PIEPHO, of the firm of Moffitt & Piepho, funeral directors at Muncie, was born in Kankakee, Ill., and is a son of August and Minnie (Bruescher) Piepho, substantial farming people of that community. August Piepho was a "49er," one of that adventurous band of Argonauts who went to California following the discovery of gold there, he making the toilsome journey by way of the Isthmus. Upon his return he for some time made his home in Chicago and then became a farmer in the Kankakee region. One of his sons, John Piepho, is now the manager of a 500-acre scientific and experimental farm in the fertile Kankakee valley in the vicinity of Hebron. Reared on the home farm at Kankakee, George H. Piepho received his schooling in the schools of that city and early became interested in the mercantile business. After his marriage he established himself in business, proprietor of a general store at Brunswick near beautiful Cedar Lake, in Lake county, Indiana, and was thus engaged in business there until he became interested in the undertaking business. He took a course in the College of Embalming at Chicago and in 1914 entered into his present partnership in the old established undertaking concern with which he since has been connected at Muncie, doing business under the firm name of Moffitt & Piepho, with a well equipped establishment at the corner of Charles and Jefferson streets. Mr. Piepho is a Freemason, is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Loyal Order of Moose, and he and his wife are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church. In 1901, at Brunswick, Ind., George H. Piepho was united in marriage to Julia G. Groman, daughter of Dr. Charles Groman, of that place, and to this union three children have been born, Clarence, Gladys and Herbert, the latter of whom is still in public school. Clarence Piepho completed his schooling in Boston and is now asso-



GEORGE H. PIEPHO

ciated with his father in the undertaking business. Gladys Piepho is a student at the Eastern Division of the Indiana State Normal School at Muncie. Mrs. Piepho is one of the active members of the Muncie Woman's Club, one of the oldest continuing woman's clubs in Indiana, and served for two years as secretary of the Federated Clubs of Muncie and Delaware county. Before her marriage she was for some years engaged in teaching in the public schools of Lake county. One of her sisters, Minnie Groman, was for some time engaged in the missionary field and is now a settlement worker in Chicago. Her father, Dr. Charles Groman, a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, became an influential factor in the development of the Cedar Lake region and erected the first school house put up at Brunswick, in Lake county. One of his sons, Dr. Augustus Groman, is now a practicing physician in Iowa, and two of his grandsons, Dr. Herman G. Groman, of Hammond, Ind., and Dr. Alfred Noehren, surgeon at Buffalo, N. Y., also are physicians.

MELVIN A. BUTTERFIELD, founder of the Butterfield Canning Company of Muncie, a concern whose affairs still are carried on in the family, had been a resident of this county for twenty years and more prior to his death and thus had made many friends here. Mr. Butterfield was born on a farm in the vicinity of Lawrenceburg, in Dearborn county, this state, in 1864, and was a son of Ephraim and Cordelia (Annis) Butterfield, the latter of whom also was born in that same county, a member of one of the pioneer families. Ephraim Butterfield was a native of the state of Maine. He and his wife were the parents of four children, the subject of this memorial sketch having had a sister, Emma, now deceased, and two brothers, Elmer and Manley Butterfield. Reared in Dearborn county, Melvin A. Butterfield completed his schooling at Quincy, Ill., and for some time after leaving school was employed as a traveling salesman. He married when twenty-five years of age and about two years later, in 1891, came to Delaware county and bought a farm on the Selma road and became engaged in practical farming here. In 1904 he established a canning factory at Lincoln and Gilbert streets in Muncie and there continued active in business until his death on October 15, 1919. This factory has been maintained by the family and is now doing business as the Butterfield Canning Company, its products long having been in wide demand in the market. Mr. Butterfield was a Freemason and was a member of the Christian church. It was in 1889, in the neighboring county of Madison, that Melvin A. Butterfield was united in marriage to Ella Moore, who was born in that county, a daughter

of William and Alcinda (Armfield) Moore, the latter of whom also was born in Madison county, daughter of Tillman Armfield and wife, the latter of whom was a Pickering. William Moore was born in Virginia, a son of Thomas and Jane (Bobbett) Moore, and after his marriage established his home on a farm in the Elwood (Ind.) neighborhood. Of the seven children born to him and his wife, Mrs. Butterfield was the second in order of birth, the others being Manville, Frank, Nettie, Charles, William and Jesse. To Melvin A. and Ella (Moore) Butterfield were born six children, namely: Emma, wife of John DeShipper; Joseph, deceased; Eura, wife of Noah Thompson, who has one child, a son, Junior; Anita, wife of Eldo Webber; William, who married Helen Knapp, and Robert. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Butterfield has been making her home at Muncie, residing at 1334 East Main street. She is a member of the Christian church. The Butterfield Canning Company's plant is owned and operated by William Butterfield and two of his sisters, Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Webber.

JOHN W. LAMBERT, of the firm of Lambert Bros., grocers at Eaton, and a merchant of many years of practical experience, was born on a farm north of Eaton on February 11, 1875, and is a son of Joseph D. and Clara (Edgington) Lambert, the latter a member of the pioneer Edgington family of this county. Joseph D. Lambert, a former merchant and hotel keeper of Eaton and a landowner of Union township, now living retired at Eaton in his seventy-seventh year, was born in Fayette county, Indiana, and was a young man when he came to Delaware county with his father, John L. Lambert, a Virginian, who had settled in Fayette county upon coming to Indiana. Upon coming to Delaware county with his family John L. Lambert settled on a farm which he had bought north of Eaton and there spent the remainder of his life. Not long after coming to this county Joseph D. Lambert married and began farming on his own account, as a renter, in Union township, and after his father's death came into possession by inheritance of a farm of ninety acres. About 1888, not long after the beginning of the development of the natural gas field here, he left the farm and bought the Foorman hotel at Eaton, which he operated for a number of years, at the end of which time he returned to the farm and resumed his farming operations and continued thus engaged until his retirement and return to Eaton, where he is now living. To him and his wife were born eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth, the others being Alice, Louis (deceased), Anna, Moses, Della, Evan and Edna (deceased). John W. Lambert completed his school-

ing in the Eaton schools and as a young man became employed in a factory in that city. Some years later he entered upon his mercantile career as a clerk in the Foorman Bros.' grocery store at Eaton and while thus engaged was married. He continued his connection with the Foorman store until about 1903, when he transferred his services to the Goddard wholesale grocery house at Muncie and was thus connected until in 1919, when he returned to Eaton and entered upon a partnership with his brother, Moses Lambert, in the grocery business in that city and has since been thus engaged, the firm carrying on under the name of Lambert Bros., a continuation of the old established business of Foorman Bros. In May, 1923, the Lambert brothers moved their store from the old Foorman stand to more commodious quarters at the corner of Harris and Hartford streets, where they have a thoroughly up-to-date store, with a stock of goods ample for the needs of the trade area they cover. It was on September 12, 1896, that John W. Lambert was united in marriage to Myrtle M. Baldwin. Mr. and Mrs. Lambert are members of the Friends church at Muncie and are Republicans. Mr. Lambert is a member of Ouray lodge (No. 74) of the Improved Order of Red Men at Eaton. Mrs. Lambert was born in the neighboring county of Randolph, in the Fairview neighborhood, daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Whittacer) Baldwin, and was but a girl when her parents moved with their family to Delaware county, locating at Albany, where her father became engaged in business as a dry goods merchant.

JOHN W. BEIERSDORFER, proprietor of a retail meat market at Eaton, to which place he moved six or seven years ago from Muncie, was born at Dayton, Ohio, in 1875, and is a son of Joseph and Josephine (Shepley) Beiersdorfer, who later became residents of Celina, Ohio, where Joseph Beiersdorfer was for years engaged in the retail meat business. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, the subject of this sketch having three sisters, Anna, Mary and Agnes, and three brothers, Frank, Joseph and Fred Beiersdorfer. Reared at Celina, John W. Beiersdorfer received his schooling in that city and under his father's direction early learned the details of the retail meat business. Upon starting in business for himself he came over into Delaware county and opened a meat shop at Albany, but presently disposed of that business and moved to Muncie, where he was employed with local retail meat concerns at that place until in 1917, when he moved to Eaton, opened a meat shop at this place and has since been engaged in business here, proprietor of a well equipped and up-to-date establishment. Mr. Beiersdorfer married Myrtle Laughridge, of Celina, and has three children, Helen Josephine, John Edward and Gertrude Catherine.

HARRY D. SINGER, proprietor of a well equipped bakery, popularly known as "Singer's Bakery," at 513 South Walnut street, and successor to the old established Cunnington bakery, which was opened there in 1884, was born on a farm in the neighboring county of Randolph on September 26, 1882, and is a son and only child of Albert and Josie (Stick) Singer, the latter of whom, one of the six daughters of Samuel and Mary (Murray) Stick, died in 1915. Harry D. Singer was reared in the home of his paternal grandfather and attended district school, walking a mile and a half to school. At the age of thirteen years he began "for himself," working as a "printer's devil" in the office of the Redkey *Times*, and for two years applied himself to learning "the art preservative of all arts." Finding at the end of that time that the close application to indoor work was not agreeing with him, he started out in the insurance field, writing for the Prudential Insurance Company's agency at Hartford City. He kept this up for a year and then came to Muncie and began working in the old Cunnington bakery on South Walnut street. He married when just past his majority and established his home at Muncie, continuing to work for the Cunnington bakery until he had rounded out eleven years in that employment, during which time he missed but two days on the job. He then became a traveling salesman for the Washburn-Crosby flour mills of Minneapolis and was thus employed for two years, at the end of which time, in 1906, he became engaged in the bakery business on his own account, opening a bakery in East Main street, and continued to operate this plant until in 1914, when he bought the old Cunnington bakery in South Walnut street, the place in which he had spent eleven years of his life, merged his own plant with this, moving into the old stand, and has since been established there. The popularity of the products of Mr. Singer's ovens may be estimated when it is known that he now employs nearly forty persons in his establishment and that no fewer than ten trucks of a combined capacity of 10,000 pounds are required to maintain the delivery service. Mr. Singer is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, is an active member of the Kiwanis Club, is a Freemason and is also affiliated with the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias and the Loyal Order of Moose. It was on October 10, 1903, at Hartford City, Ind., that Harry D. Singer was united in marriage to Dessa M. Slater, daughter of John Slater, of that city, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Alice Singer, who at the age of nineteen is now in Paris rounding out her studies in harp expression under the direction of Madam Ranie. She was

HARRY D. SINGER

graduated from the Muncie high school, making the four-year course in three, and then was graduated in piano from the Muncie Conservatory of Music. She then took up the study of the harp and after instructions under Madam Schellschmidt at Indianapolis and Mildred Dilling at New York went abroad for finishing work in Paris.

CLAYTON B. WINGATE, a member of the school board of the town of Albany and for many years engaged there as a carpenter, was born at Albany on September 4, 1870, and is a son of John N. and Charlotte R. (Black) Wingate, the latter of whom also was born in this county, her parents having come in here from Ohio in settlement days. The late John M. Wingate was born in Greene county, Ohio, and was but a child when he came to Delaware county with his parents, the family settling on a farm west of Albany. He grew to manhood there and in time became a farmer on his own account, the owner of a good farm of 160 acres, two and a half miles west of Albany, on which he made his home until his retirement and removal to Albany, where his last days were spent, his death occurring on June 16, 1919. To him and his wife were born seven children, two sons and five daughters. Reared on the home farm in the Albany neighborhood, Clayton B. Wingate received his schooling in the local schools and continued his interest in farm work for some years, or until in 1900, when he moved to Albany and became employed there in the McCormick Bros. tin factory. He presently was made foreman of this plant and has ever since been connected with the plant, for some years past acting as architectural superintendent of the works, looking after the realty interests of the McCormick Bros. as a carpenter. Mr. Wingate is a Democrat and is a present member of the school board of the town of Albany. He is a Freemason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Jackson Street Christian church at Muncie. Mrs. Wingate is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Albany. On November 26, 1894, Clayton B. Wingate was united in marriage to Grace Evans and to this union two children have been born, Charlotte, who died in 1908, and Imogene, who married Harold Prow, of Bloomington, Ind., and has one child, a daughter, Mary Alice. Mrs. Grace Wingate also was born in Delaware county and is a daughter of Charles Asbury and Mary (Strong) Evans, the latter of whom also was born in this county, a daughter of John W. Strong, who was a son of Reuben Strong, one of the original entrymen in Delaware county. Charles Asbury Evans was born over the line in the Redkey neighborhood in Jay county in 1850 and was a son of Evan and Rhoda (Allegre) Evans, the latter of whom was a daughter

of James and Rhoda (Phelps) Allegre. The Allegres were Virginians, of Huguenot stock, who came into Indiana out of Ohio in settlement days. James Allegre, who died in the Albany neighborhood in 1852, was a widely known "local" minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Evan Evans settled in what later came to be the Redkey neighborhood in 1840 and was an influential factor in the development of that community, where he died in the fall of 1898. Charles Asbury Evans grew up in that community and became a substantial farmer and stockman of Delaware township, having his home in the valley of Campbells creek (in section 26) about four miles south of Albany, where Mrs. Wingate was born and reared.

ROBERT BURNS BRADBURY, formerly and for years a coal merchant at Muncie and a prominent figure in the commercial life of that city, died ten years ago and at his passing left a good memory and his family still is prominently represented in the city. Mr. Bradbury was a native Hoosier, a member of one of the pioneer families of eastern Indiana, and all his life was spent in this state. He was born in the old hamlet of Jacksonburg in the western part of Wayne county, February 9, 1836, and was a son of Abner M. and Mary (Boyd) Bradbury, both of Revolutionary stock and the latter of whom was a daughter of Samuel and Isabel (Higgins) Boyd, who had come into Indiana out of Kentucky. Abner M. Bradbury was born in New Jersey, a son of David Bradbury, a soldier of the Revolution, and was one of the first of the Bradburys to come to Indiana. His brothers, John and Daniel Bradbury, also came to this state. Other Bradburys settled in southern Ohio and the family now is widely represented in the Midwest country. Abner M. Bradbury and wife were the parents of fourteen children and the descendants of this pioneer couple in the present generation form a numerous connection. Robert Burns Bradbury was the ninth in order of birth of these children, the others being William H., Isabel, Caroline R., James L., Elizabeth, Martha, Samuel B., Daniel M., Albert W., Mary, Allison B., Walter and Emma. Dr. Allison B. Bradbury, who died at his home in Muncie thirty years and more ago, was an army surgeon during the Civil war, serving in an Ohio regiment. Robert Burns Bradbury was reared at Jacksonburg, where he received his schooling, and early became engaged in his father's tannery at that place. He later became engaged in the mercantile business at Cambridge City. In 1879 he disposed of his interests in Wayne county and moved with his family to Muncie, where he established a coal and wood yard, and was thus actively engaged in business until 1900. His death occurred in 1914,

he then being seventy-eight years of age. Mr. Bradbury acquired considerable real estate holdings in and about Muncie and was the owner of part of the ground on which the postoffice building now stands, a plot of ground which he sold to the government in 1905. He was a Presbyterian and took a proper part in church work. Robert Burns Bradbury was twice married. In 1857 he was united in marriage to Sarah Townsend, of Iowa, daughter of Stephen Townsend, one of the leading Quakers of his generation. Following her death he married, January 15, 1872, Sarah C. Connelly, who survives and is still living at Muncie, she and her daughters residing at 314 East Howard street. To this latter union were born three children, the two daughters, Jessie S. Bradbury, a teacher in the Muncie public schools, and Nora Lee Bradbury, an art teacher in the city schools, and a son, Robert Burns Bradbury, 320 North Pershing drive, connected with the Muncie Malleable Foundry Company. Mrs. Sarah C. Bradbury was born in Wayne county and is a daughter of Isaac and Mary (Blair) Connelly, the latter of whom was a daughter of John and Suzanne (Jemison) Blair. Isaac Connelly was born in that section of the Old Dominion now comprised in West Virginia, the son of a Methodist clergyman, and was but a boy when his parents came with their family to Indiana and settled in Wayne county. One of his brothers was a soldier of the Union during the time of the Civil war. To Isaac Connelly and wife three children were born, Mrs. Bradbury having a sister, Mrs. Eliza Ellen Hurst (deceased), and a brother, Benjamin Franklin Connelly. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

CHARLES J. GILL, president of the Gill Clay Pot Company of Muncie, has been a resident of Muncie for more than seventeen years and thus has long been definitely identified with the industrial interests of this city. Mr. Gill was born in the city of Wheeling, W. Va., May 11, 1853, and is a son of James S. Gill, an Englishman, who came to this country in the '40s of the past century and became the founder of the business in clay products now and for many years carried on at Muncie under the Gill name. Charles J. Gill was reared at Wheeling and early became familiar with the clay products industry under the direction of his father and with the glass manufacturing industry, with which he long was connected. In 1882, at Bellaire, Ohio, the clay products industry now being carried on by the Gill company at Muncie was established under the firm name of James S. Gill's Sons. When this firm changed its base and headquarters to Muncie in 1892 in order to secure advantage of the nat-

ural gas field here, the firm name was changed to Gill Brothers and in 1908, under a reorganization, it was incorporated as the Gill Clay Pot Company, its present firm style—a name that is firmly established in the trade throughout this country, particularly in that great trade area east of the Mississippi. For years this firm has specialized in fire-clay pots for furnaces, tank blocks, fire brick and fire-clay products generally and has a well equipped plant for the manufacture of such products, giving employment to about one hundred persons. The four sons of James S. Gill and the latter's grandson, C. O. Grafton, have developed the business, the sons being Charles J., Harry R., Will H. and Frank O. Gill. Charles J. Gill and C. O. Grafton are still actively identified with the concern, the officers of which are Charles J. Gill, president; Harry R. Gill, vice president; Charles O. Grafton, treasurer and general manager, and John H. Gill, secretary. Charles J. Gill, at Bellaire, Ohio, married Margaret Hamilton. He resides at 910 East Jackson street. John H. Gill, son of Charles J. and Margaret (Hamilton) Gill, and secretary of the Gill Clay Pot Company, was born at Bellaire, Ohio, May 25, 1892, and was but an infant when his parents moved to Muncie in 1907. He completed his schooling in the high school here in 1910 and ever since has devoted his attention to the development of the Gill products plant, secretary of the company since the year 1917. He is a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is affiliated with the congregation of the Universalist church.

OLIVER P. JONES, a substantial farmer and dairyman of Mt. Pleasant and Harrison townships and long and widely known as a breeder of pure blood Jersey cattle, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the real pioneer families of this county, and has lived here all his life. Mr. Jones was born on a farm in Harrison township on May 13, 1866, and is a son of Oliver Perry and Catherine (McNeer) Jones, both now deceased. Oliver Perry Jones was born in Clinton county, Ohio, and was a son of Isaac Jones, who in the spring of 1832 came over here into the new lands in this section of Indiana seeking a place of permanent location and after viewing lands in this county that still were open to entry picked out a location in the southeastern corner of what is now Harrison township and went back to Ohio to report on conditions as he had found them. Decision was made to move and in the fall of that same year Isaac Jones and his family moved over here with a view to settling on the spot that had been selected by the head of the family, but found on arrival here that Isaac Adamson, the first man to enter

lands as of what now is Harrison township, had entered the tract selected in section 36, the date of his entry having been October 18, 1832, just prior to the arrival of the Joneses, and was living there with his family in a cabin that had hastily been put up. Isaac Jones then looked about a bit, his family meanwhile adjusting themselves to the life of the unbroken forest, and on October 12, 1833, entered from the government a tract of seventy-two acres in section 31 of Harrison township, and with the aid of his son, Oliver Perry Jones, put up a cabin on the place. He then returned to Ohio to close out his affairs there, leaving his son and two daughters on the place, and in the spring returned to enter upon his new home, but he was destined not long to remain, for in the fall of that year he died. Oliver Perry Jones took up the burden of clearing and improving the place, carried on his farming operations with success and eventually became the owner of right around 600 acres of land. He spent his last days in this county, his death occurring in 1887. In 1843 he married Sarah Dillon, who died in the following year, and in 1847 he married Catherine McNeer, whose death occurred in 1909. He was the father of seven children, three of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch having two brothers, Isaac N. and Sell Jones. Reared on the home farm in Harrison township, Oliver P. Jones received his schooling in the neighborhood schools and from the days of his boyhood was an aid to his father in the operations of the home farm. He was twenty-one years of age when his father died and he then took over the operation of the home place, a farm of 260 acres, and started in farming on his own account. Some years later, in 1891, he began the breeding of Jersey cattle, bringing in the first imported Jersey bull ever brought to this county as his herd leader, this making him one of the oldest breeders of Jersey stock in Indiana. He found this a profitable venture and has continued along that line, at times having as many as 150 head of purebred Jerseys in his herd, bringing into this county some of the best Jersey blood that could be bought and thus doing much to raise the standard of this breed of dairy cattle throughout this section of the state. Mr. Jones has a well stocked dairy barn on his place, equipped in modern fashion. He is at present milking about twenty-five head and the products of his dairy are in wide demand. Mr. Jones is a Democrat with "independent" leanings, is a Freemason and is a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His home is pleasantly situated on rural route No. 1 out of Yorktown. Oliver P. Jones has been twice married. His first wife, Hannah D. McKinley,

died leaving two daughters, Maude and Glenna, and he later married Alice M. Wilson. Maude Jones married Virgil Lee and has two daughters, Martha and Virginia. Glenna Jones married Fred Pedrick and has two children, Frederick and Hannah Mae.

CHARLES L. WOOD, former postmaster at Albany and now proprietor of a barber shop there, was born on a farm in the vicinity of what now is the village of Powers, over the line in the neighboring county of Jay, January 19, 1863, and is a son of Isaac and Delilah (Davidson) Wood, the latter of whom was born in Ohio. Isaac Wood, a veteran of the Civil war, was born in Pennsylvania and was but a lad when he came to Indiana with his parents, John Wood and wife, the family settling on a quarter-section farm in Jay county. There he grew to manhood. When the Civil war came on he enlisted his services in behalf of the cause of the Union and went to the front, this service continuing for about a year or until he was discharged on account of disability due to illness. Two of his brothers were in the same command and both were killed in battle. When the old Union City & Logansport railroad (now a part of the Pennsylvania lines) was put through Jay county in 1867 Isaac Wood was made foreman of the section running in the vicinity of his home (Powers) and for eight years occupied that position. He died at Powers on January 9, 1878. Of the nine children born to him and his wife, seven are still living. Reared at Powers, Charles L. Wood supplemented the schooling received in the local school by attendance on old Ridgeville College and in 1884 was graduated from that institution. For two years thereafter he was engaged in teaching school in Jay county and then opened a grocery store at Powers. Two years later he disposed of his interests there and moved to Albany, where he became engaged in the restaurant business, this being at the time of the local "boom" consequent on the opening of the natural gas field here. For three years Mr. Wood carried on as a restaurateur and then he became engaged in the barber business, a line that occupied his attention until in 1913, when he received the appointment as postmaster at Albany. For something more than eight years Mr. Wood occupied the responsible position of postmaster at Albany, or until succeeded by the present incumbent on March 1, 1922. He then resumed his old calling and has since been thus engaged in business, proprietor of a well equipped and up-to-date barber shop at Albany. Mr. Wood is a Democrat. He is a veteran member of Valentine lodge, No. 378, Knights of Pythias, which was organized in Albany in 1893, and has been keeper of records and seal of that

lodge since 1895. He also is affiliated with the local lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men. On September 3, 1883, Charles L. Wood was united in marriage to Clara B. Smith, who also was born on a farm in Jay county, daughter of Job and Rebecca (Shaffer) Smith, and to this union have been born seven children, Otto, Dollie, Faye, Lawrence, James, Josephine and Dorothy, four of whom are married. Otto Wood married Pearl Smith, of Albany, and has two children, Harold and Winifred. Dolly Wood married Thomas Keppler, of Albany, and has two children, Merrill and Carl. Faye Wood married William Anderson, of Dunkirk, and has three children, Carl, James and Charles, and James Wood married Edna Martin, of Dunkirk.

MILTON GRAY, proprietor of the Milton Gray Agency, real estate and insurance, at Muncie, and a former member of the city common council, is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here all his life, save for a period years ago when he was a resident of Middletown, in the neighboring county of Henry. Mr. Gray was born on a farm in the vicinity of the village of Daleville, in Salem township, November 22, 1854, and is a son of James M. and Elizabeth (Shoemaker) Gray, the latter of whom was a daughter of John Shoemaker, a Pennsylvanian and one of the real pioneers of this county. James M. Gray was born in Tennessee and was but a child when his father, Joseph Gray, a native of Scotland, died there. In 1835, he then being seven years of age, his widowed mother left her home in the Knoxville (Tenn.) community and with her children accompanied a party of kinsfolk up here into Indiana, the family settling in Salem township, this county, where James M. Gray grew to manhood, a practical farmer. After his marriage to Elizabeth Shoemaker he continued farming for some years and then became engaged in the mercantile business at Daleville, a line which he continued until his retirement in the '80s and removal to Anderson, where his last days were spent. He was twice married and by his first wife was the father of six children, those besides the subject of this sketch being Jonathan, Isabelle, Lydia J., Ella and Josephine. The mother of these children died in 1866 and James M. Gray later married Mary A. McClanahan. To this latter union one child was born, a son, William R. Gray, who died in California at the age of thirty-one years. Reared on the home farm in Salem township, Milton Gray received his schooling in the Daleville schools and then became engaged with his father in the mercantile business in that village, later going to Middletown, where he opened a store and where he was engaged in business until his removal to Muncie, in

1890, following the promising development here consequent on the opening of the natural gas field. He took an active part in the organization of the Muncie Casket Company and was elected secretary and general manager of that concern, a position he held until in 1913, when he became engaged in his present line, real estate and insurance, and has so continued, with present offices in the Wysor block. Mr. Gray is a Republican and for eight years rendered public service as a member of the city council. For many years he has been an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he also is affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife are members of the Jackson Street Christian church. In 1877 Milton Gray was united in marriage to Jennette Griffis, daughter of Dr. Robert Griffis, of Henry county, and to this union two sons were born, Myron H. Gray, now engaged in the practice of law at Muncie and further mention of whom is made elsewhere in this volume, and Owen L., who died in infancy.

SAMUEL FRANKLIN BRADY, one of the sons of John Brady, first mayor of the city of Muncie, and a brother of Gen. Thomas J. Brady and Edward W. Brady, all well known in their generation in this county, as is set out elsewhere in this work, was the treasurer of Delaware county during the period of the Civil war and was a large factor in the civic and social life of this community during that time of stress. He was the father of six children, all of whom now are deceased save the one daughter, Miss Mary M. Brady, who continues to maintain the old family home at 216 East Washington street. Samuel Franklin Brady was born at Richmond, Ind., December 12, 1827, and was thus but nine years of age when in 1836 his parents, John and Mary (Wright) Brady, left there and took up their home in Muncietown, where they spent the remainder of their lives, as is set out elsewhere, the former dying in January, 1884, and the latter in August of that same year. John Brady was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1803, and was a son of William and Julia Ann (Lerch) Brady, the former of whom served as a soldier of the War of 1812 and died in 1813 as a result of exposure and privation incident to his participation in Colonel Campbell's campaign against the Indians over here into this section of what then was Indiana Territory. John Brady located at Richmond, Ind., in 1824, and in the following year was married there to Mary Wright, who had come to Indiana with her mother from Maryland the year before. Upon locating at Muncietown in 1836 John Brady took an active part in

SAMUEL FRANKLIN BRADY

the general affairs of the pioneer community and became a forceful factor in the labors of bringing about stable social and economic conditions here. As is narrated elsewhere he served as associate judge of the circuit court for ten years, was for fifteen years postmaster of the town and when a city form of government was set up in 1865 he was elected first mayor of the city of Muncie. He later rendered public service as a councilman from his ward and as township trustee, so that his impress upon this community was about as distinct as that of any man who ever labored here. In the chapter in this history relating to city government further and fitting reference is made to the public services of this pioneer. Samuel F. Brady grew to manhood at Muncie and in his father's harness shop became an expert saddler and harness maker, a vocation he followed until his election to the office of county treasurer in 1860. He had rendered earlier service as treasurer of the town corporation. His four-year term of service as county treasurer covered that period marked by the trying times of the Civil war, and not long after his retirement from the court house he became engaged as a railway postal clerk and in this form of public service continued engaged the rest of his active life, still making his home at Muncie, where he died on March 31, 1906. On March 25, 1851, Samuel F. Brady was united in marriage to Julia Ann Berry and to that union were born six children, all of whom now are deceased save the daughter, Mary Maude, born on October 12, 1857, Miss Brady having had five brothers, namely: Charles E., born on January 12, 1853; Frank W., June 12, 1854; George W., August 18, 1855; Samuel Franklin, August 28, 1859, and John W., July 2, 1873. The mother of these children died on July 16, 1913. John W. Brady married Martha Shidler and had one child, a son, Samuel Walter Brady.

DR. FRANK G. JACKSON, one of Delaware county's veteran physicians and a practitioner at Muncie for more than thirty years, is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here all his life with the exception of a few years during the early period of his professional career, when he was engaged in practice at Mt. Summit, in the neighboring county of Henry. Doctor Jackson was born at Muncie on November 25, 1858, and is a son of William N. and Sarah (Collins) Jackson, both members of pioneer families in this county and who then were residing at the corner of Madison and Adams street, the site now occupied by the Grace Episcopal church. Mrs. Sarah Collins Jackson also was born in this county, a daughter of Henderson Collins, the pioneer barn builder, who was widely known

hereabout in his generation as the builder of large barns, many of which are still standing in this county and adjoining counties, after sixty to eighty years of service. The late William N. Jackson, a veteran of the Civil war, was born in Greenup county, Kentucky, and was a son of Thomas Jackson, a soldier of the War of 1812, who was born at Waterford, in Loudoun county, Virginia, a son of Robert Jackson, who had rendered service in behalf of the patriot cause during the War of the Revolution as a member of the company of John Hay. Some time after his marriage in Virginia, Thomas Jackson started West with his family on horseback and it was while thus en route that William N. Jackson was born in Greenup county, in Kentucky. The Jacksons presently made their home in Ohio and there remained until their removal in 1843 to Muncie, where Thomas Jackson established his home and spent the remainder of his life. The Jacksons of this line thus have been represented in Delaware county for more than eighty years. William N. Jackson thus was living here when the Civil war broke out. In the summer of 1861 when the 19th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was being organized at Indianapolis he enlisted in that command for the period of three years and went to the front as a member of that regiment, which in the following October was consolidated with what came to be known as the famous old "Iron Brigade" of the Army of the Potomac, and with this gallant command he served until mustered out on October 19, 1864. Upon the completion of his military service he rejoined his family at Muncie and here spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1902. His wife had long predeceased him, her death having occurred in 1879. William N. Jackson was one of the organizers of Williams post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Muncie and for years served as adjutant of that post. To him and his wife were born eight children, of whom Doctor Jackson was the third in order of birth. Reared at Muncie, Frank G. Jackson was graduated from the high school there in 1878. Meanwhile he had been giving his thought to the study of medicine and under the preceptorship of Dr. H. C. Winans, of Muncie, was prepared for entrance to college. During the years 1881-82 he attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati and in the next year married and established his home at Mt. Summit, down the line south of Muncie, in Henry county. For about six years Doctor Jackson continued in practice at Mt. Summit and then he returned to Muncie, where he ever since has made his home, with present office and residence at 214 East Adams street. The Doctor's medical studies were continued at the

Louisville Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1894. When the office of local health officer was created in 1892, Doctor Jackson received the appointment to that position and was thus serving in that capacity when in the next year (1893) Muncie was subjected to an unhappy period of quarantine due to an outbreak of smallpox, as is narrated elsewhere in this work. Doctor Jackson established the local health office on a sound and practical basis and was the forerunner of the present efficient and scientific organization known as the Department of Public Health. On August 19, 1893, he was called to the southeastern part of the city to examine an unusual case of illness. He at once pronounced it confluent smallpox and quarantined the family. Following up rumors of other illnesses, he found quite a large number of cases which had occurred during the spring and summer of 1893 and which had been called chickenpox by the attending physicians. Chickenpox at that time was not required to be reported to the health officer and as a consequence there had been many cases before the health officer knew of their presence in the city. From this time on the health office assumed great prominence. The immediate welfare and happiness of the whole city was dependent upon the early suppression of this terrible disease. Doctor Jackson was equal to this demand, meeting all the various problems that daily arose with a wise, earnest and conscientious consideration. He had the loyal support of Mayor Arthur Brady and the special committee of the city council, composed of A. E. Lyman, George L. Lenon, J. C. Johnson and H. H. Highlands, and supported by County Health Officer Hugh A. Cowing and a large number of physicians of the city. In less than three months after the disease was discovered the quarantine was lifted and the city returned once more to its normal state and valiantly set to work to repair the damage done to business and to liquidate the heavy indebtedness assumed by the city in suppressing the epidemic. The prompt suppression of this widespread epidemic is the more remarkable because of the many difficult and harassing local conditions attending its course. On November 5 quarantine was lifted. During the period of the epidemic Doctor Jackson had entirely abandoned his extensive practice and had devoted all of his time to the duties of health officer. His financial remuneration for this service was small and he could not in justice to himself neglect his work longer. On November 27 he requested the mayor to accept his resignation as there was no longer a necessity for his services in smallpox work. His resignation was reluctantly accepted and a substantial sum was voted to him by the city council

for his faithful services. Of late years the doctor has been giving his special attention to the practice of industrial surgery. Doctor Jackson is a member of the local, state and national medical societies and of the Muncie Academy of Medicine and is a past president of the Delaware County Medical Society. He is a charter member of Walterhouse camp, Sons of Veterans, at Muncie, and a former surgeon of the Indiana Division of that organization. He also is a past worshipful master (1891-95) of Delaware lodge, No. 46, Free and Accepted Masons, and has attained to the 32d degree (Scottish Rite) in Freemasonry and is a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. It was in 1883, while living at Mt. Summit, that Dr. Frank G. Jackson was united in marriage to Jessie Ice, who was born at that place, daughter of Ezekiel T. and Rebecca (Bohn) Ice, and to this union two children have been born, daughters both, Lola and Sarah, the latter of whom married Ray Clark, of Muncie, and has one child, a son, Frank Jackson Clark. Doctor and Mrs. Jackson are members of the First Baptist church.

LEWIS D. OVERMIRE, former postmaster of Yorktown and formerly and for many years engaged in the mercantile business there, now living practically retired at Yorktown, has been a resident of Delaware county since the days of his infancy and has thus been a witness to and a participant in the development of Yorktown for more than sixty years. Mr. Overmire was born at Perkinsville, in the neighboring county of Madison, November 21, 1861, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Sharp) Overmire, the latter of whom was born in Delaware county, in 1840, daughter of H. B. and Tabitha Sharp. The late Henry Overmire, who for many years was one of Yorktown's leading citizens, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, July 16, 1837, and was a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Espells) Overmire, natives of Germany, who in 1836, shortly after their marriage, came to the United States and settled at Cincinnati, a few years later moving up into Franklin county, Indiana, where they established their home and where the elder Henry Overmire died in 1877. His widow long survived him and her last days were spent in the home of a daughter in Cincinnati. It was thus that the youth of the junior Henry Overmire was spent in Franklin county, this state. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a tanner at Brookville and he spent three years learning this trade. He then was for two or three years engaged as a journeyman tanner, working at various places, and then he came up into this part of Indiana and started a tannery at Middletown. Later he bought a tannery at

Jerome, in Howard county, but hard times overtook him there and he was compelled to relinquish his investment. He then took charge of a tannery at Perkinsville, in Madison county, and in 1863 left there and moved over into Delaware county and took employment in the Allen tannery at Yorktown. Three years later he and Jacob Erther bought this tannery and continued operating it in partnership for three years, at the end of which time Mr. Overmire bought his partner's interest in the plant and carried on the business alone for ten years, or until with the gradually changing conditions in the leather market he found it profitable to abandon the business. During this time he also was operating at Yorktown a harness shop and a boot and shoe store, which he continued after giving up the tannery, and in 1884 took his son Lewis into partnership in his mercantile affairs and enlarged the store by adding groceries, etc., and thus continued in business until in 1892, when he disposed of his interest in the store to his son and thereafter gave his attention to his growing interests in the natural gas industry which meanwhile had been developing at Yorktown. Henry Overmire was president of the first natural gas company organized at Yorktown and for years was actively engaged in that business, also carrying on in connection with his harness shop a business in the sale of gas fixtures, and was thus engaged until his retirement. In 1858, while living in Howard county, Henry Overmire was united in marriage to Elizabeth Sharp. Of the children born to this union three grew to maturity, the subject of this sketch, his sister Mary and his brother, William M. Overmire. As will be noted by a comparison of dates above, Lewis D. Overmire was but two years of age when his parents moved to Yorktown in 1863. He received his schooling in the schools of that village and then for a year was employed as a clerk in a dry goods store at Muncie. He then took a course in a business college at Indianapolis and for a time thereafter was employed in a wholesale dry goods establishment in that city. Then in 1884 he became engaged in business at Yorktown in partnership with his father and this partnership was maintained until in 1892 when he bought his father's interest in the store and carried on alone, enlarging the store until he came to have the largest general store in Yorktown, and he was thus engaged in the mercantile business there until he sold out in 1917 and retired from business. Mr. Overmire is a Democrat and during the first Cleveland administration served as postmaster of Yorktown. He is a past noble grand of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Yorktown and also is a past chan-

cellor commander of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is the present chairman of the board of trustees of that congregation, of which board he has been a member for about ten years. On August 26, 1885, at Yorktown, Lewis D. Overmire was united in marriage to Emma E. Erther, who was born in that village, March 10, 1866, a daughter of Jacob and Isabel (Daugherty) Erther, the latter of whom was born in Mt. Pleasant township, in 1842, a daughter of William Daugherty. Jacob Erther, mentioned above as a one-time partner of Henry Overmire, was a native of Germany, born in the Rhinepfaltz in 1834, a son of John and Margaret (Dahl) Erther. When he was seventeen years of age he came to this country and after awhile located at New Boston, in Scioto county, Ohio, where he remained until in 1859 when he came over into Indiana and located at Yorktown, in this county. He was married here in the next year and established his home at Yorktown, where he and his wife reared a family of nine children. During the natural gas boom days Jacob Erther was an active figure in the Yorktown Gas Company and was one of the promoters of the ill-fated West Muncie addition project, concerning which more is related elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Overmire have four children, namely: Gladys M., who married Howard Warfel and has one child, Miriam Elaine; Mildred Lucile, wife of Dr. H. M. Hamilton, a veterinary surgeon; Donald E. Overmire, who married Lillie Garner, and Vernon E. Overmire.

CARLTON C. SMITH, a substantial farmer and landowner of Union township, residing on rural mail route No. 2 out of Eaton, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the old families here and has lived in this county all his life. Mr. Smith was born on a farm in Union township in 1888 and is a son of Henry and Lucinda (Headrick) Smith, both members of pioneer families in this section of Indiana, the latter born in the neighboring county of Madison, in 1850, daughter and only child of Daniel and Anna (Thomas) Headrick, the latter of whom was born in Miami county, Ohio, and the former, in the state of Maryland, who in the '40s of the past century became residents of Madison county, this state. In 1850 the Headricks moved over into Delaware county and settled in Union township, where Daniel Headrick spent the remainder of his life, being sixty-five years of age at the time of his death. Henry Smith was born in Miami county, Ohio, in 1839, a son of David and Catherine (Roderick) Smith, the latter of whom was born in 1814, a daughter of John Roderick, who was born in Maryland, reared in

Virginia and who became a resident of Ohio, whence in 1846 he moved over here into Indiana and became a pioneer in Union township, this county. David Smith also was born in Miami county, Ohio, in 1811, a son of Henry Smith, who had moved from North Carolina to Ohio. David Smith grew up in Miami county, Ohio, where he married and where he remained until in 1842, when he came to Delaware county and established his home on a woodland "eighty" he had bought in section 8 of Union township. There he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. He died in 1874 and she survived him for thirty years, her death occurring in 1904. This pioneer couple were the parents of eight children, of whom Henry Smith was the fifth in order of birth. Henry Smith was but three years of age when he came to Delaware county with his parents in 1842. He grew up on the home farm in Union township and some time after attaining his majority took a mine prospecting trip through the west but presently returned home and bought a quarter of a section of land in Union township, where after his marriage in the spring of 1869 to Lucinda Headrick he established his home. As time passed he increased his holdings until he became the owner of more than 400 acres of land thereabout. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers State Bank of Eaton and in other ways was influential in community development, serving for some time as trustee of Union township. He and his wife were the parents of four children, the subject of this sketch having two sisters, Dora, who married Roland Landis, and Stella, wife of William A. Strong, and one brother, Robert E. Smith, who married Minnie Pierce. Reared on the home farm in Union township, Carlton C. Smith received his schooling in the neighborhood schools and from the days of his boyhood has been devoted to farming. In 1907 he married Maude Clements and he and his wife have one child, a son, Melvin Smith. Mrs. Smith also was born in this county and is a member of one of the pioneer families here, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Shaffer) Clements, the latter of whom was born in Ohio, a daughter of Michael and Mary (Shoemaker) Shaffer, Pennsylvanians, who many years ago came to Indiana and established their home in Delaware county. Joseph Clements was born in this county, a son of David and Hannah Clements, the former of whom was a son of Basil Clements, one of the real pioneers of Delaware county. David Clements was a soldier of the Union during the time of the Civil war, a member of Company E of the 8th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and died in service in an army hospital at St. Louis on August 12, 1863. To Joseph and Elizabeth (Shaffer) Clements were born five children,

Mrs. Smith having two sisters, Minnie and Lottie, and two brothers, Elmer and Chester Clements, the latter of whom is a veteran of the World war with an overseas record, his military service having been rendered with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

WILBUR H. POLHEMUS, funeral director at Daleville and dealer in furniture and house furnishings at that place, also a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here all his life, a resident of Daleville since the days of his young manhood. Mr. Polhemus was born on a farm in Delaware township on April 29, 1879, and is a son of William and Sarah Ann (Sipe) Polhemus, both of whom were born in Ohio, where they were married. William Polhemus came into Delaware county in the late '60s and aided in the construction of the Lake Erie & Western railroad and after that labor was performed established his home on a farm in Delaware township and here spent the remainder of his life. He developed a good farm and became the owner of about 160 acres, a part of which he cleared. He was progressive in his methods and it is said that he was the owner of the first spring wagon used in his neighborhood. William Polhemus and wife were the parents of nine children, all of whom are living save one daughter, Effie, who died at the age of nineteen years, the subject of this sketch, the eighth in order of birth, having three sisters, Ida, Nettie and Cora, and four brothers, Oscar, Aaron, Preston and Roscoe. The Rev. Oscar Polhemus is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Brooklyn, Ind., and the Rev. Preston Polhemus is pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church at Ft. Wayne, Ind. Aaron Polhemus is a groceryman at Muncie and Roscoe Polhemus is a railway mail clerk on the Pennsylvania lines from Cincinnati to Chicago. Reared on the home farm in Delaware township, Wilbur H. Polhemus received his early schooling in district No. 4 of that township and finished his schooling in the Daleville high school. He then began teaching school and was for three winters thus engaged, teaching in Washington, Harrison and Salem townships. He then entered the Myers College of Embalming at Springfield, Ohio, graduating in 1900. Later he took a post-graduate course in Barnes College at Chicago. Following his graduation Mr. Polhemus bought the established undertaking business of Christopher Hollinger at Daleville and has ever since been funeral director for that community and the neighborhood thereabout, his services being called for not only throughout that section of Delaware county but throughout the adjacent sections of the neighboring counties of Henry and Madison.

WILBUR H. POLHEMUS

Mr. Polhemus has taken post-graduate work in a number of other schools from time to time as new phases of his profession were developed, keeping him in touch with the latest methods in the mortuary art. Upon entering business at Daleville, Mr. Polhemus formed a partnership with the Rev. E. L. Jones, an association which continued for eighteen years, or until in 1918, when Mr. Polhemus bought his partner's interest in the business and has since been carrying on alone. In 1908 the partners opened a store at Yorktown and continued the same for three years, with Mr. Jones in charge. When they took over the old Hollinger undertaking establishment in 1900 they put in a stock of furniture and this has ever since been maintained at Daleville, Mr. Polhemus now having in addition to his well equipped undertaking establishment a full line of furniture, stoves, rugs and general house furnishing goods and also sells pianos. Mr. Polhemus has for years taken an active interest in the service of the Methodist Episcopal church and is a licensed "local" preacher of that church. He also served one year on the board of trustees of Taylor University, and at present is one of the "Legal Hundred" of this college. He has been twice married. His first wife, Lenna J. Moneyhun, died in 1920, leaving one child, a daughter, Pharaba, and he later married Martha E. Shirey. Miss Pharaba Polhemus is now a student in Taylor University at Upland, Ind.

SULLIVAN NORTON SMITH, who died at his home in Muncie in 1914 and whose widow is still living here, maintaining her home at 702 Wheeling avenue, had been a resident of Muncie since 1896 and during this period of residence had impressed himself distinctly upon the business community. Mr. Smith was a native of the great Empire state, born at Onondaga, New York, in 1836, and was a son of Sullivan Norton and Eleanor (Wright) Smith, who had two children, the subject of this memorial sketch having had a sister, Eleanor, wife of Wing T. Parker. Sullivan Norton Smith (I) was a son of Reuben and Jemima (House) Smith. The name Sullivan was given to him in honor of the distinguished Indian fighter, General Sullivan, who was a friend of the family, and he carried the name on in the family when he named his son. Sullivan Norton Smith (II) was reared at Auburn, N. Y. He completed his schooling at Alfred Academy (N. Y.) and as a young man became a traveling salesman, with headquarters at Cincinnati; later locating at St. Louis in the wholesale and retail drug trade. In 1873 he became engaged in the manufacture of proprietary medicines at Dayton, Ohio, where he remained until in 1896, when he moved to Muncie and established his

business here. In this line he continued engaged the rest of his life, his death occurring on April 4, 1914. Mr. Smith was active in business and was regarded as a civic "booster" in the interests of Muncie, a member of the old Citizens Enterprise Association and in other ways helpful in promoting the common interest here. In 1871, at Terre Haute, Ind., Sullivan Norton Smith was united in marriage to Emma C. Barbour, who was born at that place, a daughter of Cromwell Wolsey and Derexa (Whitcomb) Barbour, the latter of whom was born near Eaton, Ohio, daughter of Benjamin Raymond and Anna (Sutton) Whitcomb, who later became residents of Clinton, Ind. Benjamin Raymond Whitcomb was long engaged in the pork-packing business at Clinton, sending his products on flat boats to New Orleans. He was a cousin of James Whitcomb, of Terre Haute, Governor of Indiana (1843-48) and at the time of his death United States senator from this state. The Whitcombs are of Vermont colonial stock and some of them were active in the Revolution. Cromwell Wolsey Barbour was born in New York state, a son of Daniel Barbour, also of colonial stock. The Barbours were Tories, having grants of land "from sea to sea." To Cromwell Wolsey Barbour and wife were born ten children, Mrs. Smith having five sisters, Mary, Louise, Susan, Jennie and Florence, and two brothers, Wolsey Raymond and Albert Barbour, who lived to maturity. To Sullivan Norton and Emma C. (Barbour) Smith were born three daughters, Eleanor Louise, who is a graduate of Vassar College; Sue Derexa, now deceased, who was an accomplished violinist, and Marie Frances, a graduate of Oxford College at Oxford, Ohio, who married Myron H. Gray, a Muncie attorney. Eleanor Louise Smith is organist of the Universalist church at Muncie and is active in the work of the local Matinee Musicale.

RENZO SHOOK, a substantial farmer and landowner of Union township, proprietor of a well improved farm on rural mail route No. 2 out of Eaton, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life. Mr. Shook was born on a farm in Ripley county, Indiana, in 1876, and is a son of David and Sarah (Jackson) Shook, both of whom were born in that same county, members of pioneer families there, the latter a daughter of Samuel Jackson, who was a soldier of the Union during the Civil war. David Shook, a son of Lorenzo Shook, moved from Ripley county to Tipton county with his family in 1881 and established his home on a farm in the latter county. To him and his wife were born eight children, all of whom are living save the first born, a son, Martin. Besides the subject of

this sketch there are three other sons, Elmer, Willard and Elbert Shook, and three daughters, Nora, wife of William Smith; Bernice, wife of Ira Nelson, and Flora Shook. Renzo Shook was but five years of age when his parents moved to Tipton county and he was reared there, receiving his schooling in the schools of that county. He then became engaged in farming in Howard county and seven years later moved to West Tipton, where he remained until in the spring of 1913, when he came to Delaware county and bought what is known as the old Evans place, a farm of 240 acres in the Eaton neighborhood, and has since resided on that farm. In addition to his general farming Mr. Shook gives considerable attention to the raising of live stock. He has made numerous improvements on this farm since coming into possession of the same and now has a well equipped farm plant there. In 1903 Renzo Shook was united in marriage to Bessie McDole, daughter of Pierce and Sarah (Campbell) McDole, of Stockwell, Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and to this union three children have been born, a daughter, Gladys, and two sons, Donald and David Shook. The late Pierce McDole, father of Mrs. Shook, was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and was a son of Sampson McDole, an Ohioan, who when a young man had come to Indiana and settled in the Stockwell neighborhood. Pierce McDole grew up in Tippecanoe county and after his marriage in 1872 to Sarah Campbell became established as a farmer there and became the owner of 135 acres of land. He died in 1918 and his widow is still living in Tippecanoe county. They were the parents of seven children, those besides Mrs. Shook being Harry, Dora, Myrtle, Everett, Goldie (deceased), and Arthur.

JOHN ANDERSON, who died at his home in Muncie more than ten years ago, had for years been engaged in the dairy business here and thus had a wide acquaintance in the city and throughout the county, and at his passing left a good memory. Mr. Anderson was born in the vicinity of the city of Baltimore, Md., and was a son of William and Mary (Kimball) Anderson. He was reared there and not long after attaining his majority married Margaret S. Harrington. When twenty-three years of age he came to Indiana and located at Cambridge City, whence he presently came to Muncie, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. Upon coming to Muncie Mr. Anderson became engaged in the dairy business and was thus engaged the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1913. His widow survived him for seven years, her death occurring in 1920. They had four children, two sons, Charles H. and George H. Anderson, and two daughters, Mary E. and Martha, the latter

of whom married Charles Cushing and has three children, J. Howard, Mary A. and John. Miss Mary E. Anderson, formerly deputy city clerk and present clerk of the board of works of the city of Muncie, was reared at Muncie and the schooling she received in the public schools was supplemented by a course in the normal school and a commercial course and she became an expert stenographer, with special reference to law work. For some years she was employed as stenographer in law offices about town, this service including employment in the leading law offices of the town, and then she was appointed deputy to the city clerk, a form of public service which she continued to render until her appointment to her present position as clerk of the board of works, with offices in the Wysor building. Miss Anderson resides at 715 East Jackson street. She is a Republican and is an active member of the Muncie Business Women's Professional Club, one of the most alert organizations of its kind in Indiana. Miss Anderson's schooling included competent instruction in music and she formerly and for some years was engaged here as a music teacher, with particular reference to the piano.

WILLIAM WRIGHT SHIRK, merchant and banker, who died at his home in Muncie in 1912, had for nearly forty years been one of the active figures in the commercial life of this community and at his passing left a good memory. Mr. Shirk was a native Hoosier, a member of one of the pioneer families of Franklin county, and had resided in this state all his life. He was born at Brookville, Ind., in 1850, and was a son of Andrew and Sarah (Wright) Shirk, the former of whom was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Stout) Shirk, who were among the pioneers of that community. Andrew Shirk and wife were the parents of seven children, the subject of this memorial sketch having had two sisters, Mary, who married Dr. W. S. Williams, and Martha, who married Charles F. Goodwin, and four brothers—Elbert Shirk, who became a banker at Tipton; James A. Shirk, a banker at Delphi; John C. Shirk, a banker at Brookville, and George M. Shirk, a manufacturer at Chicago. The Shirk name thus came to be widely known in banking circles in Indiana. Andrew Shirk was a farmer. William Wright Shirk completed his schooling in the old Granville College and at Lebanon, Ohio, and then for a time was connected with the operations of his uncle, Elbert Shirk, in the banking and hardware business. In 1874, when twenty-three years of age, his father established him in the hardware business at Muncie, where he ever after resided, establishing his home here after

WILLIAM WRIGHT SHIRK

his marriage a few years later, and where his widow is still living. The old hardware store was carried on under the firm name of Shirk & Son, and after the death of his father, William W. Shirk continued the business as sole proprietor. When the gas "boom" came on in the late 80's he was on the ground here and his business expanded to meet the new demands then made on all lines of commercial and industrial endeavor. His commercial activities extended into other lines and he became president of the old Home Savings Association and a member of the board of directors of the Union National Bank, while he also did his part in the general rebuilding of the city, the Shirk building on Jackson street being one of the continuing evidences of his civic enterprise, his interest in the city's general affairs continuing to the time of his death on June 14, 1912. He was a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. It was in 1880 that William Wright Shirk was united in marriage to Laura E. Franklin, of Muncie, who survives him and who continues to make her home at Muncie, residing at 722 East Main street. Mrs. Shirk has three children, a daughter, Emily Wright, and two sons, Franklin E. Shirk, a veteran of the World war, and Carl Andrew Shirk, who is engaged in the real estate business, with offices in the Anthony building. In 1916, Emily Wright Shirk was united in marriage to Francis A. Hanley, of Muncie, also a veteran of the World war, now connected with the Delaware Car and Tractor Company at 333 East Main street. Mr. and Mrs. Hanley reside at 105 Pershing Drive. They have two sons, Marshall E. and Francis A., Jr. Franklin E. Shirk, now living at Richmond, Ind., connected with the North Star Refrigerator Company, married Helen M. Matthews in 1912, and has two children, Mary Louise and William Wright. Mrs. Laura E. Shirk is a member of one of the real pioneer families of Delaware county, the Franklins having been represented here since 1831. She was born on a farm not far southeast of Muncie, but was reared in the city, her father having moved to town when she was a child in order to secure better school advantages for his children. Her father, Pearson W. Franklin, was born in Clark county, Ohio, in 1826, and was thus but five years of age when in 1831 his parents, James and Catherine (Stover) Franklin, came to Delaware county with their family and settled on an uncleared tract of timber farm land a little more than a mile southeast of the public square in Muncietown, where they established their home and proceeded to make a farm in the wilderness. James Franklin, the pioneer, was a Virginian, born in Botetourt county, in the Old Dominion, and resided

there until after his marriage in the early '20s, when he moved over into Ohio and located at Springfield, in Clark county, whence in 1831 he moved to Delaware county and took up the task of creating a farm in the wilderness, a part of that farm now and for years past being within the present corporate limits of Muncie. On that place he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, he being seventy-one years of age at the time of his death and she, sixty. They reared a family of eight children, three daughters and five sons, and the Franklin connection of this family in the present generation is thus a considerable one. Pearson W. Franklin grew up on that farm, doing his part in the task of clearing and developing, and in time became a farmer on his own account in that same neighborhood, where he established his home following his marriage in 1855 to Emily Dragoo, who also had come into this county in the days of her childhood, her parents, William and Elizabeth (Prunty) Dragoo, also Virginians, having been among the pioneers here, as is set out elsewhere. P. W. Franklin developed a good farm and in his generation was one of the representative farmers of the county, making his home in town, as noted above, and in time taking part in city development. He died in 1918. Had he lived thirteen days more he would have been ninety-two years of age. To him and his wife were born four children, the daughter, Mrs. Shirk, and three sons, Carl P., Lone A., and Cary Franklin.

OMER C. MORRIS, a well established grocer at Eaton and long recognized as one of the leading merchants of that town, was born at Eaton, a member of one of the old families of Delaware county, and has lived there all his life. Mr. Morris was born in 1881 and is a son of John D. and Martha J. (Long) Morris, the latter of whom also was born at Eaton, in the days when that now thriving town was but a hamlet there along the river, a daughter of William A. and Anna (McLaughlin) Long, who were pioneers of that community. Both William A. Long and his wife were natives of Ohio, the former born in Clinton county in 1815 and the latter, in Logan county, in 1823. They had come over here into Delaware county with their respective parents in the '30s and were married here in the fall of 1841, then establishing their home on a farm which in time came to be included within the present confines of the city of Eaton. William A. Long was also engaged, during the '70s, in the mercantile business at Eaton. His wife died in 1864 and he died in 1883. Of the seven children born to this pioneer couple five grew to maturity and married and thus the Long connection of this family in the present generation is a considerable one.

John D. Morris, a veteran of the Civil war, also was born in Ohio, in Fayette county, a son of Clement Morris, who came over here into Delaware county in settlement days and became widely known hereabout in his generation as the proprietor of the old wayside inn at Granville. John D. Morris grew up in this county and when the Civil war came on he went into the service of the Union army, going out as a member of Company B of the 84th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. After his marriage he established his home at Eaton. To him and his wife were born three sons, the subject of this sketch having two brothers, William W. Morris, now living at Kokomo, and Arthur Morris, of Eaton. Reared at Eaton, Omer C. Morris received his schooling in the local schools and early became engaged in the mercantile business at Eaton, a vocation he thus long has followed, proprietor of a well stocked and admirably equipped grocery store there. He married Irene Motsenbocker, daughter of William F. and Lillian (Harper) Motsenbocker, and has four children, Austin, Wayne, Crystal and John.

OLIVER McCULLOUGH, a substantial farmer and landowner of Union township, residing on rural mail route No. 2 out of Eaton, is a native of the old Buckeye state but has been a resident of Indiana for the past forty years and more. Mr. McCullough was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of the village of North Lewisburg in Champaign county, Ohio, in 1859, and is a son of David and Hester (Crowder) McCullough, both also natives of Ohio, the latter born in Union county, daughter of John Crowder and a sister of William Crowder, who was a soldier of the Union during the Civil war. This is the family of Crowders with which General Crowder of Civil war fame was affiliated. David McCullough was born in Champaign county, Ohio, a member of one of the pioneer families in that part of the state. To him and his wife were born eight children, of whom two are now living, the subject of this sketch having a brother, Lawrence McCullough, now residing at Ft. Smith, Ark. In 1881 Oliver McCullough married Emeline Broderick, of Union county, Ohio, and established his home in Blackford county, Indiana, where he continued engaged in farming until in 1920, when he moved down into Delaware county and bought the farm on which he is now living in Union township, where he since has been carrying on his farming operations. Mr. and Mrs. McCullough have two daughters, Mrs. Angeline Armstrong and Mrs. Stella Crow. Mrs. McCullough was born in Union county, Ohio, and is a daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Huff) Broderick, the latter a daughter of Anthony Wayne and Elizabeth (Poling) Huff, the latter of whom was a daugh-

ter of Samuel and Sarah Poling, of Barbour county, West Virginia. Anthony Wayne Huff was born in Union county, Ohio, a son of William and Rebecca Huff, Virginians, who were among the pioneers of that county, and who are buried there. Isaac Broderick was born in the vicinity of the city of Marysville, in Union county, Ohio, and was a son of Isaac and Hannah (Woods) Broderick, the latter of whom was a member of a pioneer Indiana family, her parents having been among the early settlers at Kokomo. The senior Isaac Broderick was a son of Thomas and Bethany Broderick and was born at Burlington, N. J., where his parents had located in 1773. Thomas Broderick was the master of a sailing vessel which was engaged in the merchant trade between American and European ports and died at sea. His widow died in New Jersey. To Isaac and Sarah (Huff) Broderick were born eleven children, those besides Mrs. McCullough being Charles W., John Morrell, Samuel James, Isaac Walter, Emma, Evelyn, Benjamin Franklin, Ann Rebecca, William Sumner and Oliver E. One of the sons of this family, Samuel James Broderick, was a soldier of the Union during the Civil war.

CHARLES W. SWAIN, who died at his home in Muncie in 1921, for many years served the public in the Muncie postoffice and there were few men hereabout who had a wider acquaintance than he. Mr. Swain was born in Muncie, a member of one of the real pioneer families here, and had lived here all his life. He was born in the old Swain home at the northwest corner of High and Washington streets, on January 15, 1862, and was the son of Job and Emily (Shimer) Swain, the former of whom always will be kept in remembrance here as one of the real upbuilders of this community. Job Swain was a Tennesseean by birth, born on Lost creek in the Dandridge neighborhood in Jefferson county, Tennessee, January 20, 1806, and was but nine years of age when his parents, Elihu Swain and wife, earnest Quaker folk, in 1815 came up into what then was Indiana Territory and established their home in the Quaker settlement in Wayne county. There he grew to manhood and then, in 1828, the year after he had attained his majority, came up here and located at Muncietown which just the year before had been platted and declared the county seat of the new county of Delaware, which was erected in 1827. Job Swain was a stalwart man, above six feet in hight, had had good rearing and quickly became a force for good in the new settlement, evidences of which forceful influence will be noted in numerous instances in a perusal of the historical section of

CHARLES W. SWAIN

this work. Not long after coming here he married Nancy Hodge, a sister of James Hodge, the settlement's first justice of the peace, and then became associated with his brother-in-law in the business of manufacturing furniture, thus helping to establish the pioneer cabinet-making shop here, a vocation he followed for many years. When the Methodists effected a class here in 1839 he put in his lot with that society and was elected first class leader, a position in which he was retained until his death. In 1867 he was elected mayor of the then new city of Muncie, in succession to John Brady, first mayor of the city, and thus served a term in that important executive capacity. For more than twenty years he also occupied the office of justice of the peace and was holding that magisterial position at the time of his death on April 29, 1877. Job Swain was twice married. His first wife (Nancy Hodge) died in 1858, leaving six children—three sons, Orlando H., Elihu H. and James, and three daughters, Eliza, who died unmarried, Mrs. George W. Spilker and Mrs. William R. Maddy. On September 1, 1859, Mr. Swain married Mrs. Emily (Shimer) Shafer, who was born in the Chesterfield settlement in the neighboring county of Madison in 1826 and who was the widow of Andrew Shafer (Thomas S. Neely's partner in blacksmithing at Muncie) and a daughter of Jacob Shimer. To this latter union one child was born, a son, Charles W. Swain, the subject of this memorial sketch. Charles W. Swain was reared in Muncie and was graduated from the high school in 1881. Upon leaving school he became a clerk in the local postoffice and a few months later was appointed by John C. Eiler, then postmaster, to the position of chief clerk or assistant postmaster, a position he retained through successive appointments by the succeeding incumbents in the office of postmaster, for years. In the meantime he also served for years as chairman of the local board of civil service examiners, and also was for years the secretary of the local board of police commissioners. Some years after entering the postoffice Mr. Swain secured a leave of absence to enter Valparaiso University and in 1887 he was graduated from that institution. He died at his home in Muncie on January 30, 1921. In 1917 Charles W. Swain was united in marriage to L. Margaret Jewett, who survives him and who continues to make her home at Muncie, residing at 208 West Washington street. Mrs. Swain was born at Hagerstown, Ind., and is a daughter of Benjamin and Nancy J. (Williams) Jewett, the former of whom was born in the neighboring county of Randolph, a son of Parker Jewett, and the latter in Darke county, Ohio.

DR. WILLIAM T. EASTES, a veteran medical practitioner of Delaware county, for many years a resident of Gaston, where he is now living, is a native Hoosier of the real pioneer stock and has lived in this state all his life, a resident of this county for nearly fifty years. Doctor Eastes was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Mt. Comfort, in Hancock county, August 11, 1844, and is a son of Holman and Ruth (Webb) Eastes, the latter of whom was born in what is now Rush county, November 14, 1819, that having been a year prior to the opening of the lands now comprised within Rush for settlement and more than two years prior to the formal erection of that county, the Webbs having been among the earliest settlers in that region. Holman Eastes was born in what is now Union county, February 21, 1817, which was four years before that county was erected as a separate civic entity, his parents having been among the early pioneers on what then was the western frontier of settlement, for it was not until in the year following that the lands west in central Indiana were ceded to the government by the Indians. Before the lands in what is now Hancock county were all taken up Obediah Eastes, father of Holman Eastes, moved over into that part of the state, entered a tract of land for a home and there became a permanent resident. It was thus that Holman Eastes became a resident of Hancock county. In Rush county on December 22, 1836, he married Ruth Webb. He established his home in the Mt. Comfort neighborhood in Hancock county and there remained until in 1856, when he moved to the neighboring county of Madison and established his home on a farm in the Summitville neighborhood. In 1878 he disposed of his interests there and moved to the neighboring county of Grant, where his last days were spent, his death occurring on February 27, 1880. His widow survived him for more than twenty years, her death occurring on April 8, 1901. Holman Eastes was a Republican, a Methodist and a Freemason. For years he served his local public as justice of the peace and was widely known as 'Squire Eastes. To him and his wife were born eleven children, of whom three are still living, Doctor Eastes having two sisters, Mrs. Sarah Jane Kelsey and Mrs. Jessie E. Ward. The other members of this family were Lemuel F., Addison S., Lucinda A., Jasper Newton, Marshall T., Albert O., Meredith P., and Jerome S. William T. Eastes was about twelve years of age when his parents moved from Hancock county to Madison county and he grew up on the home farm in the Summitville neighborhood. He had good schooling and early became a school teacher, a profession he followed during the winters for six years. He married in his nineteenth year, his wife

being a seventeen-year-old girl, and carried on farming in addition to his school teaching. He also for two or three years kept store at Summitville, meanwhile giving his attention to the reading of medicine, had a couple of years of directed reading under the preceptorship of Dr. Peter Drager, of Hartford City, and then in 1878 established his home on a farm in the Ice and Broyles neighborhood in the northwestern part of Washington township, this county, where he also started as a medical practitioner, and there made his home for four years, meantime completing his medical studies in the Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis and in 1881 was graduated from that institution. Upon receiving his diploma, Doctor Eastes disposed of his farming interests and opened an office for the practice of medicine at Albany, this county. A year later he moved to Gaston (then known as New Corner) and after a sometime practice there moved to Muncie, where he was engaged in practice for eight years, at the end of which time he returned to Gaston, where he since has maintained his office, ranking after the late Doctor Bowles and the elder Doctor Kemper as among the oldest physicians in the county. Dr. William T. Eastes has been twice married. His first wife, Sarah C. Zedekar, died on August 30, 1919, and on January 19, 1922, he married Martha Rench, who died on January 1, 1923. Sarah C. (Zedekar) Eastes was born in Summitville, Ind., March 16, 1846, and on August 23, 1863, married William T. Eastes. She was a daughter of John M. and Catherine (Noland) Zedekar, Ohioans, the former of whom was born in 1808 and the latter, in 1812. John M. Zedekar was county commissioner many terms, and was enrolling officer preparing for the draft during the Civil war. He died at the age of sixty-seven. His widow survived him for many years and was eighty-four years of age at the time of her death. They were the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters, and the Zedekar connection of this family in the present generation is a considerable one, even as is that of the Eastes family. To Dr. William T. and Sarah C. (Zedekar) Eastes were born nine children, Ida V., Arthur T., Dora A., Drusilla J. (deceased), Carrie E., Bessie A., Hattie E., Apphia M. and Lydia E., all of whom (except Drusilla) are living and married. Ida V. Eastes married William L. Corey and has two children, Harold and Edith. Arthur T. Eastes has been twice married, and by his first wife, Nellie Upton, has a daughter, Theadora. His second marriage was to Lillian Jansen. Dora R. A. Eastes married Albon C. Davis and has four children, Helen, Branson, Katharine and Albon Jr. Drusilla J. Eastes married Isaac Newton Miller and died leaving one child, a son, Claud.

Carrie E. C. Eastes married Norman Edward Lesley. Bessie A. Eastes has been twice married. Her first husband, George T. Thorpe, died leaving a son, Byron, and she then married Osker E. Wilbur. Hattie E. Eastes married Andrew Grogard, now deceased, and has five children, Ruth, Margaretta, Mildred, Andrew Jr. and Janie. Apphia M. Eastes married O. O. Shaw and has three children, Donald, Dean and Gene Merril. Ldia Ethel Eastes has been twice married. Her first husband was Samuel A. Taylor. Her second husband was Lawrence Langdon, now deceased. Arthur T. Eastes and six of his sisters formerly were engaged as teachers in the schools of Delaware county. Five of the Doctor's grandchildren are now school teachers. The combined number of school terms taught by the members of the family is about seventy-five at this date.

JOHN R. RETHERFORD, who died at his home in Muncie in February, 1921, had for many years been one of the most active and influential figures in the general social, civic, commercial and industrial life of Delaware county and at his passing left a good memory. It therefore is but fitting that in this definite history of the county in which he so long and so effectively labored, there should be carried some brief memorial in that behalf. Mr. Retherford was born on December 4, 1864, in the neighboring county of Madison, but had been a resident of Muncie for nearly thirty years, having moved over here from Anderson about the time the gas "boom" got going strong here in Muncie, and from the beginning of his residence here was a forceful figure in the general development of the community. He was a son of Robert and Nancy (Cook) Retherford, the latter of whom also was born in Indiana, in Union county, daughter of John and Anna (Willis) Cook, members of pioneer families in that county. Robert Retherford was a Kentuckian, born in Pike county in the old Blue Grass state, and was but a lad when his parents, John and Ann Retherford, moved with their family up into Indiana. After his marriage he became established on a farm in Madison county, became a substantial farmer and there spent his last days. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, those besides the subject of this memorial sketch being William A., Sarah Jane, Joseph M., Serilda, Marinda, Austin, Huldah and R. Milt Retherford, the latter of whom, present president of the Retherford Manufacturing Company of Muncie, formerly was associated in business with his brother, John, the founder of that business. John R. Retherford was reared on the home farm in Madison county, completed his schooling in the schools of Anderson and continued farming until the gas "boom" came on in

JOHN R. RETHERFORD

the late '80s, when he became actively identified with the development of the local gas field in Indiana, securing many land leases in the promotion of that development. He also established a gas appliance plant at Anderson and in 1892 moved to Muncie, where, in association with his brother, R. Milt Retherford, he established the business now carried on by the Retherford Manufacturing Company, originally engaged in the manufacture of gas mantles and other appliances in the way of gas fixtures, but now giving its attention to the manufacture of electric lighting fixtures, stand lamps and the like. As his business prospered John R. Retherford became interested in farm development projects and in the movement to elevate the standard of live stock hereabout, and it was in this line of endeavor that he perhaps became best known, for he attained a national reputation as a breeder of fine cattle and swine, the products of his 500-acre Buck Creek farm having been shipped to every state in the Union and largely throughout Canada for breeding purposes. Jersey cattle and English Berkshire swine were Mr. Retherford's specialties and he is widely recognized as having been one of the foremost factors in the improvement of these strains in the United States and Canada. As a judge at cattle and swine shows, he became not only nationally known, but his services were called for in England as a judge. His interest in the improvement of farming methods is deeply reflected today in better conditions in this county, for as president of the Farmers Institute and for years one of the leaders of the county fair association, he did much to advance agricultural interests here. He had served as president of the Indiana State Jersey Cattle Club, was a director of the American Jersey Association and was ever diligent in promoting the interests of breeders throughout the country. He was a director of the Indiana State Division of the Travelers' Protective Association, an Elk and a member of the Muncie Rotary Club. As a director of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, he also took an active part in promoting local commercial and industrial development, and was a director of the Mutual Home Savings Association. He also was for years interested in local civic affairs, one of the leaders of the Republican party in Delaware county. In 1916 Mr. Retherford was elected a member of the board of county commissioners and was serving his second term in that office at the time of his death on February 9, 1921, he then being fifty-seven years of age. On October 14, 1888, John R. Retherford was united in marriage to Cora Lee, who was born at Anderson, Ind., daughter of Thomas and Isabel (Jones) Lee, of that city. Thomas Lee was born in Virginia and

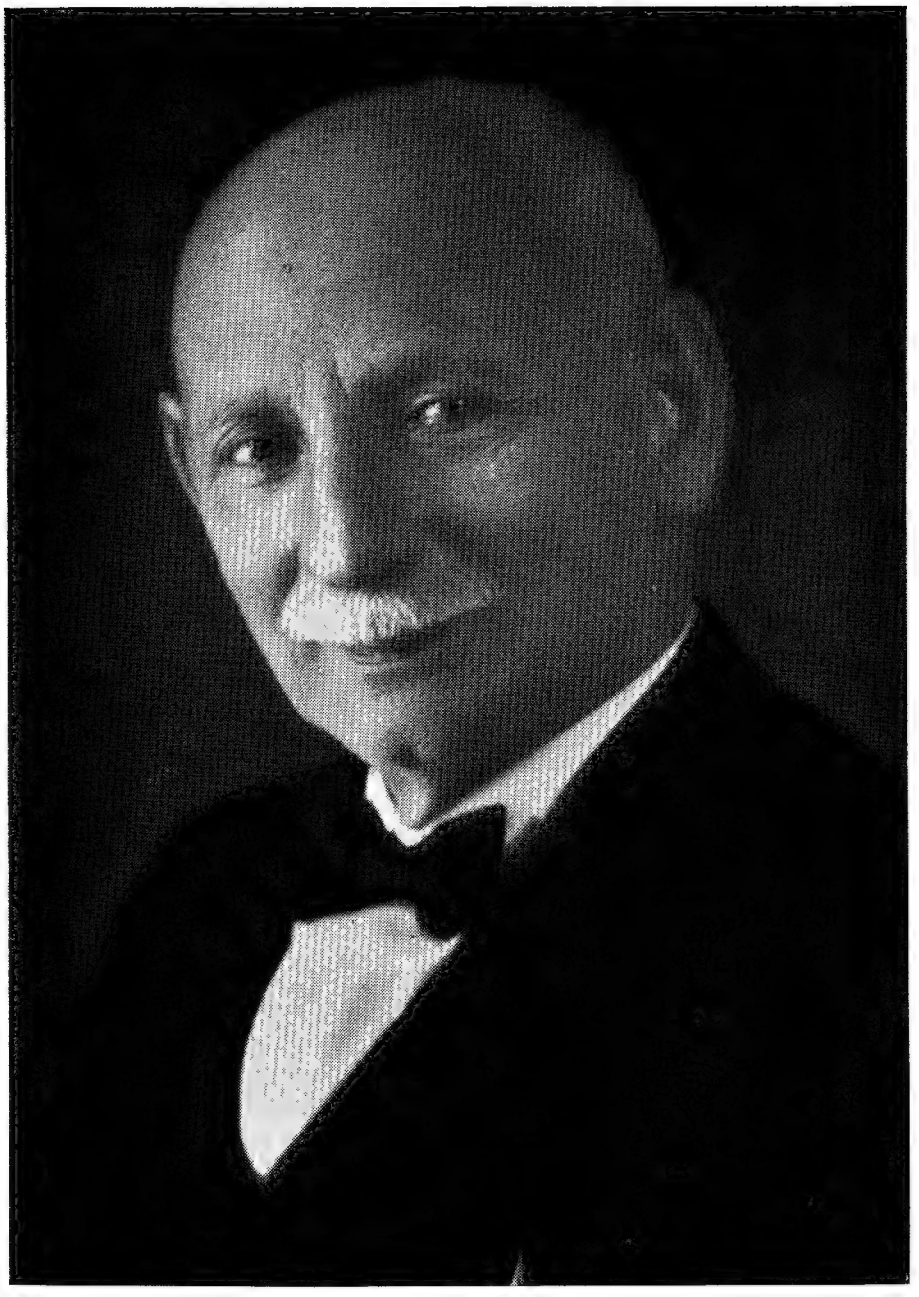
was a cousin of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Despite this kinship to the leader of the Confederate army, he was a soldier of the Union during the Civil war and his first meeting with Isabel Jones, who became his wife, was at General Grant's headquarters. To John R. and Cora (Lee) Retherford were born three sons, Clarence L., Earl F., and Vernon, the former of whom is living at Muncie, engaged in the breeding and importing of Jersey cattle, and in the real estate, oil, and banking business. Earl Franklin Retherford, whose name adorns the "gold star" roster of Delaware county men who died in service during the World war, was born at Muncie on December 10, 1895, and was a student at Purdue University, when this country took a hand in the World war in 1917. On November 30 of that year, at Chicago, he enlisted for service in the navy and was assigned to the radio service as electrician and company clerk. On March 21, 1918, while serving in the officers training school, he died of pneumonia at the Great Lakes Training Station. His body was brought to Muncie for burial and he was given a military funeral. He was a member of the college fraternity, Phi Gamma Delta. Clarence L. Retherford completed his schooling at the Agricultural College of Purdue University, member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, and then became associated with his father in the manufacturing business and in the management of the great Buck Creek farm, to the latter of which he now is giving his chief attention, though having other interests, both civic and commercial, and is also largely interested in oil development projects, with offices at 9 the Anthony building. When his father died he was appointed to succeed him on the board of county commissioners, to fill out the unexpired term, and upon the completion of that term of service was elected a member of the county council. He is associated with the Agricultural Extension Department at Washington, is president of the Delaware County Farmers Institute, vice president of the county fair association, a director of the Indiana Jersey Cattle Club, a director of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, a member of the directorate of the Merchants National Bank of Muncie, a former director of the Delaware Country Club, a director of the local Young Men's Christian Association, and a past president of the Muncie Ad Club. He also is affiliated with the local Rotary Club, is a Freemason and a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Clarence L. Retherford married Jane Stewart, daughter of William B. and Jessie (Henderson) Stewart, and has two children, Marjory and William Stewart Rether-

ford. He and his family reside at 905 East Adams street. Mrs. John R. Retherford, who survives her husband, resides at 323 East Adams street.

JAMES L. MORGAN, formerly and for years engaged in the livery business at Muncie and now a farmer and landowner of Hamilton township, residing on the Studebaker pike, rural mail route No. 2 out of Muncie, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life, a resident of Delaware county for thirty years. Mr. Morgan was born on a farm in the Danville neighborhood in Hendricks county, Indiana, September 10, 1868, and is a son of James W. and Matilda (Sanders) Morgan, the latter of whom was born in Kentucky and both of whom spent their last days in Muncie. The late James W. Morgan, a former representative in the Legislature from Hendricks county, was born in a little log stable in that county, a son of Wesley Morgan, one of the pioneers of Hendricks county, who had entered his lands in that county but had not yet got his cabin up when the son was born. James W. Morgan grew up in that county, became a considerable landowner and also was for years engaged as a live stock buyer, buying not only for the local market at Danville but for the packers at the stock yards at Indianapolis. For two terms he represented his county in the lower house of the Indiana General Assembly. In 1894 he disposed of his interests in Hendricks county and moved to Muncie, where he became engaged in the livery business and where also for years he held the street sprinkling contract with the city. He also was widely known as a judge of live stock. James W. Morgan died on January 17, 1909, and his widow survived him for nearly thirteen years, her death occurring on December 31, 1921. They were the parents of seven children. Reared on the home farm in Hendricks county, James L. Morgan received his schooling in the local schools and was from the days of his boyhood a participant in his father's operations as a farmer and stockman. When in 1894 the family moved to Muncie he continued this association with his father, carrying on the livery business and the street-sprinkling contract, and continued to make his home at Muncie until in the summer of 1920, when he bought his present place of forty-three acres on the Studebaker pike in Hamilton township and has since lived here. He and his wife have one child, a son, James Morgan, who is a member of the class of 1924, Royerton high school. Mrs. Morgan also was born in Hendricks county (Azalia Norton) and is a daughter of William and Martha (Pearcy) Norton, the latter of whom was born in that same county, a member of one of the pioneer families there. Wil-

liam Norton, a veteran of the Civil war, was born in Morgan county and during the time of the Civil war rendered service as a soldier of the Union, a member of Company A, 117th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Upon the completion of his military service he became engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at Danville, Ind., and was thus engaged for many years or until his retirement. Mrs. Morgan has three brothers, Charles, Ernest and Wilbur Norton. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are members of the First Presbyterian church at Muncie.

MOSES HENE, veteran dry goods merchant of Muncie, has been engaged in business in that city for forty-one years and has thus been a witness of and a participant in the amazing development that has taken place in the commercial life of the city since he arrived there. Mr. Hene is of European birth. In the days of his young manhood he came to the United States and proceeding on out into Indiana, located at Lafayette, where he presently became engaged in the mercantile business and where he remained until in 1883, when he disposed of his interests there and moved to Muncie, where he ever since has been engaged in the dry goods business, one of the best known merchants in that line in eastern Indiana. Upon coming to Muncie Mr. Hene opened a store in Main street, but five years later (in 1888) found his quarters there inadequate to the demands of his expanding business and he then became established in his present quarters at 120 South Walnut street, where he ever since has been engaged in business, a period of more than thirty-five years, and where he has in stock everything to meet the demands of his trade in the dry goods and cloak and suits line, his son, John K. Hene, now being associated with him in business. Mr. Hene is one of the active supporters of the local Jewish temple at Muncie and is a past president of the local lodge of the society of the B'nai B'rith. In 1885 Moses Hene was united in marriage to Rosa Maas, daughter of John and Henrietta Maas, of Hamilton, Ohio, and to this union were born three children, two daughters, Cleone and Loretta, and one son, John K., the latter of whom, as noted above, is associated with his father in the dry goods business at Muncie. Cleone Hene married Dr. Edgar F. Kiser, of Indianapolis, and has two children, Caroline and Fannie. During the time of this country's participation in the World war, Doctor Kiser served as a captain in the Medical Corps of the army. Loretta Hene married E. Feibelman, of Terre Haute, Ind., and has two children, Corrine and Ruth. John K. Hene completed his schooling in the Howe Military Academy at Howe, Ind., and upon leaving



MOSES HENE

school became associated with his father in the latter's old established business at Muncie. He is the present "tail twister" of the Lions Club at Muncie. He married Etta Amster, of Chattanooga, Tenn., and resides in the Canopic apartments.

AUGUST A. BRAUN, formerly and for years the proprietor of the Braun hotel and at the time of his death in 1921 proprietor of the Kirby hotel, had been a resident of Muncie since the days of his youth and thus had a wide acquaintance throughout the city and county. Mr. Braun was a native of the Empire state, born in the vicinity of the village of Croshecton in Sullivan county, New York, June 26, 1871, and was a son of Andrew and Anna (Klopfer) Braun, both natives of Germany and the latter of whom is still living, making her home at Muncie, where she has resided for the past forty years. The late Andrew Braun, founder of the Braun hotel at Muncie, and Anna Klopfer were married at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, and later established their home on a farm in the Croshecton neighborhood in Sullivan county, New York, where they resided until in 1885 when they came to Indiana and located at Muncie. Here they bought the old Abbott hotel, an eight-room frame building which had been erected before the days of the Civil war at the northeast corner of Washington and Mulberry streets, present site of the Braun hotel, and became established in the hotel business. Mrs. Anna Braun was a notable cook, Andrew Braun was a genial host and the combination quickly brought to the hotel a degree of popularity that necessitated improvement and enlargement. In the '90s several additions were made to the hotel and then in 1903 the old ante-bellum structure was torn down to make way for the present four-story brick since operated as the Braun hotel. Andrew Braun died in 1907 and, as stated above, his widow is still living. They were the parents of two children, the subject of this memorial sketch having had a sister, Mary. The late August A. Braun was about fourteen years of age when the Brauns came to Muncie and the later schooling he received in the local schools here was supplemented by a course in the Muncie Business College, after which he devoted himself to the office of the hotel, his father presently turning over to him the management of the same, and after his father's death he took charge of the house, continuing thus to operate the old hotel until he and A. L. Thornburg bought the Kirby hotel. When Thornburg retired from the Kirby to go over to the Roberts hotel Mr. Braun bought his partner's interest in the Kirby and was thus operating the latter hotel as sole proprietor until his death on January 29, 1921. He also was the owner of a farm of 105 acres in

this county and to the management of this farm gave close attention. Mr. Braun was a Scottish Rite (32°) Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and was also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, as is his widow, who survives him. It was on October 30, 1916, that August A. Braun was united in marriage to Edith Kennett and to this union were born two children, a daughter, Martha Sue, and a son, James August Braun. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Braun has continued to make her home at Muncie, now residing at 1129 South Jefferson street. She was born at Muncie and is a daughter of Ernest and Maria (Arnold) Kennett, the latter a daughter of Robert and Mary E. (Eaton) Arnold. Robert Arnold was a Virginian, a son of Joseph Arnold and wife, the latter of whom was a Bances, also of an old Virginian family. Mary E. Eaton was born in Ripley county, Indiana, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Stuart) Eaton. Ernest Kennett was born at Versailles, in Ripley county, Indiana, a son of Joseph and Arabella (Bocock) Kennett, and to him and his wife were born two children, Mrs. Braun having had a brother, Elbert Kennett, now deceased.

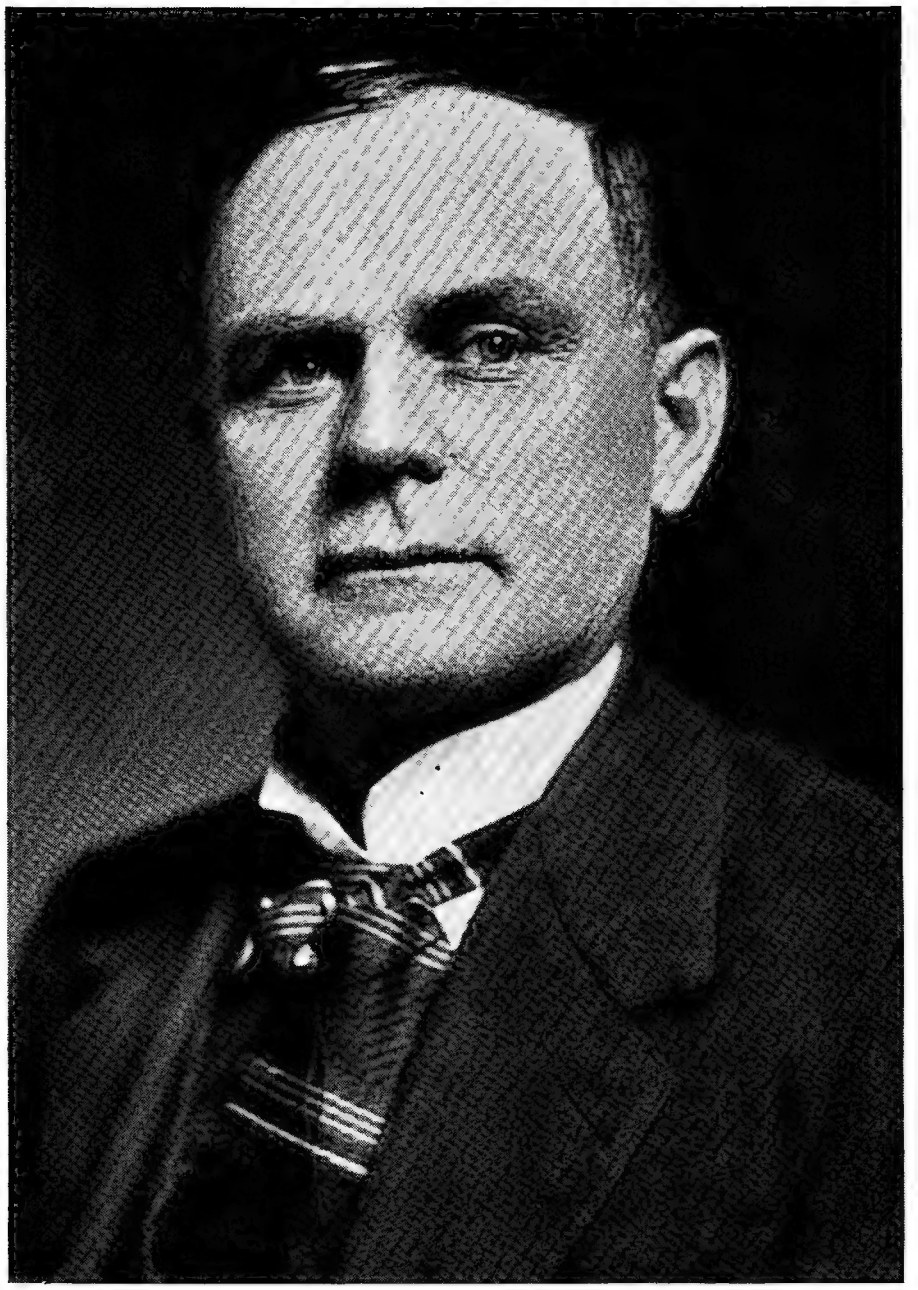
ARMSTEAD M. KLEIN, a former jeweler at Muncie and now engaged in the real estate business in that city, was born in Muncie, a member of one of the real pioneer families of the town, and has lived there all his life. Mr. Klein was born on November 8, 1873, and is a son of Henry C. and Caroline (Spilker) Klein, the latter of whom was a daughter of George W. and Sophronia (Smith) Spilker, who became residents of Muncie in 1842, when the place still was known by its pioneer name of Muncietown, and concerning whom further reference is made elsewhere in this work. The late Henry C. Klein, a veteran of the Civil war and concerning whom further and fitting mention also is made elsewhere in this volume, also was born at Muncie, and was a son of Armstead Mason and Sarah E. (Ethell) Klein, the latter of whom was a daughter of John Ethell, one of the early postmasters of Muncie, as is told elsewhere. Armstead Mason Klein, Muncie's first jewelry merchant, was a Virginian who had learned the jewelry trade in his native state and who in 1838, the year following his marriage in Ohio, came over here and settled in Muncietown, where he became established as a jeweler and where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1888. His eldest son, Henry C. Klein, served as a soldier of the Union during the Civil war, a member of the 19th regiment,

Indiana Volunteer Infantry, a unit of the famous "Iron Brigade," and upon the completion of his military service became associated with his father in the jewelry trade at Muncie and in 1878 became proprietor of the store, which business he maintained until his death in 1908, as is set out elsewhere in this work. Armstead M. Klein, third in order of birth of the four sons of Henry C. Klein, "grew up" to the jewelry business and from the days of his boyhood was associated with the store which had been founded by his grandfather, whose name he bears. Following his father's death he retained his interest in the store until in 1914, when he disposed of that interest and has since been engaged in the real estate business at Muncie. Mr. Klein is a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He married Maude Johnson, daughter of Overton A. Johnson, of Muncie, and resides at 309 South Franklin street.

GEORGE J. MILLER, a retired glass manufacturer at Eaton, where he has made his home since the beginning of the days of the natural gas "boom" here thirty years and more ago, is a European by birth but has been a resident of this country since the days of his childhood and thus regards himself as much an American citizen as though "native and to the manner born." Mr. Miller was born in Germany in 1863 and was five years of age when, in 1868, he came to this country with his parents, John G. and Elizabeth (Fraser) Miller, the family locating at Lacrosse, Wis. Not long afterward John G. Miller moved with his family to Pilot Knob, Mo., and thence, after the death of his wife, to Pittsburg, Pa. He subsequently moved to a farm in Pike county, Ohio., where he lived until his retirement and his last days were spent at Swayzee, Ind. He and his wife had three children, the subject of this sketch having two sisters, Mrs. Theresa Baker and Mrs. Eliza Simon. When the Miller family moved to Pittsburg George J. Miller became employed in one of the glass factories there and thus became introduced to the glass industry, which he afterward followed the rest of his active life. When the glass industry became an important factor in the industrial development of Eaton following the opening of the natural gas field here in the late '80s, Mr. Miller became interested in the operations of the Western Flint Glass Company, whose factory at Eaton was for years an important unit in the industrial life of that city, was a part owner of the big plant erected there by this company and was manager of the concern, the chief product of which was flint glass bottles. For fifteen years Mr. Miller continued as manager of this bottle factory, or until the gradual decline of the pressure of natural

gas brought about a new condition in the local manufacturing field, and since then has continued to make his home in Eaton, where in 1914 he erected a fine new home of modern type. George J. Miller married Marilla Johnson, daughter of Thomas Johnson, of Quaker City, Ohio, and he and his wife have one child, a daughter, Louine, wife of Carl Bimel, one of the leading manufacturers of Portland, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Miller is a Scottish Rite (32°) Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

NORMAN E. BLACK, who for years had been engaged in the hardware business at Selma, and whose last days were spent at Muncie where he was engaged in the real estate business, was a native Hoosier and all his life was spent in this state, a resident of Delaware county from the days of his childhood. Mr. Black was born on a farm in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1848, and was a son of John and Mary (Weaver) Black, members of pioneer families in that county, the Blacks having come into Indiana from Pennsylvania in settlement days. John Black was a farmer. In the early '50s he came with his family to Delaware county and established his home in the Selma neighborhood. He and his wife were the parents of five children, the subject of this memorial sketch having had a sister, Emma J., and three brothers, Luther, Silas and James L. Black. Reared on the home farm in the vicinity of Selma, Norman E. Black received his schooling in the Selma schools. He married at the age of twenty-three and not long afterward became engaged in the carriage manufacturing business at Selma and also became the proprietor of a hardware store there. In 1889, following the opening of the natural gas field here, Mr. Black disposed of his interests at Selma and moved to Muncie, where he became engaged in the real estate business and was thus engaged here the remainder of his life, his death occurring on September 22, 1910. It was in 1871 that Norman E. Black was united in marriage to Harriet Miller, of this county, who has continued to make her home at Muncie since her husband's death, residing at 218 South Liberty street. Mrs. Black was born in Delaware county and is a daughter of William and Anna (Janney) Miller, both members of pioneer families in this county, for both the Millers and the Janneys have been here since settlement days. William Miller was born in Stark county, Ohio, and was but a lad when he came to this county with his parents, Jacob and Susanna (Castor) Miller, the family settling in Harrison township. William Miller and wife had five children, Mrs. Black having two sisters, Emily and Susanna, and



NORMAN E. BLACK

two brothers, Jacob and John Miller, both of the latter of whom served as soldiers of the Union during the Civil war. Mrs. Black has four children, one daughter, Susie, and three sons, Earl, Harry and Clair Black. Susie Black married William Williams, present postmaster at Muncie, and has four children, Henry W., Harriette, Johanna and Claude. Earl Black married Hannah Miller and has one child, a daughter, Josephine. Harry Black married Evelyn Voile.

MOSES EUGENE BLACK, assistant cashier of the Delaware County National Bank of Muncie and one of the directors and the treasurer of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the real pioneer families here, and has been a resident of this county all his life. Mr. Black was born at Blacks Mills, on the left bank of the Mississinewa in section 8 of Delaware township, about eight miles north and east of Muncie, August 4, 1880, and is a son of Andrew and Christina (Peterson) Black, the latter of whom was born in Green county, Ohio, November 22, 1837, daughter of Moses and Malinda Peterson, who were pioneers of that county. Andrew Black, who was for many years widely known throughout this region as the proprietor of Black's Mills in Delaware township, was born in Clark county, Ohio, March 9, 1837, a son of John and Margaret (Stafford) Black, the latter of whom was born in that same county, January 25, 1809, a daughter of George and Catherine (Fair) Stafford. John Black and Margaret Stafford were married in Clark county (Ohio) on February 28, 1828, and made their home at New Carlisle in that county until in 1837, when they moved over here with their family and settled on a tract of land which had been entered there along the river by John Boyles, the pioneer miller of that section of the county, and which John Black bought from Boyles. The house which John Black built on that tract in 1840 was for many years regarded as the most substantial dwelling in that part of the county. In 1847 he erected on the left bank of the river, opposite the site of the old Boyles mill, a four story mill which for more than sixty years served the community. The water power plant which he erected there served not only to run the flour mill but operated a saw mill which he also erected and which in its day was a valuable industry, Blacks Mills long having been regarded as a real community center in that part of the county. John Black continued in the milling business until his death on June 30, 1868. His widow survived him for almost eight years, her death occurring on June 13, 1876. They had four children, Andrew, Susanna J., George F. and Catherine, the latter of whom married Robert Brammer. Andrew Black was but an infant when his par-

ents settled here in 1837 and he grew to manhood at Blacks Mills, farming and milling in his father's behalf. In 1865 he took charge of the mill and continued to operate it for more than forty years, or until changing conditions of manufacture and distribution began to make the local milling industry an unprofitable one. He was the owner of a farm of about 400 acres. Andrew Black was twice married. In the spring of 1851 he married Mary E. Fishburn, who was born in Greene county, Ohio, and who died on October 6, 1866, leaving six children, David A., Margaret E., John F., Martha, Catherine A. and Clara. On February 25, 1868, Andrew Black married Christina Peterson and to this latter union three children were born, the subject of this sketch (the last born) and Charles E. Black and Mrs. Mary Bryan. Andrew Black died on August 13, 1898, and Mrs. Christina Black died on January 16, 1923. Andrew Black was a Republican. He was for years one of the trustees of his local Methodist Episcopal church and his children were reared in that faith. Reared at Blacks Mills, Moses Eugene Black had his schooling in the district school of that neighborhood and supplemented this by a course in the Magic City Business College at Muncie. Upon leaving the business college he was employed by the late John S. Ellis to write the manuscript for the book on the pioneers of Delaware county which Mr. Ellis then was preparing for publication and upon completing this task returned to the home farm. His business training, however, had turned his thoughts in other directions and he did not remain on the farm long. Mr. Black began his banking career when nineteen years of age. It was on April 16, 1900, that he entered the Farmers State Bank of Eaton. Five years later, in 1905, he was appointed postmaster of Eaton, a service he rendered for four years or until 1909, meantime also continuing his service with the Eaton bank. On January 1, 1918, Mr. Black entered upon his present duties as assistant cashier of the Delaware County National Bank of Muncie, the oldest continuing bank in the county, and has since continued to serve the bank in that capacity. Mr. Black is a Republican and a member of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church. He is the treasurer of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and a member of the directorate of that body and is also affiliated with and secretary of the local Optomists Club. He is a past worshipful master in the Masonic order, a past commander of Muncie Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar; past excellent master of Muncie Council, No. 16, Royal and Select Masters, a past worthy patron of Muncie Chapter, No. 104, Order of the Eastern Star, and

is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JOHN E. CRIST, a member of the firm operating the Crist furniture store at Muncie and a substantial farmer and landowner of Hamilton township, residing at Muncie, was born in Clark county, Ohio, September 27, 1872, and is a son of John W. and Elizabeth (Crippen) Crist, the latter of whom also was born in Ohio and was reared in Clark county. The late John W. Crist was born in Pennsylvania and was sixteen years of age when his father, John Crist, a native of Maryland, moved with his family to Ohio and established his home on a farm in Clark county. After his marriage John W. Crist continued to make his home in Clark county until in 1881, when he came to Indiana with his family and settled on a farm in Randolph county. In 1888 he moved from there over into Delaware county and established his home on a farm east of Anthony in Hamilton township. He later moved to Monroe township, where he spent fourteen years, at the end of which time he went to Delaware township. A few years later he moved back to Hamilton township, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1914. To him and his wife were born eight children, all of whom are living save two daughters, Annabelle and Carrie, the subject of this sketch having two sisters, Grace and Mary, and three brothers, William P., Winfield F. and James A. Crist. John E. Crist was sixteen years of age when he came to Delaware county with his parents in 1888 and he completed his schooling in the schools of Hamilton township. When nineteen years of age he bought a plot of fifteen acres of ground and began farm operations on his own account, holding that place for nine years or until shortly before his marriage, when he disposed of that place and bought a tract of forty acres south of Muncie. On this latter place he made his home for three years, at the end of which time he sold there and bought the farm which he now owns in Hamilton township, a well improved place of 100 acres. In 1923 Mr. Crist became engaged in the furniture business with his brothers at Muncie, the Crist store being located in South Walnut street, and he now lives in town, residing at 512 North Calvert street, Normal City, but he still maintains his farming interests. Mr. Crist is an active member of the Farmers Federation and he and his wife are members of the Center United Brethren church. It was on April 5, 1900, that John E. Crist was united in marriage to Elsie E. Pittenger, a member of the pioneer Pittenger family of

this county, and to this union two children have been born, a son, Clarence R. Crist, and a daughter, Edith E. Mrs. Elsie E. Crist was born in Hamilton township and is a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Cullen) Pittenger, the latter of whom was born in that same township, daughter of John Cullen, one of the pioneers of that part of the county. The late William Pittenger was born in Delaware township and was a son of Daniel Pittenger. After his marriage William Pittenger established his home on a farm west of Royerton in Hamilton township and became the owner of a well improved place of 111 acres there. On that place he made his home until his retirement in 1902 and removal to Muncie, where he died in the following year. He and his wife had four children, Mrs. Crist having three brothers, John, Daniel and Walter Pittenger.

AUGUSTUS A. BARKER, who recently died at his home in Muncie and whose widow is still living here, residing at 1500 East First street, had been a resident of Muncie for more than thirty years, during the greater part of which time he was connected with the operations of the great manufacturing plant of the Ball Bros. Glass Manufacturing Company in the capacity of foreman. Mr. Barker was a native of the old Buckeye state, born at Ashtabula, Ohio, in 1849, and was a son of George and Caroline (Ball) Barker. Reared in Ohio, Mr. Barker married at the age of twenty-one and for some time thereafter was engaged in farming. He then became a lumberman and was thus engaged until in 1890, shortly after the Ball Bros. Glass Manufacturing Company's plant had been established at Muncie, when he became employed as a foreman in that plant and thus continued engaged until his retirement. He was an Odd Fellow and a Red Man. He died on May 4, 1923, being then seventy-four years of age. It was in 1871, in Ohio, that Augustus A. Barker was united in marriage to Anna Millard who, as noted above, survives him and is still making her home at Muncie. Mrs. Barker also was born in Ohio and is a daughter of Samuel and Mahalia (Comstock) Millard. One of her brothers, Rush Millard, was a soldier of the Union during the Civil war. One of Mr. Barker's brothers, Charles Barker, also was a veteran of the Civil war. Mrs. Barker has three daughters, Edna, who married Kenneth Teague; Esther, who married Festus Brown, and has four children, Violet, Charles, Edmund and Herbert G., and Stella, who married Joseph Blackmer, and has five children, Bernie, Frank, Alta, Harvey and Ada. Mrs. Barker has six great-grandchildren.

AUGUSTUS A. BARKER

DR. FORD C. BENBOW, a young dental surgeon at Eaton and a veteran of the World war, is a native son of Delaware county and is a member of one of the old families here. Doctor Benbow was born at Muncie in 1898 and is a son of J. H. and Myrtle (Clifford) Benbow, the latter of whom is a daughter of John and Melissa (Ault) Clifford, the latter a daughter of John Ault. J. H. Benbow, who is now engaged in the shoe business at Xenia, Ohio, was born in Mt. Pleasant township, this county. He and his wife have five children, the subject of this sketch having three sisters, Lois, Olive and Helen, the two former of whom are teachers in the public schools, and a brother, Gene Benbow. Upon completing his schooling in the Eaton high school, Ford C. Benbow entered the Indiana Dental College at Indianapolis and was thus in attendance when this country took a hand in the World war in the spring of 1917. He interrupted his studies to enter the army and for seven months rendered military service, after which he resumed his dental studies and in 1919 was graduated from the dental college. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Benbow opened an office for the practice of his profession at Eaton and has since been thus engaged. The Doctor is a Freemason and is also affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men, while he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Benbow (Arliss N. Pancost) is a daughter of Harry and Mabel (Niles) Pancost. She and the Doctor were married on May 8, 1921.

BURETTE M. ARTHUR, a veteran building contractor at Muncie, has been engaged here as a carpenter and builder for the past twenty-five years and more and thus has long had an established reputation in his line. Mr. Arthur was born at Statesville, N. C., January 26, 1864, and is a son of John Calvin and Jane Theresa (Swan) Arthur, the latter of whom was born and reared in Virginia, a member of one of the Colonial families of the Old Dominion. John Calvin Arthur was born and reared in North Carolina and after his marriage established his home on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Statesville in that state and there spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1883. Burette M. Arthur was nineteen years of age when his father died and the responsibility of carrying on the operation of the home farm thereafter fell pretty largely upon his shoulders. He remained on the farm, conducting operations in his mother's behalf, until he was twenty-five years of age when, in 1889, he took up the trade of carpenter, to which from the days of his boyhood he had been giving

some attention, and he ever since has been engaged in the building trades. After acquiring some practical facility as a carpenter Mr. Arthur followed this vocation in various parts of the country until in 1898 when he came to Muncie. In that same year he married and established his home at Muncie and has ever since lived here, now residing at 611 North Jefferson street. In addition to his general contract work Mr. Arthur has done much reconstruction work here as well as a considerable business in building and improving houses for sale and has done well, a considerable percentage of the houses erected here during the past twenty-five years bearing marks of his handicraftsmanship. It was on December 14, 1898, that Burette M. Arthur was united in marriage to Lena M. Dungan, who was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, daughter of Robert and Mary (Ohl) Dungan, and who was seventeen years of age when her parents came to Indiana with their family and located in Blackford county, where her father became engaged in the oil business. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur have four children, Gladys L., Glenn D., Grace and Gordon. They are Democrats and are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church.

KARL EDWARD NUTTING, president of the Nutting Electric Company of Muncie and an electrical contractor of wide experience throughout this section of Indiana, was born in Muncie and has been a resident of this city all his life. Mr. Nutting was born on April 14, 1885, and is a son of Edward and Susan Zonetta (Galliher) Nutting, the latter of whom also was born in Muncie and is still living here, residing at 315 West Adams street. The late Edward Nutting was a native of England, born at Eversham, within a few miles of the city of London, in 1847. When a young man he came to the United States and became employed as a stair builder and architect. In 1872 he came to Muncie and in the summer of the following year married Susan Zonetta Galliher and established his home here, setting up as an architect and builder, and in this capacity had much to do with the working out of the extensive rebuilding program which was carried out in Muncie during the '70s and '80s. Here he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on March 18, 1895, and his widow is still making her home in Muncie. Mrs. Nutting was born in the old Galliher home on Main street, across the street from the court house square, in June, 1850, and is a daughter of Martin and Rhoda A. (Ogden) Galliher, the latter of whom was born at Cedarville, N. J., January 29, 1814, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Parnall) Ogden, who in 1834 located at Carthage, in

Hamilton county, Ohio, where on September 3, 1837, she was married to Martin Galliher, a young road contractor. Martin Galliher was born in the vicinity of Brownsville, Pa., April 2, 1809, and was reared in Monongalia county, Virginia, in that section of the Old Dominion which during the time of the Civil war split off as West Virginia. When he was three years of age his father lost his life by drowning and he thus early was thrown upon his own resources for a livelihood. As a young man he became engaged in turnpike construction in Kentucky and southern Ohio and it was while thus engaged in Hamilton county (Ohio) that he married Rhoda Ogden. In 1840 he came to Indiana and located at Muncietown, this being some years before the name of the town was changed by legislative enactment to its present shorter form. Here he engaged in the mercantile business and in pork packing and soon became one of the leading factors in the commercial life of the town. In 1852 he retired from his mercantile line and thereafter gave his attention to the development of his extensive farming and land interests, becoming the owner of 340 acres of land south of the railroad, which as the town developed became valuable for city extension purposes, and he thus early became recognized as one of the town's foremost promoters. Martin Galliher died at his home in Muncie on June 29, 1887, and his widow survived him a little more than six years, her death occurring on July 31, 1893. She is said to have been the "first actual Baptist" in Muncie and it was largely through her efforts that an organization of that communion was effected here in 1859. To Edward and Susan Z. (Galliher) Nutting were born six children, Earl Galliher, Esther Louise, Karl Edward, Eugene, Rhoda Alice and Beatrice, the two latter of whom died in infancy. Reared at Muncie, Karl Edward Nutting received his schooling in the schools of that city and early became interested in electrical work and development. After five years of practical work along this line he entered the Bliss Electrical School at Washington, D. C., for a year of special technical training, and then in 1906 became the head of the Nutting-Rowe Electric Company of Muncie. Two years later, in 1908, this concern was reorganized and incorporated as the Nutting Electric Company, Mr. Nutting being elected president and treasurer of the same, and he since has continued to act in that capacity, the company having its present establishment and offices at 118 East Adams street. The Nutting Electric Company specializes in power house electrical construction work and in the installation of electric plants for paper mills, but handles all sorts of elec-

trical supplies for factory equipment and carries on its contract engagements throughout a wide trade area hereabout. Mr. Nutting is a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He married Ada Hupp and resides at 503 East Charles street.

HARRY D. ELKINS, D. C., bandmaster of the 150th Field Artillery, United States National Guard of Indiana, and a doctor of Chiropractic of years standing in Muncie, was born in Cass county, Indiana, in 1887. Doctor Elkins completed his public schooling in the Marion (Ind.) high school and early became an expert band musician. For some years he followed this musical bent professionally, engaged with traveling bands, and while thus engaged visited nearly all the important cities in the country. In the meantime he was following studies along other professional lines, and in 1914 he entered the Palmer School of Chiropractic at Davenport, Iowa, and on September 1, 1916, was graduated from that institution. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Elkins returned to Indiana and on September 19 of that year opened an office for the practice of his profession at Muncie, where he ever since has been thus engaged, with present offices at 301-3-5-7 the Johnson block on South Walnut street, where he is admirably equipped to meet the exacting requirements of his profession. Included in this equipment is an X-ray installment, the only one in a Chiropractic office in Muncie. In fact, Doctor Elkins was the first doctor of Chiropractic in Indiana to put in an X-ray equipment. For nine years prior to entering upon the practice of Chiropractic Doctor Elkins had served as bandmaster for the 2d regiment (infantry) of the Indiana National Guard, and in 1921 when the old Indiana National Guard was reorganized as the United States National Guard of Indiana, he was made bandmaster for the 150th regiment, Field Artillery, the band unit of this regiment being quartered at Muncie, and in that capacity he has developed one of the best military bands in the Middle West. Doctor Elkins's parents, Jacob and Louise Frances (Jackson) Elkins, both were born in Indiana, of pioneer stock. Jacob Elkins, a well-to-do farmer of Cass county, is now living retired. Doctor Elkins married Fairy O. Beck, of Marion, and has one child, a daughter, Martha Jane. The Doctor is a Royal Arch Mason. He and his family reside at 49 Orchard Place. In 1912, while living at Marion, Doctor Elkins patented and began the manufacture of what has since come to be widely known in band and orchestral circles as the Elkins improved all-metal aluminum separate tension snare drum, now manufactured by the Elkins Drum Com-

DR. HARRY D. ELKINS

pany at Muncie. This instrument which was at once recognized as a revelation in producing new ideas in snare drums finds ready distribution generally throughout the United States, has been indorsed by such skilled performers as the drummers of Sousa's band and the orchestra of the Boston Opera Company and is in use by most of America's foremost drummers, a product that is doing its part in carrying far the name and fame of "Greater Muncie."

HENRY SMITH, a substantial farmer and landowner of Union township, residing on rural mail route No. 2 out of Eaton, is a native of the old Buckeye state but has been a resident of Indiana and of Delaware county for many years. Mr. Smith was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Troy, in Miami county, Ohio, and is a son of David and Catherine (Ruderick) Smith, the latter of whom was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Knife) Ruderick, who later became residents of western Ohio. David Smith was born in Miami county, Ohio, a son of Henry and Elizabeth Smith, who had come into Ohio from North Carolina, establishing their home in Miami county, near the city of Troy. Henry Smith was a native of Germany, who for some time after coming to this country had been a resident of North Carolina. David Smith and his wife were the parents of seven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth, the others being Jonathan, Elizabeth, John (deceased), Nancy (deceased), Sarah Jane (deceased) and Mary Ann, all of whom save John became residents of Delaware county. At the age of twenty-nine years Henry Smith, who received his name in honor of his paternal grandfather, married Lucinda Hedrick and established his home on a farm in Union township, where he ever since has made his home and where he has prospered, he now being the owner of two well improved farms in that township, one of these farms containing 127 acres and the other, 190. Mr. Smith is a Freemason, a member of the Masonic lodge at Eaton (No. 606). Mrs. Smith was born in the neighboring county of Madison and is a daughter of Daniel and Anna (Thomas) Hedrick, the latter of whom was a daughter of John and Lucinda (Michael) Thomas, pioneers of Miami county, Ohio. Daniel Hedrick was a native of Maryland, who came over into Indiana and after his marriage settled in Madison county. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have four children, Robert, Musadora, Stella F. and Carlton C., all of whom are married. Robert Smith married Mamie Pierce and has five children, Cleveland, Henry Clay, Robert M., Bynum and Hazel. Musadora Smith married Earl Landis and has three children, Leon,

Virgil and Audrey. Stella F. Smith married William Strong and Carlton C. Smith married Maude Clements and has one child, a son, Melvin.

FRANK KISER, secretary-treasurer of the J. F. Kiser Company, jewelers, and of the Kiser Plating Company at Muncie, has been a resident of that city since he was a mere lad and has literally grown up to the business with which he is now connected and which was founded by his father back in the days when it began to be recognized that Muncie was going to develop into a manufacturing center of large importance. Mr. Kiser was born at Fostoria, Ohio, September 25, 1883, and is a son of Jacob F. and Amanda (Bayman) Kiser, both of whom also were born in Ohio and who became residents of Muncie more than thirty years ago. Jacob F. Kiser was reared at Fostoria, where he became engaged in the jewelry business. He followed that line at Fostoria until in 1891, when he disposed of his interests there and moved to Muncie and opened out a silver plating establishment at Hoyt avenue and Liberty streets. Three years later he moved his plant to his present location at the corner of Howard and Elm streets and from the small beginning made there has developed the extensive business now carried on there by the J. F. Kiser Company, general dealers in jewelry, cut glass and diamonds, and the plating establishment of the Kiser Plating Company, an extension of the plating concern started thirty years and more ago and which now is chiefly given over to the plating of automobile trimmings and accessories. The Kiser jewelry store has separate departments for its general jewelry, for its cut glass, for its fine china ware and for its diamonds and precious stones and is widely recognized as one of the most distinctive establishments of its sort in eastern Indiana. Jacob F. Kiser, head of this business, is also president of the Warner Company. Frank Kiser, only son of Jacob F. Kiser and secretary-treasurer of the two concerns under which the Kiser interests are operated, was eight years of age when he came to Muncie with his parents in 1891. He was graduated from the Muncie high school in 1901 and has since been actively identified with the business which his father meanwhile had been developing in Muncie. In 1914 when the J. F. Kiser Company was organized with a view to the extension of the interests of the Kiser jewelry store, he was made secretary-treasurer of the company and has since been acting in that capacity. In 1916 he was made secretary-treasurer also of the Kiser Plating Company, and has continued so to serve, with full managerial authority in the

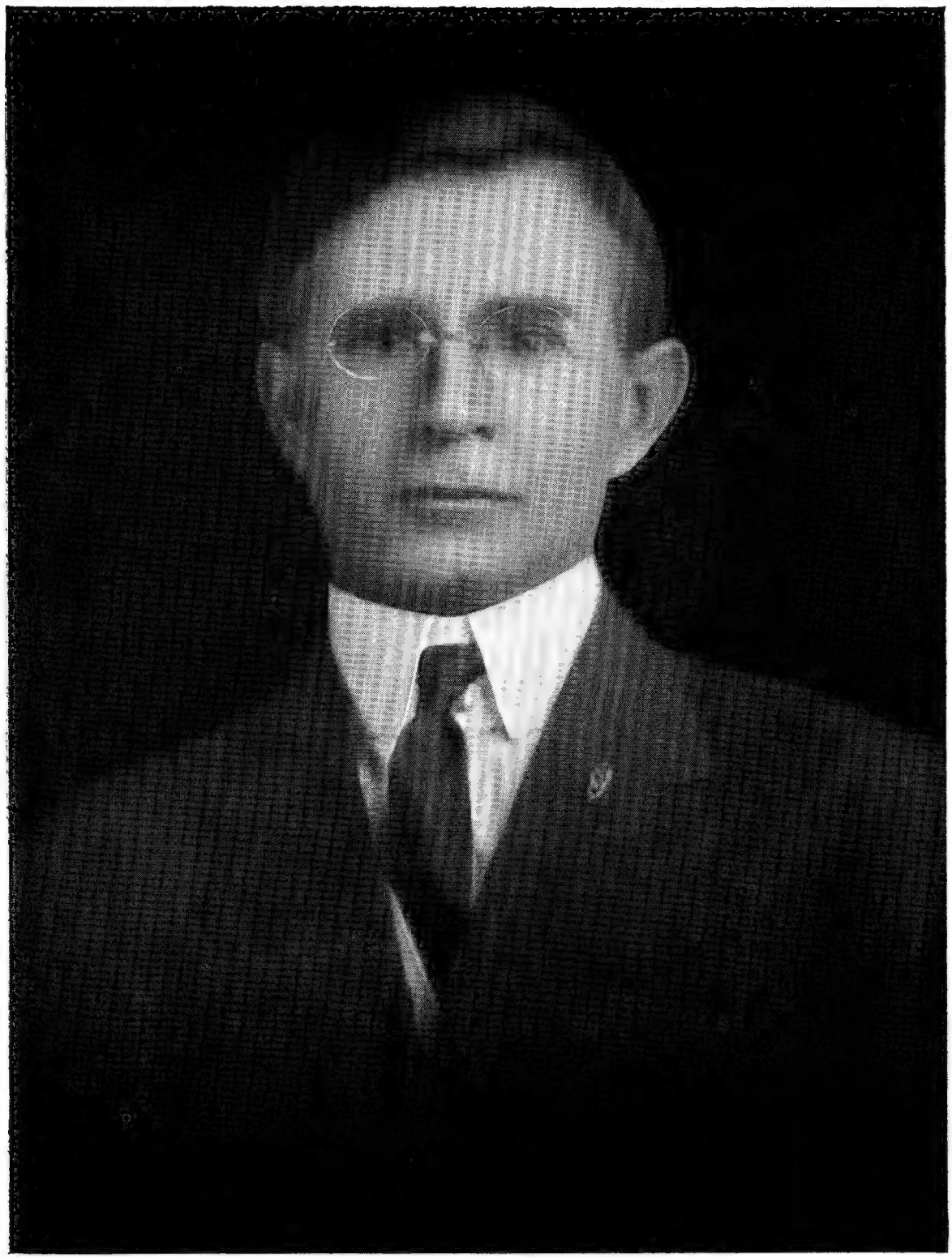
affairs of this latter concern. Mr. Kiser is a Scottish Rite, Royal Arch and Knight Templar Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic shrine, affiliated with Murat temple at Indianapolis. He also is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Kiwanis Club, of the Country Club and of the scholastic fraternity Phi Delta Kappa. Mr. Kiser married Della Dangler and resides at 411½ East Howard street.

DR. GEORGE F. AMES, for more than forty years a practicing physician at Eaton and thus one of the veterans of the medical profession in Delaware county, was born in Adams county, Ind., in 1859, and is a son of George W. and Mary Ann (Hooper) Ames, the latter of whom was born in that same county, a daughter of George Hooper, one of the pioneers of that section of Indiana. George W. Ames was a native of Ohio, of pioneer stock. Of the sons born to him and his wife, two, Ezekiel and Rufus Ames, served as soldiers of the Union during the Civil war. George F. Ames early turned his attention to the study of medicine and in 1881, at the age of twenty-two years, was graduated from the Ft. Wayne Medical College. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Ames opened an office for the practice of medicine at Eaton and has ever since been engaged in practice there. The Doctor is a member of the Delaware-Blackford (county) Medical Society, is a Freemason and a member of the Christian church. Doctor Ames' wife, Mrs. Emma (Webb) Ames, daughter of Curtis and Huldah (Shaw) Webb, died on March 14, 1922.

FRANK B. FOORMAN, a substantial farmer and landowner of Union and Niles townships, residing at Eaton, is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here all his life. Mr. Foorman was born at Eaton in 1886 and is a son of A. N. and Catherine (Bosman) Foorman, the latter of whom was born in this county, a member of the pioneer Bosman family which has been represented in this county since the middle '30s of the past century. The late A. N. Foorman, who for years was one of the best known men in Eaton, a dealer in live stock and timber, was born in Clark county, Ohio, and became a resident of Delaware county in the days of his young manhood. He became the owner of 640 acres of land in the Eaton neighborhood and in addition to his live stock and timber dealings also operated a meat market at Eaton. He died in 1920 and his widow is still making her home at Eaton. To them were born two children, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Onie M. Foorman. Reared at Eaton, Frank B. Foorman received his schooling in the schools of that city

and has ever made his home there. From the days of his boyhood he has been interested in the development of his father's farming interests and is now the owner of 320 acres of the former paternal holdings and is carrying on his farming operations on this place in up-to-date fashion. Frank B. Foorman married Cuba B. Vineyard, daughter of W. P. Vineyard, and has three children, William A., Sarah Catherine and Francis V. Mr. Foorman is a member of the local tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men (Ouray No. 74) at Eaton, and is also affiliated with the lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles at Muncie.

EDWARD M. RINKER, of the Rinker Furniture, Storage and Transfer Company of Muncie, whose sudden and unexpected death early in 1924 proved a shock to his friends here, was a member of one of the old families of this section of Indiana, the Rinkers (an old Virginian family) having been represented hereabout since pioneer days. Mr. Rinker was born in the neighboring county of Henry in the year 1877, and was the son and only child of Samuel and Catherine (Sweigart) Rinker. Reared on the home farm, Edward M. Rinker received his schooling in the neighborhood schools and as a young man became engaged in the grocery business at Muncie, later taking employment in the furniture store of Hickman Bros., at Muncie, and in this latter service was engaged for many years, thus becoming one of the best known furniture salesmen in the county. In 1916 Mr. Rinker became engaged in business on his own account, opening up a store and storage house at 310 North Walnut street, where he was well equipped for meeting the demands of the trade in his line, carrying on his business under the name of the Rinker Furniture, Storage and Transfer Company. In addition to his furniture business, Mr. Rinker established a capacious storage house, made a specialty of substantial crating and developed an extensive business in the storage line as well as in the general transfer line. In the latter part of February, 1924, Mr. Rinker started on a business trip to Chicago, driving through by automobile, and at Lafayette was taken suddenly ill and died there in a hotel on the 28th of that month. Mr. Rinker was an Odd Fellow, a Modern Woodman and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is his widow. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Rinker continues to make her home at Muncie, residing at 323 North Monroe street. She was born (Lora May Pettigrew) in the neighboring county of Madison, daughter of Robert Pettigrew, and has one child, a daughter, Lala, who married John S.



EDWARD M. RINKER

Bender and has a daughter, Lola Jean. The establishment founded by Mr. Rinker has been maintained since his death and in the transfer department of that business five trucks are operated.

EDWARD A. HOFFER, proprietor of what is said to be the largest retail meat market in Muncie, has been a resident of Muncie since the beginning of the days of the big gas "boom" here thirty years and more ago. Mr. Hoffer was born at Ft. Wayne, Ind., October 16, 1872, and is a son of Andrew and Christina (Price) Hoffer, the latter of whom was born at Columbia City, Ind. Andrew Hoffer was born in Switzerland and there grew to manhood and was married. His wife died, leaving him with two children, Lena and Robert. With these children he later came to America and located at Ft. Wayne, where he became engaged in the butcher business and where he married Christina Price. To this second union there were born seven children, those besides the subject of this sketch being Charles E., Rosa, Anna, Monte, Marie and Albert. Reared at Ft. Wayne, Edward A. Hoffer received his schooling there and at the age of thirteen years became a helper in his father's butcher shop, thus early becoming familiar with the details of the business in which he ever since has been engaged. When eighteen years of age he went to Winchester, Ind., and later took a trip through the West. When the gas "boom" was at its height here in the early '90s he came to Muncie and began working in the meat market of William Palmer, with whom he remained for five years, and then for another five years was with Palmer Bros. At the end of this time, meanwhile having become thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the local market in this line, Mr. Hoffer and his brother, Charles E. Hoffer, opened a meat market at 220 South Walnut street, under the firm name of Hoffer Bros., and became engaged in business for themselves. This partnership continued until in 1914, when, in September of that year, Edward A. Hoffer opened an establishment of his own at 411 South Walnut street and has since been engaged in business for himself at that number, having developed there a thoroughly modern and up-to-date retail store with an ample refrigerating plant and every proper facility for handling his growing trade. He does no killing, relying upon the packers for his stock, and the demands of his trade require the services of eight or ten employes in the establishment. Mr. Hoffer is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Loyal Order of Moose. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are Republicans. In 1895 Edward A. Hoffer married

Martha Virginia Harrington, of Muncie, and to this union seven children have been born, four of whom died in infancy, the others being Vern Howard, Charles E. and James R. Hoffer. Vern Howard Hoffer, the eldest of these sons, was graduated from the Muncie high school, later took a course at the Indiana State Normal School and then went to South America, in the employ of Armour & Company of Chicago, and for two years was located at LaPlatte, a suburb of Buenos Aires, the chief city of Argentina. Upon his return he became connected with the Delaware Engraving Company of Muncie and is now a half owner of that establishment. He is a 32° Mason. He married Charline Ingersoll and has one child, a son, Robert. Charles E. Hoffer, the second son, a veteran of the World war, also is a Freemason. He was graduated from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and is now engaged in the lumber business in South Carolina.

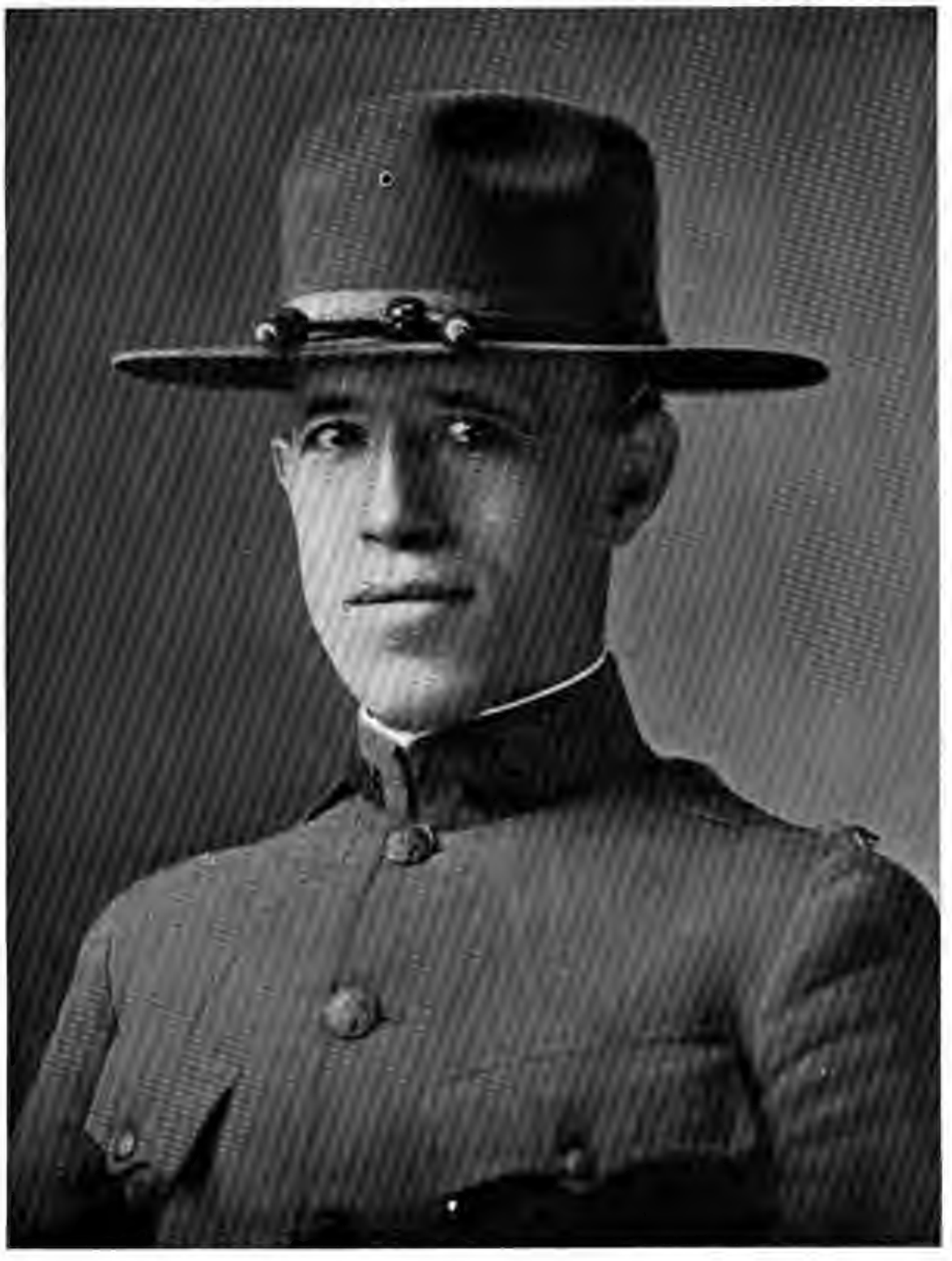
RALPH S. GREGORY, a substantial farmer and landowner of Delaware county, now living at Eaton, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the pioneer families here and has lived in this county all his life. Mr. Gregory was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Wheeling, this county, in 1878, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Stafford) Gregory, the latter of whom was born in New Carlisle, in Clark county, Ohio, a daughter of John and Catherine Stafford, the former of whom had come to this country from Shropshire, England. Samuel Gregory was born in Miami county, Ohio, and was a son of Samuel and Catherine (Brackrick) Gregory, who were among the pioneers of Delaware county. The senior Samuel Gregory was born in the vicinity of Huntington, Pa., and upon coming to Delaware county with his family in the '30s of the past century settled on what is still known as the old Gregory place in the Albany neighborhood. His son, Samuel Gregory, settled in the Wheeling neighborhood after his marriage and there became a substantial farmer. To him and his wife were born two sons, the subject of this sketch and Samuel Gregory III. Ralph S. Gregory completed his schooling at Eaton and Muncie and from the days of his boyhood has been interested in farm development. After his marriage he became a farmer on his own account and has ever since been thus engaged, gradually extending his land holdings until now he is the owner of a fine farm of 600 acres in the Eaton neighborhood. Ralph S. Gregory married Grace Mansfield, daughter of Perry and Catherine (Younts) Mansfield and also a member of one of Delaware county's pioneer families, and has five children, Samuel, Eugene,

Elizabeth, Catherine and Margaret. Mrs. Gregory is a member of the Christian church at Eaton. Mr. Gregory is a Scottish Rite Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

M. L. YOAKEM, former superintendent of highways in and for Delaware county and regarded as one of the able authorities on road construction in Indiana, is a native of the old Buckeye state, but has been a resident of this county for nearly thirty years, formerly and for years prior to entering upon his public duties in the court house having been engaged in the real estate business in Muncie. Mr. Yoakem was born on a farm in Pike county, Ohio, in 1868, and is a son of George W. and Mary (Croix) Yoakem, the latter of whom was born in Virginia. George W. Yoakem was born in Ross county, Ohio, a son of George W. Yoakem, a native of Virginia, who, during the War of 1812, served as a captain in the army and who, on his own responsibility, paid his command in script which he issued for that purpose and for which service, according to the records of the family, he never was reimbursed by the Government. Captain Yoakem became one of the pioneers of Ross county, Ohio, and there he and his wife, the latter of whom was a Harness, reared their family and spent their last days. The junior George W. Yoakem after his marriage established his home in Pike county, just south of Ross county, and there he and his wife reared their family. They had seven children, the subject of this sketch (the fifth in order of birth) having four sisters, Sabrina, Melvina, Catherine and Anna, and two brothers, Allen and Adam C. Yoakem. Reared on the home farm in Pike county (Ohio), M. L. Yoakem received his schooling in the schools of that county, and was for some time there engaged in farming. He later became interested in the real estate business and in 1897 located at Muncie, where he became actively engaged in that business and established his home. For years Mr. Yoakem has given his close attention to the subject of road construction and has long been looked upon as a local authority along that line. In 1922 he was appointed superintendent of roads for Delaware county and served a term as road superintendent, with offices in the court house. Among the innovations introduced by Mr. Yokem in the administration of this important office was the use of nothing but first class gravel on the highways, the dumping of road material on the sides of the roads instead of in the middle and his insistence upon a standard 24-foot roadway on the bridges of the county. Mr. Yoakem has attended road schools, is a life member of the United States Good

Roads Association, the only such membership held in this county, and has written much along the lines thus involved, one of his notable papers having been one on "The Elimination of Danger on Rural Roads," read before the road school and which attracted much favorable attention. M. L. Yoakem married Martha M. Allison and has two daughters, Leta and Lola. Mr. Yoakem is a member of the local aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

DR. KARL TRUEBLOOD BROWN, a veteran of the World war with a major's commission and an overseas record of distinguished service and a practicing physician at Muncie, with special reference to the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, in practice for nearly twenty-five years, was born in the historic village of Westfield, in Hamilton county, Indiana, July 26, 1874, and is a son of Robert R. and Mary (Trueblood) Brown, both of whom were born in the old town of Salem, county seat of Washington county, this state, the latter a member of the pioneer Quaker family of Truebloods in that part of the state, and a daughter of Dr. Joshua Trueblood. Robert R. Brown was a son of Samuel Brown, born in Kentucky, a son of a Revolutionary soldier who had settled in Kentucky in the days of the pioneers of that "dark and bloody ground." During the Civil war Robert R. Brown served as a soldier of the Union, a member of the 5th Indiana Cavalry, and after his marriage settled at Westfield, where for years he was engaged in business as a hardware merchant. Upon his retirement from the store he moved to a farm in Grant county, where his last days were spent, his death occurring there in 1899, he then being sixty-three years of age. His widow survived him for eight years, her death occurring in 1907, she then being seventy-two years of age. Of the children born to them, five grew to maturity. Reared at Westfield, Doctor Brown received his early schooling in the schools of that interesting village and then entered the university at Mt. Vernon, Ill., from which he was graduated in 1894, his studies there being pursued with a view to taking up the study of medicine. Thus equipped for further study, he entered the old Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, now a department of the University of Indiana, and after two years of study there went to the Barnes Medical College at St. Louis, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1899. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Brown opened an office for practice at Crawfordsville, Ind., where after his marriage in the next year, he established his home and remained until in 1913, when he moved to San Antonio, Tex., where he was engaged in practice when this country took a hand in the World war in



DR. KARL T. BROWN

the spring of 1917. Preparatory to the pending conflict, Doctor Brown had, on March 17, 1917, three weeks before war formally was declared, volunteered his services in the medical section of the Officers Reserve Corps of the United States army and was accepted, being given a commission as a first lieutenant. On May 25 he was assigned to Ft. Riley (Kan.) and on August 24 was transferred to Camp Travis (Tex.), where on November 5 he received a captain's commission. On March 6, 1918, he was commissioned a major in the Medical Corps and on June 20 sailed with his command for France, with orders to report to the Army Medical College at Longres, where on August 17 he was given his diploma of graduation, and on August 24 was ordered to the St. Mihiel front as unit surgeon. On September 12 he was cited in orders for distinguished service in action. During October and November, until the signing of the Armistice (November 11) he rendered service in the Meuse-Argonne campaign and on November 24 was assigned to the Army of Occupation and thus rendered service on the Rhine until he received orders to return to the United States on May 19, 1919. On May 27 he sailed for home and arrived at Boston harbor on June 7, with orders to report to Camp Pike (Ark.), whence he presently was transferred to Camp Taylor (Ky.), where on July 8, 1919, he was mustered out and assigned to the Medical Reserve Corps, with rank of major, and later was commissioned a lieutenant colonel in the Medical Officers Reserve Corps. Upon the completion of his military service, Doctor Brown returned to Indiana and located at Muncie, where he since has been engaged in practice, with offices at 501-503 the Johnson building, and residence at 729 North Elm street. The Doctor specializes in the treatment of affections of the eye, ear, nose and throat, having taken post-graduate work along this line at the Manhattan Eye Hospital, New York, and in the London Eye and Ear Hospital in London, England, as well as at similar institutions at Chicago, New Orleans and Louisville. He is a member of the Muncie Academy of Medicine, of the Delaware-Blackford County Medical Society, of the Indiana State Medical Association and the American Medical Association, as well as of the American Academy of Optholmology and the Indiana Academy of Optholmology. The Doctor also is affiliated with the local post of the American Legion and with the Military Order of Foreign Wars, is a 32° (Scottish Rite) Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is likewise affiliated with the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he and his wife are members of

the High Street Methodist Episcopal church. In 1900, the year following his graduation from Medical college, Dr. Karl T. Brown was united in marriage to Mae Duncan, of Greenfield, Ind.

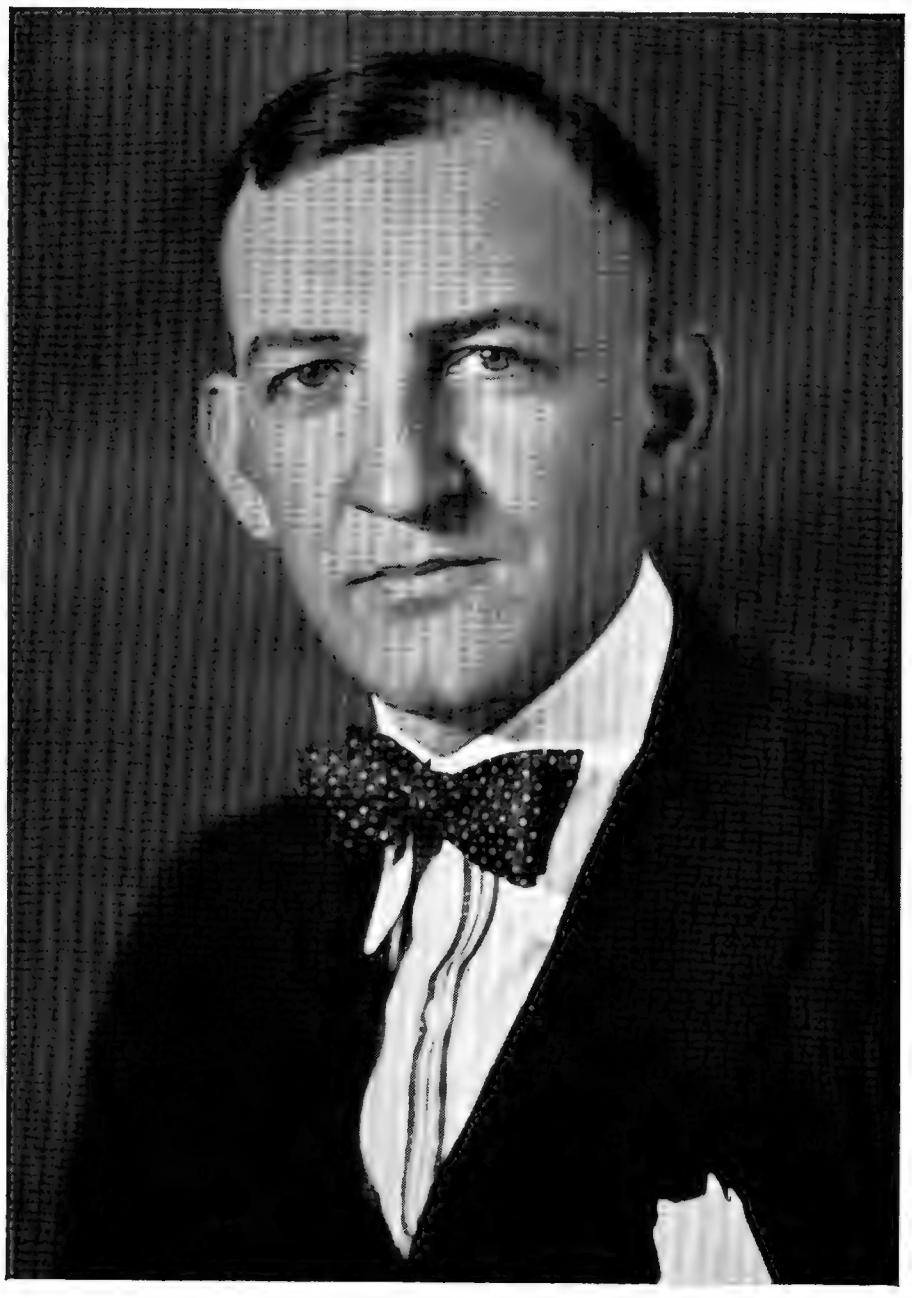
HARVEY C. HYER, postmaster at Eaton and a veteran of the World war with an overseas record, a former school teacher and also formerly and for years an actor, is a native son of Delaware county and has always regarded this county as his home, although for many years his stage work took him far afield. Mr. Hyer was born on a farm in Washington township, this county, in 1883, and is a son of Henry and Mary E. (Moore) Hyer, the latter of whom was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1850, daughter of Jesse and Mary (Herron) Moore, both of whom also were born in that county, members of pioneer families there. Henry Hyer, a veteran of the Civil war, formerly and for years a farmer in Washington township, this county, and later living retired at Eaton, was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1837, a son of John Hyer, who also was born in Ohio, a son of Jacob Hyer, who was a son of Jacob Hyer, who with two brothers, Rufus and Abraham, had come to this country from Germany in 1786, Jacob Hyer settling in Virginia, his son Jacob in time becoming a pioneer in Ohio. John Hyer became a farmer in Ross county, Ohio, and there remained until he was sixty-four years of age, when he came to Indiana and settled in Henry county, where his last days were spent, he being seventy-two years of age at the time of his death. His wife, Elizabeth Straley, had long predeceased him, she having died at the age of forty-six. They were the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters. Of these sons, two, Henry and Jacob, served as soldiers of the Union during the Civil war, attached to the 22d regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Upon the completion of his military service Henry Hyer became engaged in the lumber business in Highland county, Ohio, but not long afterward disposed of his interests there and went to Missouri and became engaged in farming in the Warrensburg neighborhood in Johnson county, that state. In 1870 he closed out his interests in Missouri and came to Indiana, one of his sisters meanwhile having become a resident of Madison county. He bought a tract of 106 acres of practically uncleared and swamp ridden land in Washington township, this county, and proceeded to clear and develop the same, in time making out of it a farm which he eventually sold for $103 an acre. He had besides other farm lands in the Gaston neighborhood and continued active in farm development until his retirement and removal to Eaton in 1903. Henry Hyer was twice

married. In 1862, in Highland county, Ohio, he married Elizabeth E. Winegar, who died in 1872. To that union were born five children. In 1881 Henry Hyer married Mrs. Mary E. (Moore) Hardy and to this union were born two children, one son, the subject of this sketch, and a daughter, Pearl, wife of Ray Morris, of Eaton. Reared on the home farm in the Gaston neighborhood, Harvey C. Hyer supplemented the schooling received in the Gaston schools by a course in the Muncie Normal School and then began teaching school. He later became an actor and was engaged in dramatic work for thirteen years, at the end of which time he became a salesman and was thus employed when this country took a hand in the World war in the spring of 1917. Mr. Hyer enlisted his services in behalf of the army and was assigned to overseas service, this service being rendered in France with the artillery section of the army. He was mustered out of service on February 3, 1919, the war then being over, and presently returned to Eaton, where on January 30, 1922, he was commissioned postmaster of that city and has since been serving in that responsible public capacity. On June 15, 1923, Harvey C. Hyer was united in marriage to Claudia Wright, a daughter of S. R. Wright. Mr. Hyer is a Freemason, as was also his father.

THOMAS WIRT, a widely known cafe proprietor and possessor of considerable real estate holdings, who died at his home in Muncie in the summer of 1915 and whose widow is still living at Muncie, residing at 402 West Main street, was born in Muncie and had lived there all his life. Mr. Wirt was born on June 8, 1866, and was a son of Daniel and Elizabeth Wirt, who were the parents of two sons, the subject of this memorial sketch having had a brother, William Wirt. Reared at Muncie, Thomas Wirt received his schooling in the schools of that city and early became interested in the restaurant business, in time becoming proprietor of a cafe at 111 East Jackson street, where he continued in business until his death on June 15, 1915. Mr. Wirt was successful in his business affairs and was a prudent investor in real estate. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is his widow, and was affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1896 Thomas Wirt was united in marriage to Jennie Gunkle, who also was born in Muncie, daughter of James and Susan (Stonebraker) Gunkle, the former of whom was a native of Darke county, Ohio, and who were the parents of four children, Mrs. Wirt having two sisters, Mrs. John Smith and Mrs. Linnie Milligan, and a brother, James Gunkle. To Thomas and Jennie (Gunkle) Wirt were born

two daughters, Edna and Lois, the former of whom was graduated from Northwestern University in 1922 and is now teaching. Lois Wirt is now attending a school for kindergarten teachers at Chicago.

FORREST E. ANDREWS, proprietor of the Columbia and Lyric theaters at Muncie, is a great-grandson of Goldsmith Coffeen Gilbert, the founder of the city of Muncie. Mr. Andrews was born in Muncie on August 7, 1888, and is a son of John E. and Hannah F. (Yingling) Andrews, the latter of whom was born at Connersville, Ind., and was but a child when she came to Delaware county with her parents, the family settling at Yorktown. John E. Andrews, now living at Muncie, also was born at Muncie and is a son of Dr. Daniel H. and Mary Jane (Gilbert) Andrews, the latter of whom, as is set out elsewhere in the work, was the first white person born on the Muncie town site, a daughter of Goldsmith C. Gilbert, the trader who was here when the county was organized and the town site created in 1827. Dr. Daniel H. Andrews, as also is set out elsewhere, was one of the pioneer physicians of old Muncietown. He located here in 1842 and spent the rest of his life here, his death occurring in 1856. John E. Andrews grew up as a miller and was for years engaged in flour milling at Yorktown and at Rome City, Ind. In 1887 he returned to Muncie and became engaged in milling on the site of his present mill on High street, and has ever since been engaged in business here. To him and his wife were born four sons, the subject of this sketch having three brothers, Dr. George R. Andrews, Daniel Andrews and C. Ray Andrews, the latter of whom also is engaged in the motion picture business at Muncie. Forrest E. Andrews supplemented the schooling received in the Muncie public schools by a course in the normal school, where he completed the business course, and has ever since been connected with the motion picture industry, having literally "grown up" in this new and amazing line of entertainment. When but nine years of age and at a time regarded as the infancy of the motion picture business he had his first experience with a projecting machine and while still in school became a skilled operator. When eighteen years of age, in 1906, Mr. Andrews went to the Pacific coast and at Seattle became the projection operator in the second motion picture house opened in that city. Presently he left there and went to Ellensburg, Wash., where he opened a motion picture theater and was thus engaged in business there for about five years or until in 1914, when he returned to Muncie and became associated with his brother, C. Ray Andrews, in the motion picture line here, operating the Star and the Columbia theaters. They later purchased



FORREST E. ANDREWS

the Lyric theater and have since been operating that house as well as the Columbia and the Star. Mr. Andrews is a Democrat, is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and has affiliation with several associations of theatrical interest. On October 17, 1907, at San Bernardino, Cal., Forrest E. Andrews was united in marriage to Nettie Ingersoll, daughter of Charles and Minnie (Moore) Ingersoll, and to this union one child has been born, a son, Charles Andrews.

HAMER JOSEPH GREENE, proprietor of a well equipped plumbing and heating establishment at Muncie, is a native of the old Buckeye state but has been a resident of Indiana for more than thirty years and has been engaged in his present business at Muncie for more than ten years. Mr. Greene was born on a farm in the vicinity of the village of Carroll, in Fairfield county, Ohio, March 19, 1871, and is a son of Joseph E. and Martha J. (Fellers) Greene, both of whom were born in that same county, members of pioneer families there, and the latter of whom is still living. The Greenes came into Ohio from the New England states and the Fellers family came out of Pennsylvania. Joseph E. Greene in addition to owning a farm in the neighborhood of Carroll also conducted a hardware store in that village. He died in 1888. To him and his wife were born eleven children, six sons and five daughters. The mother of these children afterward married Samuel Percy, who spent his latter days in Columbus, Ohio. She is one of a family of nine children, one son and eight daughters, all of whom are still living. Reared on the home farm in the vicinity of Carroll, Hamer J. Greene received his schooling in the schools of that village and remained at home until he was seventeen years of age, when he started out "on his own", working in the oil and gas fields, and presently became the owner of a drilling rig of his own and became engaged in drilling wells throughout the Ohio and Indiana oil fields, coming over into Indiana in 1891, when twenty years of age, and for many years was thus engaged, making his home at Geneva, where he was married when twenty-eight years of age. In 1912 Mr. Greene came to Muncie and established himself here in the heating and plumbing business and has since been thus engaged, with a well equipped plant at 114 West Washington street, where he is prepared to meet all demands in his line. It was in 1899, at Geneva, Ind., that Hamer J. Greene was united in marriage to Gracie E. Meeks, who was born at that place, daughter of William Meeks, and to this union five children have been born, Merrill, Hubert, Gwendolyn (wife of Robert Shoemaker,

of Muncie), Joseph and Bruce. Mr. and Mrs. Greene are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They reside at 701 Wheeling avenue.

SHEPHARD G. FAULKNER, manufacturer of and dealer in monumental stone at Eaton, is a native of Ohio, born at East Liberty, in Logan county, that state, in 1852, and is a son of Abijah and Jane (Weatherby) Faulkner, the latter of whom was a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Mathus) Weatherby. Benjamin Weatherby was born in New Jersey and was but a child when his parents moved from that state to Ohio, settling in Franklin county and later moving into Logan county. Abijah Faulkner was born in the near vicinity of the city of Xenia, in Greene county, Ohio, and was a son of Jesse and Mary Faulkner, who were among the numerous Virginians who helped to settle that county. The Faulkners have been represented in Greene county (Ohio) since 1806. During the time of the Civil war Abijah Faulkner served as a soldier of the Union, a member of the 132d regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Of the children born to him and his wife three are still living, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Emma A., wife of Samuel Wright, and a brother, Morris Bartley Faulkner. Reared at East Liberty, Shephard G. Faulkner received his schooling in the schools of that historic and interesting old village and early became interested in stone cutting and monumental architecture. Working as a journeyman at Chicago and St. Louis he became thoroughly grounded in all the details of this useful craft and then became engaged in business as a maker of monumental stone in the village of Degraff in his home county. Two years later he moved over into Indiana and opened a marble yard at Heltonville in Lawrence county. Mr. Faulkner remained at Heltonville a couple of years and then worked in western and southern United States until in 1916, when he moved to Eaton, established himself in business at this place and has since been engaged here in the monumental stone line, proprietor of a well equipped plant. Mr. Faulkner is a member of the Christian church and of the Loyal Order of Moose. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Eaton. Shephard G. Faulkner has been twice married and by his union with his first wife, Hester A. McClure, of Covington, Ind., had ten children. He has eleven grandchildren. All his children are living save three, Morris B. and Harry A. and one who died in infancy, the others being Henry A. and Levi E. Faulkner and five daughters, Estella J., wife of Charles Underhill; Florence E., wife of Howard Dillon; Maybelle, wife of Jacob Kauffman; Mrs.

Iona Frances Blough and Cecile Leota Faulkner. In 1919 Mr. Faulkner married Mrs. Elizabeth (Eastes) Sharts, a daughter of Washington and Mary (Evans) Eastes, of Indianapolis, and widow of Uriah D. Sharts, of Indianapolis, who died in 1917. To Uriah D. and Elizabeth (Eastes) Sharts were born six children, Laura (wife of Charles Swanker), Albert H., Rosie (deceased), William C. (deceased), James Leroy and Cary Melvin Sharts.

ARTHUR E. BENNETT, one of the veterans in the motion picture industry in Indiana and proprietor of the Liberty Theater at Muncie, was born at Muncie on September 16, 1881, and is a son of Joseph S. and Julia P. (Meeker) Bennett, the latter of whom also was born at Muncie, daughter of Henry Meeker, a pioneer manufacturer of brick and lime here and in his generation a prominent figure in the industrial life of the community. The late Joseph S. Bennett was born in Iowa and was but a child when his parents came with their family to Indiana and located at Muncie. He early became connected with the local hardware trade and was for years thus engaged in the old Putnam & Kirby hardware store. Reared at Muncie, Arthur E. Bennett received his schooling in the local schools and upon leaving the high school began working in the William N. Jackson grocery store. Three years later he transferred his connection to the Kirk department store and from there after awhile went to the Wachtell department store, in charge of the bicycle and sundries department, and was thus engaged until in 1905, when, attracted by the possibilities then becoming apparent in the development of the motion picture industry, he started in the show business as manager of the Petty Auditorium and assistant manager of the Star Theater. After six years of practical experience in this line here Mr. Bennett went to Anderson, where for some time he was the manager of the Crystal Theater, and then he went to Marion as manager of the Indiana and Strand theaters in that city. In 1915 he returned to Muncie and opened the Strand and Liberty theaters and has since been actively engaged in business here. On April 29, 1923, the outfit and furnishings of the Liberty theater, 415 South Walnut street, were destroyed by fire. Two days later Mr. Bennett sold his Strand theater and gave his whole attention to the restoration and refitting of his Liberty theater, which he remodeled along up-to-date lines and in which he now is making a specialty of feature pictures and musical entertainment. Mr. Bennett is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and is also affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with the local aerie of the Fraternal

Order of Eagles. On June 26, 1920, Arthur E. Bennett was united in marriage to Evelyn J. Krug, who also was born in Muncie, October 14, 1894, daughter of John and Emma Krug, and to this union two children have been born, daughters both, Barbara Jean and Dorothy. The Bennetts reside at 424 East Main street.

FREDERICK E. JEWETT, general superintendent of the great plant of the Ball Bros. Glass Manufacturing Company at Muncie, was born in the city of Muncie, a member of one of the real pioneer families of this city, and has resided here all his life. Mr. Jewett was born on July 15, 1874, and is a son of Sidney A. and Sarah Jane (Conn) Jewett, the latter of whom also was born in this county, October 30, 1840, a daughter of Simon Conn, one of the pioneers of the county, who in the old days of the wagon trains, before the railroads came in, was widely known as a freighter between Muncie and Cincinnati. It was he who hauled the first court house bell up here from Cincinnati. He died in 1904, aged eighty-six years. The late Sidney Alonzo Jewett, a veteran of the Civil war and who for years was superintendent of Beech Grove cemetery, was born in the state of New York, June 16, 1833, and was five years of age when in 1838 his father, Jeremiah Jewett, a native of Highgate, Vt., came out into Indiana with his family and settled at old Muncietown, where, among his other pioneer activities, he presently opened a lime quarry across the river off the present extension of Walnut street, and established a lime kiln, the first in the settlement, as is set out elsewhere in this work. Jeremiah Jewett spent the remainder of his days here and lived to be eighty-four years of age. Sidney A. Jewett grew to manhood in Muncie, helpful in the operations of his father's lime kiln. In 1857 he married Jane Conn, and was living here when the Civil war broke out. He early enlisted his services in behalf of the Union and went to the front as a member of Company B of the 69th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which gallant command he served until the close of the war and was mustered out on July 5, 1865. Upon the completion of his military service he returned to Muncie, where the remainder of his life was spent, his death occurring on February 3, 1904. He was an active member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic. For fifteen years prior to his death he had served the public as superintendent of Beech Grove cemetery. He was a member of the Universalist church and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal church. They were the parents of five children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth, the others being Ida, wife of Fred Watson; Charles E., de-

FREDERICK E. JEWETT

ceased; William M., who died in California, and Nellie. Reared at Muncie, Frederick E. Jewett was graduated from the high school in 1892 and two weeks after his graduation entered the employ of the Ball Bros. Glass Manufacturing Company, starting in in the shipping department, presently was made shipping clerk and in 1902 was promoted to the position of general superintendent of the great plant (the largest manufactory of fruit jars in the world), and has ever since occupied that position. Mr. Jewett is a Republican and has rendered public service as a member of the board of police commissioners for the city of Muncie. He is a Freemason and is also affiliated with the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen; a member of the Kiwanis Club, an active member of Post R of the Travelers Protective Association, which he served as president in 1923, in which year he also served the local post of the Sons of Veterans as commander. He and his wife are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church and for the past twenty-five years he has been a member of the board of trustees of that congregation. In 1901 Frederick E. Jewett was united in marriage to LaRhue M. Dungan, daughter of George E. Dungan, former recorder of Delaware county, and granddaughter of John Dungan, one of the pioneers of the county, and to this union have been born three children, Martha, George S. and Sarah.

GEORGE W. HOOVER, cashier of the Farmers State Bank of Eaton and a resident of that city for nearly thirty years, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life, a resident of Delaware county since the days of his young manhood. Mr. Hoover was born on a farm in the adjoining county of Henry, in 1863, and is a son of W. W. and Catherine (Hoover) Hoover, who were the parents of six children, the subject of this sketch (the third in order of birth) having two sisters, Mary E. and Alta M., and three brothers, M. L. A. B. and Benton G. Hoover. Reared on the home farm in Delaware county, George W. Hoover received his schooling in the neighborhood schools and as a young man became engaged in the mercantile business at Wheeling, in this county. In 1894 when the Farmers State Bank of Eaton was organized Mr. Hoover was made assistant cashier of that institution and has ever since been connected with the bank. In 1900 he was advanced to the position of cashier of this bank and has since been serving in that responsible capacity. The Farmers State Bank of Eaton now has resources aggregating right around $500,000. James M. Motsenbocker is president of the bank and Ralph S. Gregory is the vice president. In 1886 George W. Hoover was

united in marriage to Maude E. Hyer, daughter of Henry Hyer, of this county, and to this union four children have been born, Arliss E., Dane H., Ira Forest and Catherine. Dane H. Hoover was a member of the Indiana National Guard when in 1916 that body was federalized and sent on military duty to the Mexican border and he thus participated in army service during that historic flurry. Three years ago he was elected cashier of the Anderson Banking Company of Anderson, Ind.

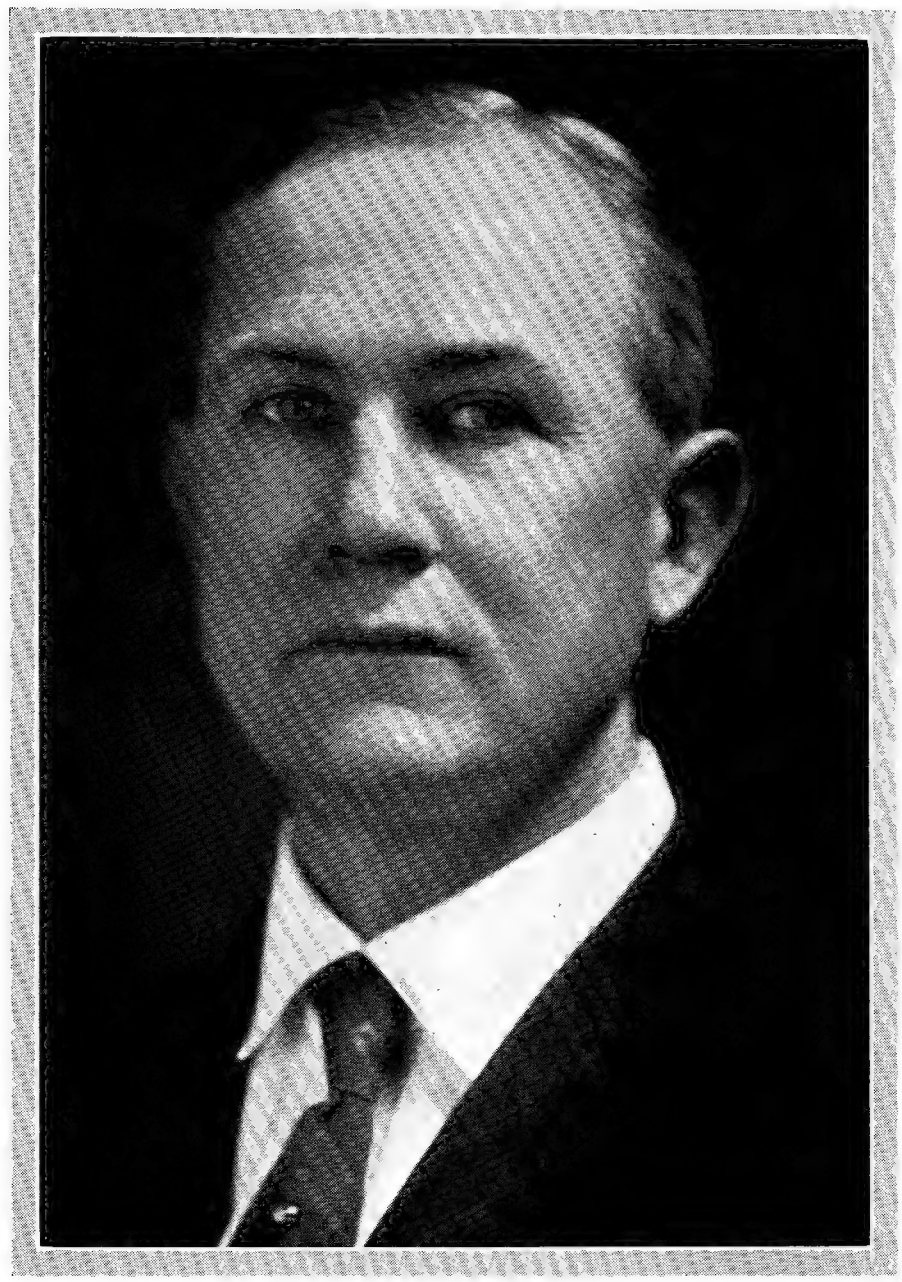
SAMUEL H. BEMENDERFER, superintendent of the Indianapolis division of the International Correspondence Schools and a resident of Muncie for the past fourteen years, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state practically all his life, the exception being a sometime residence in Chicago just prior to the time of his location at Muncie in 1910. Mr. Bemenderfer was born in the city of Goshen and is a son of the Rev. Allen R. and Alice (Beasecker) Bemenderfer, the latter of whom was born on a farm in the vicinity of that city, in Elkhart county, where she was reared and where she was married. The Rev. Allen R. Bemenderfer, a minister of the Progressive Brethren church and former auditor of Elkhart county, now living retired at Goshen, was born at Canton, Ohio, and was but a boy when he came to Indiana with his parents, Henry Bemenderfer and wife, the family settling at Goshen. Henry Bemenderfer was a brick manufacturer and became established in business in that line at Goshen, becoming also a building contractor, and it was in this line that Allen R. Bemenderfer was trained in his young manhood, a vocation he followed for years, meanwhile pursuing his studies for the ministry and in due time was ordained a minister of the Progressive Brethren church, and was for eighteen years engaged in the gospel ministry. He also took an active part in political affairs, for eight years served as trustee of Elkhart township and served for one term (1918-22) as auditor of Elkhart county. To him and his wife were born two children, the subject of this sketch and a daughter, Florence. Reared on the home farm in the immediate vicinity of Goshen, Samuel H. Bemenderfer received his common schooling in the Goshen city schools and was for five years in attendance at the college at Ashland, Ohio. He also was graduated from the Mennonite Business College at Goshen. Upon leaving college, Mr. Bemenderfer made a comprehensive tour of Europe and upon his return in 1909 became employed as a bookkeeper in Chicago, being thus engaged there in the offices of the Vail & Hunt Company and with the Marshall Field Company. Meanwhile he had become interested in the details of the

work of the International Correspondence Schools and in 1910 was sent to Muncie as the local representative here of that institution and has since been a resident of Muncie. In 1914 he was made division superintendent of the operations of this institution in this section, this division covering about ten counties in Indiana, and two years later he was made superintendent of the whole Indianapolis division, including the territory in Indiana, Kentucky and part of Ohio, and he since has been thus engaged. Mr. Bemenderfer is a Scottish Rite (32°) Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, affiliated with the consistory and the temple at Indianapolis, and is also a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the civic fraternity Phi Delta Kappa, served as national president of that fraternity in 1917 and was for eight years a member of the finance committee of the same. He is a member of the Church of the Brethren and his wife is a Presbyterian. It was on June 18, 1911, the year following his arrival in Muncie, that Samuel H. Bemenderfer was united in marriage to Merle F. Garris, of the neighboring city of Anderson, and to this union two children have been born, Jean and Samuel H. Bemenderfer, Jr. The Bemenderfers reside at 320 University avenue. Mrs. Bemenderfer was born at Marion, Ind., daughter of Newton Garris and wife, the latter of whom was a Stahl, but was reared at Anderson, her parents having moved to this latter city with their family when she was nine years of age, and she was graduated from the Anderson high school.

BENAIAH HAYNES, for many years a hardware merchant at Eaton, now engaged in business in that city in association with his son, Frank Haynes, is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here all his life. Mr. Haynes was born on a farm in Union township and early became a skilled carpenter, a vocation he followed for some years and then he became a building contractor and was thus engaged until in 1898, when he became engaged in the hardware business at Eaton, a member of the firm of Aspy & Haynes. In 1907 Mr. Haynes became the sole proprietor of this business and has since continued the business, of late years having as an associate in the business his son, Frank Haynes, this firm having a well equipped store and a stock ample for all local trade needs. Benaiah Haynes married Margaret Holmes, a daughter of Hirman P. and June (Young) Holmes, and to that union were born six children, Edith, Frank, Ruth (deceased), Dorothy, wife of John Hankinson; Wilda, wife of Arthur Furnish, and Crystal. Frank Haynes,

who is engaged in the hardware business in association with his father, married Mabel McCarty and has two children, Elizabeth and Dorothy Maxine. He and his wife are members of the Christian church and he is a Freemason of high degree and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

EARLE H. SWAIN, secretary and treasurer of the Hartley Agency at Muncie and former treasurer of Delaware county, was born at Anthony, Fla., in 1878, and is a son of Elihu H. and Florence (Anthony) Swain, the latter of whom was a daughter of Capt. Edwin C. Anthony, a son of Dr. Samuel P. Anthony, concerning whom further mention is made elsewhere in this work. Elihu H. Swain was born at Muncie and was a son of Job and Nancy (Hodge) Swain, the latter of whom was a sister of James Hodge, a cabinet maker who was on the ground here when Delaware county was organized in 1827, and who was elected first justice of the peace of Center township. Job Swain was born in Tennessee and was nine years of age when in 1815 his father, Elihu Swain, moved with his family up into Indiana Territory and settled in the vicinity of Economy in Wayne county. Job Swain reached his majority the year in which Delaware county was erected and the county seat established. In the next year, 1828, he came to Muncietown and began working in the cabinet shop of James Hodge. A few months later he married Hodge's sister and became associated with Hodge in the latter's shop. Later he became associated with one of the Nottinghams in the manufacture of furniture, the plant of Swain & Nottingham occupying the site now occupied by the old Boyce block on Main street. For many years he served as justice of the peace and in 1867 was elected mayor of Muncie. Though reared a Quaker, Job Swain put in his lot with the Methodists upon settling at Muncie and was for years class leader in that society. He died in the spring of 1877. His first wife (Nancy Hodge) died in 1858, leaving six children—three daughters, Eliza, who died unmarried; Melvina R., who married George W. Spilker, and Sarah E., who married William R. Maddy, and three sons, Elihu H., Orlando H. and James Swain. In the fall of 1859 Job Swain married Mrs. Emily (Shimer) Shafer and to this union one child was born, a son, Charles W. Swain. Reared at Muncie, Elihu H. Swain was living there when the Civil war broke out. He went to the front with the 9th Cavalry (121st Indiana) and was with that command returning from New Orleans when on April 27, 1865, the vessel on which they were coming up the Mississippi, the ill-fated "Sultana," was destroyed by an explosion of its boilers, with a loss



EARLE H. SWAIN

of life exceeding 1,500. Mr. Swain happily escaped and on the following May 15, at Indianapolis, received his discharge, being mustered out as first lieutenant of Company G. Upon his return to Muncie he became engaged in the lumber business and presently was married to Florence Anthony, who also was born in Muncie, daughter of Capt. Edwin C. and Rebecca G. (Vannaman) Anthony. Elihu H. Swain became associated with the development plans of Captain Anthony in Florida in 1876 and was for some years engaged in lumbering and in cotton ginning in that state. He returned to Muncie in the '80s and here spent his last days engaged in business. Earle H. Swain was but a lad when his parents returned to Muncie from Florida, the state of his birth, and he completed his schooling in the Muncie high school. He became employed as a clerk in the Union National Bank of Muncie, was advanced to the position of assistant cashier of that institution and was thus engaged when in 1916, as the nominee of the Republican party, he was elected treasurer of Delaware county. For four years (1918-22) Mr. Swain served as county treasurer and since then has been giving his attention to the general real estate business, secretary and treasurer of the J. J. Hartley Agency, with offices at 116½ East Main street. For five years he has been treasurer of the Delaware County Agricultural and Mechanical Society with which he has been affiliated for the past fifteen years. He also is a member of the board of directors of the Muncie Rural Loan and Savings Company. In 1906 Earle H. Swain was united in marriage to Mary J. Wierman and to this union three children have been born, Thaddeus, Earle and Harriet. Mr. and Mrs. Swain are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Swain is a Freemason and is also affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees.

FRANK A. SMITH, a veteran of the World war and a well established druggist at Eaton, is a native of the old Buckeye state, born on a farm in Carryall township, Paulding county, Ohio, in 1893, and is a son of B. A. and Lulu (Hook) Smith, the latter of whom was born in that same county, daughter of John and Mary (Donat) Hook. B. A. Smith, who is now engaged in the lumber business at Antwerp, in Paulding county, Ohio, is a native of Indiana, born in Dekalb county, this state, a son of John and Mary Smith. He and his wife have five children, those besides the subject of this sketch, the third in order of birth, being Arlie, Inez, Nora and Irene. Frank A. Smith was but a child when his parents left the farm and moved into Antwerp and his early schooling was received in the Antwerp schools. This he supplemented by a course in Ohio

Northern University at Ada and had not completed his schooling when this country took a hand in the World war in the spring of 1917. He entered the service of the army and was stationed at Camp Travis. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Smith went to Toledo and became engaged in the drug business, remaining there until in 1923, when he came to Indiana and became engaged in the drug business at Eaton, where he ever since has been thus engaged, proprietor of a well equipped and up-to-date drug store at that place. Frank A. Smith married Valera Bevington and has two children, Norma J. and Robert L. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Smith is a Freemason.

CHARLES W. NEISWANGER, veteran photographer at Muncie and a past president of the exclusive Daguerre Club of Indiana, one of the best known art photographers in eastern Indiana, was born on a farm two miles north of Cambridge City, Ind., September 3, 1865, and is a son of George and Mary Neiswanger, the latter of whom was a native of the state of Maryland. The late George Neiswanger was born at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, and there grew to manhood. After his marriage he came to Indiana, and after a some time residence in Wayne county came to Delaware county and became engaged in farming north of Muncie. In the late '80s he moved with his family to Daviess county, Indiana, and there he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. Charles W. Neiswanger completed his schooling in the Southern Indiana Normal College at Mitchell, Ind., and was graduated from that institution in 1888. He taught three terms of school and then took up the study of photography, entering his services as an apprentice in that behalf to a local photographer to whom he paid $25 for the privilege. For the first three months of this apprenticeship he worked without pay and during the succeeding six months was paid at the rate of $3 a week. Upon acquiring a knowledge of "the art and mystery" of the craft Mr. Neiswanger kept on at Muncie for awhile and then went to Senaca Falls, N. Y., where he became engaged in business on his own behalf. Not long afterward he moved to Cincinnati and in that city was engaged in business as a photographer until in 1896, when he returned to Muncie and opened a studio on West Adams street. He presently recognized the need of better quarters and moved his studio to a location on East Main street, where he remained until in 1902, when he moved to his present location at 210 East Washington street, where he ever since has been located, a period of twenty-two years. In 1914 Mr. Neiswanger erected his present capacious studio building,

the only building in Muncie constructed especially for studio purposes, and has there an admirable establishment, equipped in thoroughly up-to-date fashion to meet all demands of his exacting custom. Mr. Neiswanger is a member of the exclusive Daguerre Club of Indiana and has rendered service to his profession as a president of that club. He also is a member of the Tri-State (Ohio, Michigan and Indiana) Association of Photographers and has done his part in advancing the cause of art photography, with particular reference to portraiture, throughout the middle West. He is a Freemason and a member of the order of Knights of Pythias and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Neiswanger married Jennie McCormick, daughter of James McCormick, and has a son, Robert M. Neiswanger, who in 1921 married Hope Stine, of Bluffton, Ind., and who is actively associated with his father in business, operating the Neiswanger studio. For nearly thirty years Mr. Neiswanger has been engaged in business in Muncie and is thus recognized as the oldest photographer in point of continuous service in the city.

ROBERT L. REAM, a veteran of the Spanish-American war and a member of the old established agency of Ream & Ream, realtors, at Muncie, has been a resident of that city since the days of his childhood. Mr. Ream is a son of J. W. and Elizabeth (Walters) Ream, both of whom were born in Ohio, the latter a daughter of Captain Walters, of Shanesville, Ohio. J. W. Ream was born in Canton, Ohio, a son of Henry W. Ream, and some time after his marriage established his home at Muncie. To him and his wife were born three children, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Mary F., and a brother, Harry W. Ream, who is associated with him in the real estate business at Muncie, a business which has been established here for more than thirty years. Robert L. Ream received his schooling in Muncie and early became a clerk in a shoe store, learning there a business in which he afterward was for twenty years engaged in Muncie, or until he entered the real estate firm with which he is now connected, and has since been engaged as a realtor, a member of the firm of Ream & Ream, with offices at 215½ South Walnut street. During the time of the Spanish-American war and the subsequent trouble in the Philippine Islands, Mr. Ream rendered service as a soldier, a member of the 4th Cavalry, and was with General Lawton in the Philippines. During a part of this service in the islands he was detached as a special bodyguard to General Otis. Robert L. Ream married Martha M. Drummond and has a

daughter, Florence E. Mr. Ream is an Elk and he and Mrs. Ream are members of the Presbyterian church. They reside at 411 West Howard street.

DR. W. A. RICKARD, one of Muncie's veteran physicians, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the pioneer families here, and has resided here the greater part of his life, engaged in the practice of his profession at Muncie for nearly thirty years. Doctor Rickard was born on a farm in Niles township, this county, September 28, 1847, a son of Loxley and Nancy Rickard, and was reared on that farm. He completed his common schooling by attendance on the Muncie high school, which then was being carried on in the basement of the Universalist church, and in 1871 entered the old college that then was being conducted at Ridgeville, over in the neighboring county of Randolph. In 1875 he was graduated from that institution, meanwhile carrying on studies preparatory to taking up the study of medicine, and upon leaving college entered the office of Doctor Farquhar at Ridgeville, under whose preceptorship he was prepared for medical college, and two years later matriculated at the old Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute, from which he was graduated in 1879. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Rickard opened an office for practice at Fairview, in Randolph county, and two years later moved to New Pittsburg, in that same county, where he was engaged in practice for fifteen years, or until in 1895, when he moved to Muncie, where he ever since has been located, he and his wife, who also is a graduate physician, practicing together with present offices and residence at 1315 South Madison street. Mrs. Claudia A. Rickard, M. D., was born and reared in Muskingum county, Ohio, and was for two years engaged in teaching school there. Her parents then moved to Indiana and for several years thereafter she was engaged in teaching in the schools of Delaware and Randolph counties. Meanwhile she was preparing herself for medical college and in time entered the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute, pursuing her studies alongside her husband and was graduated with the same class from which he was graduated in 1879, and the two ever since have been engaged in practice together. It was in 1874 that Dr. W. A. Rickard was united in marriage to Claudia A. Allen, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah Allen, who then were residents of the neighboring county of Jay, and to this union two children have been born, a daughter, Josephine, and a son, Herbert Rickard. Josephine Rickard married Carl Cecil, a member of one of the pioneer families of this county, and has three children,

DR. W. A. RICKARD DR. CLAUDIA A. RICKARD

Doris, William A. and Herbert D. Cecil. Herbert Rickard, a veteran of the World war, received his initial schooling at Muncie and then entered the Military Institute at Sweet Water, Tenn., from which he was graduated. For two years during the time of his attendance there he was secretary to the president of that institution. Upon leaving Sweet Water he entered Georgetown University at Washington, D. C., and was graduated in law from that institution. While attending Georgetown he for two years served as secretary to the committee of Congress that has in charge the compilation of the Congressional Record and for one year served as secretary to Judge Knapp of the Federal court. In 1916 during the time of the flurry on the Mexican border he rendered army service there, a sergeant in Pershing's army, and when this country took a hand in the World war in the spring of 1917 he continued his army service and was assigned to the 315th Heavy Artillery, with the rank of captain, and was overseas for fourteen months, during which time his command took part in the Argonne campaign. Captain Rickard is now engaged in the oil business at Houston, Tex.

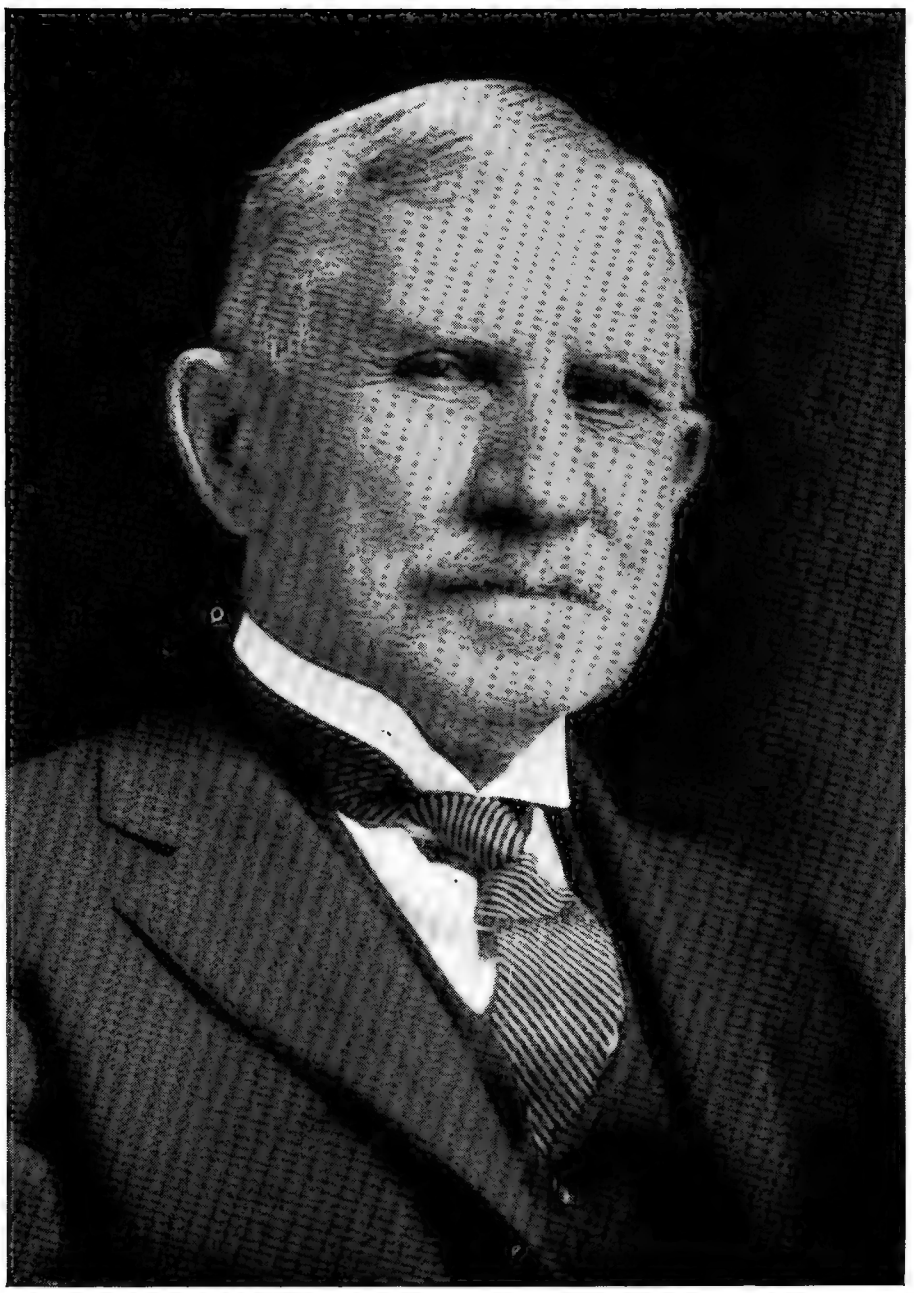
DR. JAMES M. ATKINSON, for more than thirty years a practicing physician at Eaton and thus one of the veteran medical practitioners of Delaware county, was born in the city of Warren in Trumbull county, Ohio, June 18, 1863, and is a son of James and Lucy (Fox) Atkinson, the latter of whom also was born in that same county, in 1836, a daughter of George and Mary (Defenbaugh) Fox, who had moved to that county from Washington county, Pennsylvania, following their marriage, and had established their home among the pioneers of Trumbull county. James Atkinson was born in Virginia in the spring of 1825, in the neighborhood of Fairmount (now in West Virginia), and was a son of John Atkinson and wife, the latter of whom was a Jaynes, who in 1832 moved to Ohio and settled in Trumbull county. John Atkinson, who was a soldier of the War of 1812, was born in Virginia in 1785 and was a son of a soldier of the Revolution. One of his brothers also was a soldier of the War of 1812 and lost his life at the battle of Ft. Meigs. James Atkinson was seven years of age when he accompanied his parents from Virginia to Ohio and he grew up amid pioneer conditions in Trumbull county, in which county he spent the remainder of his life, a farmer and a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He also served for some time as superintendent of the Trumbull county infirmary. It was in the spring of 1861 he married Lucy Fox. He died in the spring of 1877 and his widow long survived him, her

death occurring in 1908, her last days having been spent in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mildred Baldwin, at Youngstown, Ohio. Besides this daughter there are two other survivors of the six children born to James and Lucy (Fox) Atkinson, Doctor Atkinson having also a brother, Terry Smith Atkinson, born in 1874, who has for many years been engaged in railroad service, now located at Saginaw, Mich. Reared at Warren, James M. Atkinson supplemented the schooling received in the schools of that city by a course in the Grand River Institute at Austinburg, from which he was graduated in 1885, and then devoted himself to medical studies, presently entering the medical school of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and in 1893 was graduated from that institution. Upon receiving his diploma, Doctor Atkinson returned to Warren and in the fall of that same year came to Indiana and located at Eaton, establishing himself in practice there on September 14 of that year. A few months later he married and established his home at Eaton, where he ever since has resided, now continuously engaged in practice in this county for more than thirty years. Doctor Atkinson is a member of the Delaware-Blackford (county) Medical Society and of the state and national medical associations. He is a charter member of Eaton lodge, No. 606, Free and Accepted Masons, organized in 1896, and is also one of the organizers of the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his wife is a member of the Episcopal church at Muncie. It was on February 1, 1894, less than six months after he became established in practice at Eaton, that Dr. James M. Atkinson was united in marriage to Indianola Cross and to this union two children have been born, a daughter, Indianola, born on April 24, 1895, who married E. K. Wood, and a son, James M., Jr., August 13, 1897, who is now a student in the medical college of the University of Michigan. Mrs. Atkinson was born at Winslow, N. J., in 1864, and is a daughter of Samuel Rudolph and Anna (Kirchenbauer) Cross, the latter of whom, on the maternal side, was connected with the Virginia Lees. Samuel Rudolph Cross was born in Hammonton, N. J., in 1839, and was married in 1863. He was a glass cutter and followed that trade in the East until in the early '90s when the glass factories became established in this part of Indiana following the opening of the gas field, when he came here and became engaged in the local glass industry and here he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring at Muncie on May 12, 1901. He was a Freemason and was given a Masonic burial.

BORTER A. REES, a substantial farmer and landowner of Monroe township, residing on the Macedonia pike, rural mail route No. 7 out of Muncie, was born in that township, a member of one of the real pioneer families of this county, and has lived there practically all his life. Mr. Rees was born on January 28, 1856, and is a son of David and Melvina (Lewis) Rees, the latter of whom was born in that section of Virginia now comprised within West Virginia and the former, in Lancaster, Ohio, a son of Lewis Rees, who came with his family to what is now Delaware county in 1822 and settled in Perry township, later becoming one of the first associate judges of the circuit court here when this county was organized in 1827, and was a forceful figure hereabout in pioneer days, as is set out elsewhere in this work. David Rees was twelve years of age when he came here with his parents in 1822. As a young man he became possessed of a "forty" of timber land in Monroe township, which he cleared and developed, and after his marriage he established his home in that township. As his affairs prospered he added to his holdings until he came to be the owner of 240 acres of land. His wife died in 1897 and he died in 1905, being then ninety-three years of age. Of the thirteen children born to this pioneer couple eleven grew to maturity and of these five are still living, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Isabel, and three brothers, David, Daniel and James Rees. Reared on the home farm in Monroe township, Borter A. Rees received his schooling in the local schools and continued farming in association with his father until he married and then he rented a part of his father's place and began farming on his own account. A few years later he bought an "eighty" of his own in that township, but some years later sold that place and bought a farm of seventy-five acres in Center township on which he lived for awhile and then disposed of that place and returned to Monroe township, buying a farm in the Cowan neighborhood. After his father's death he bought 120 acres of the old home place and has since been living here, now proprietor of a well improved farm of 173 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Rees have seven children, Stella, Fronia, Lloyd, Clay, Gilbert, Otto and Mary, all of whom are married save the last named, Mary, who was recently graduated from the Cowan high school. Stella Rees married Curtis Bogus and has four children, Dorothy, Delbert, Roberta and Guy. Fronia Rees married Hays Harris and has six children, Wilbur, Eldred, Orville, Evelyn, Eva and Martha. Lloyd Rees married Emma Viretta Ross and has three children, Raymond, Isabel and Alice Fay. Clay Rees married Georgia Conner and has

two children, Gayle and Carl. Gilbert Rees married Artie Snodgrass and has one child, Helen, and Otto Rees married Esther West and has four children, Gladys, Roland, Harry and Tyrenia. It thus will be noted that Mr. and Mrs. Rees have twenty grandchildren. Mrs. Borter A. Rees (Elvira J. Ross) also was born in Monroe township and is a daughter of James A. and Mary (Gibson) Ross, both of whom also were born in this county, members of pioneer families here, and who were the parents of ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity, those besides Mrs. Rees being Elmer, Charles, Sherman, Loretta, Allen, George and James. James A. Ross was a son of Aaron Ross, a North Carolinian, who was widely known hereabout in his generation as a pioneer miller at Yorktown. Starting out for himself as a farm hand at a wage of $10 a month, James A. Ross became a landowning farmer in Monroe township, his first purchase there having been a tract of forty acres for which he paid $20 the acre. His affairs prospered and he added to this until he became the owner of a good farm of 120 acres, on which he continued farming until his retirement and removal to Muncie, where he died in 1910. His widow survived him for nine years, her death occurring in 1919.

DAVID MEAREDTH SNIDER, a veteran building contractor of Muncie, now living practically retired in that city, is a native of the old Buckeye state, but has been a resident of Indiana and of Delaware county for more than forty years. Mr. Snider was born on a farm in Fairfield county, Ohio, March 10, 1849, and is a son of John D. and Caroline (Kline) Snider, Virginians, who moved into Ohio after their marriage and after a some time residence in Fairfield county established their home in Seneca county, that same state. John D. Snider was a farmer and died in 1862. To him and his wife were born thirteen children, of whom the subject of this sketch now alone survives. It was in 1852 that the Sniders moved to the Fostoria neighborhood in Seneca county, David M. Snider then being but three years of age. He thus got his schooling there and was graduated from the Fostoria high school. Upon leaving school he continued at farm labor for a while and then took up the brickmason's trade and after serving an apprenticeship of three years in that trade became engaged as a contractor in that line. That was in 1873. Mr. Snider continued engaged as a building contractor in Ohio until in 1883, when he came over into Indiana and established his home on a farm on the Wheeling pike five miles north of Muncie, where he lived, meanwhile carrying on building operations, for three years, or until he became engaged as a brick mason on the work then



DAVID MEAREDTH SNIDER

being carried on in connection with the erection of the new Delaware county court house, when he moved to Muncie and has ever since resided here. For almost fifteen years Mr. Snider was engaged in the building trades as a contractor in masonry work in partnership with John M. Hamilton and following Mr. Hamilton's death carried on the business alone until his retirement from the active end of the business in 1920, after more than forty years of active and continuous service in this line and during which time he had a hand in many of the most important masonry contracts carried out in Muncie during the time of the city's practical reconstruction following the beginning of the "boom" here in the late '80s. Mr. Snider resides at 226 North Monroe street. He is an Odd Fellow and a Red Man, is also affiliated with the auxiliary council of the Degree of Pocahontas and he and his wife are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church. It was on October 8, 1874, while living in Ohio, that David M. Snider was united in marriage to Mary E. Kiser, who was born in Seneca county, that state, and to this union four children were born, Pearl, Mearedth, Frosa and Leo, all of whom are married. Pearl Snider married Carl Janney, of Muncie; Mearedth Snider married Mary Davis, also of Muncie, and has three children, Phyllis, Arthur and Robert; Frosa Snider married Lloyd White of Muncie, and has one child, a son, David, and Leo Snider married Laveta White and has a son, Don. Mrs. Mary E. Snider is a sister of Jacob F. Kiser, the veteran jeweler of Muncie, concerning whom further mention is made in this work, and a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Foughty) Kiser, the latter of whom spent her last days in Muncie, her death occurring here on March 13, 1903.

DR. FRANK M. PRAY, a practicing physician at Muncie, with special reference to the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, is a native of Michigan but has been a resident of Indiana for nearly thirty years. Doctor Pray was born on a farm in Clinton county, Michigan, and was graduated from the high school at Eureka, that state. He then took up the study of medicine and presently entered the Philadelphia College of Medicine from which he was graduated after a course of three years. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Pray became engaged in practice in Philadelphia but in 1896 came to Indiana and became engaged in practice at Indianapolis. In 1900 he entered the old Central College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis, now a part of the University of Indiana, and after a further course there, supplemented by eighteen months of travel and study in Europe, where he was enabled to make

special clinical observations in the matter of the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat in the hospitals of Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London, he came to Muncie, in 1914, and has since been engaged in practice here, with present offices at 121 West Adams street. Doctor Pray is a Scottish Rite (32°) Mason and a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Dr. Frank M. Pray married Catherine Boor and he and his wife are attendants at the Friends Memorial church. They reside at 315 West Adams street.

JAMES ORR MURRAY, former postmaster at Parker, over the line in Randolph county, and now engaged in the mercantile business at Selma, a member of the firm of Orr & Murray, dealers in hardware and coal, was born on a farm in Delaware township, this county, December 8, 1867, and is a son of Capt. William H. and Margaret J. (Orr) Murray, the latter of whom was born in that same township, a daughter of James and Julia Ann (Hopping) Orr, pioneers of that township and concerning whom further and fitting mention is made elsewhere in this work. The late Capt. William H. Murray, a veteran of the Civil war and former auditor of Delaware county, was born on a pioneer farm in the vicinity of the village of Blountsville in the neighboring county of Henry, January 11, 1840, and was a son of Cornelius B. and Lucinda (Burroughs) Murray, the latter of whom was born in the vicinity of the Falls of Fall Creek (now Pendleton), over in the adjacent county of Madison, daughter of John and Martha Burroughs and a member of one of the pioneer families of that section of Indiana. Cornelius B. Murray was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, a son of William Murray, whose father, a native of Ireland, was a soldier of the American Revolution. In 1836 Cornelius B. Murray and Lucinda Burroughs were married in Randolph county and two years later they settled on a farm in the Blountsville neighborhood, where Mrs. Murray died in 1873. Cornelius B. Murray afterward made his home at Hagerstown and lived to be near ninety years of age. He and his wife were the parents of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, so that the Murray connection of this family in the present generation is a considerable one. William H. Murray was reared on the home farm in the Blountsville neighborhood and his schooling was completed in the old Blountsville Academy, where he was a student when the Civil war broke out. On July 14, 1861, he enlisted his services in behalf of the cause of the Union and went to the front as a member of Company K of the 19th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. On

July 2, 1863, for meritorious conduct on the field at the battle of Gettysburg he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, in the following year was commissioned a first lieutenant and served until by reason of physical disability due to wounds received in battle he was honorably discharged on September 14, 1864, and later received the brevet rank of captain. In the battle of South Mountain Captain Murray received a serious wound and in the battle of the Wilderness, in May, 1864, was again seriously wounded. Upon the completion of his military service Captain Murray returned home and in the next year, February 16, 1865, married Margaret J. Orr, of this county, and became engaged in farming in Delaware township, teaching school during the winters. In 1870 he left the farm and became engaged in the mercantile business at Selma. In the fall of 1878 he was elected auditor of Delaware county and while performing the duties of this office made his home in Muncie. Upon leaving the auditor's office he bought a farm in Liberty township and there made his home until his retirement from the farm and removal to Selma. Mrs. Murray died in 1912 and the Captain died in 1915. Captain Murray was a Republican and had rendered other public service besides that as county auditor. Back in the '70s he served for some time as trustee of Liberty township and when the county council was created in 1899 he was elected a member of that body and served as its first president. He was for years an active member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Captain and Mrs. Murray were the parents of seven children, the subject of this sketch (the second in order of birth) having three sisters, Mrs. Lulu M. Reed, Mrs. Margaret M. Bailey and Mrs. Edna K. Koerner, and three brothers, Dr. Don P. Murray, Arthur L. Murray and Judge Robert F. Murray, judge of the Delaware-Grant superior court, concerning whom further mention is made elsewhere. Reared on the home farm, James Orr Murray completed his schooling in the Muncie city schools and gave his attention to the farm until he was twenty-three years of age when he became engaged in the mercantile business at Parker, over the line in Randolph county, and in 1897 was appointed postmaster of that village, serving until on May 9, 1909, when he resigned on account of ill health and returned to his father's farm. Five years later, in 1914, he became engaged in his present business, hardware, farm implements and coal, at Selma, and has since been thus engaged, associated in business with his uncle, Charles M. Orr, and doing business under the firm name of Orr & Murray. In 1891 James Orr Murray was united in marriage to Edna M. Dotson, daugh-

ter of Charles Dotson, of Parker, and he and his wife have three children, two sons, Charles W. and Don P., and a daughter, Mildred M., the latter of whom married John Jewitt and has one child, a son, John Murray Jewitt. Charles W. Murray, a veteran of the World war, is now manager of the Janesville Traction Company, of Janesville, Wis. He served as a second lieutenant of Company G of the 59th regiment, infantry, of the regular army during the time of this country's participation in the World war and saw much active service in France and also was with the Army of Occupation on the Rhine. Don P. Murray also served in the World war, with the rank of second lieutenant, attached to the 152d regiment, infantry. James Orr Murray is a Republican, as are all the members of his family. They are members of the United Presbyterian church and he is a member of the local post of the Sons of Veterans.

DR. F. E. HILL, a Muncie physician, with offices at 215 West Jackson street, was born in Felicity, Clermont county, Ohio, on March 4, 1862. He is the son of Nathan S. and Hattie Corey Hill, the latter coming from an old Colonial family of Revolutionary stock. Dr. Nathan S. Hill was graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, at the beginning of the Civil war and immediately entered into the service of his country as a surgeon of the 149th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He marched with Sherman to the sea and served as surgeon until the close of the war, being mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., in 1865. After the close of the war he located at Neville, Ohio, where he continued in the active practice of medicine until the time of his death in 1896. To Dr. Nathan S. and Hattie Corey Hill, five children were born. Two sons died in early infancy. The three living children are Dr. Frank E. Hill, Mrs. Charles A. Sharp and Miss Lelia L. Hill, all of whom reside in Muncie. Dr. F. E. Hill, after completing the course of instruction in the public schools at Neville, Ohio, entered the preparatory department of the Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio, in 1880. During the summer vacation months he studied medicine under the preceptorship of his father. He was graduated from the Ohio State University in June, 1886. The degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon him. He was president of the graduating class. He then entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1890. Upon receiving his diploma he located at Mt. Auburn, Ky., and practiced general medicine there until 1895. He then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and practiced there until 1898 when he located in Muncie, where he has practiced ever since. While in Cincinnati he was assistant to Professor Kelly and conducted the

DR. F. E. HILL

medical clinic at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. This school later combined with the other Cincinnati schools to become the medical department of the University of Cincinnati. Doctor Hill's religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church. He is a Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Doctor Hill was united in marriage in June, 1890, in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Jessie G. Daughters, daughter of Oscar and Kate Daughters. To this union five children have been born, a daughter who died in infancy; Walter, who died in early childhood; Edith L. Thompson, wife of Paul R. Thompson, of Muncie; Dr. Howard E. Hill and Robert E. Hill. Dr. Howard E. Hill, during the World war, was a member of the S. A. T. C. of the Indiana University, from which institution he was graduated in his pre-medic work in 1921, taking the degree of bachelor of science. He completed his studies in medicine and was graduated from the Indiana Medical College, the medical department of Indiana University, in 1924, and is now an assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, with rank of junior lieutenant. Robert E. Hill is a sophomore student at the Indiana Dental College at Indianapolis. Dr. F. E. Hill is affiliated with the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Society, the Eighth District Medical Society, the Delaware-Blackford Medical Society and the Muncie Academy of Medicine.

ALBERT PALMER, an attorney at law living at Eaton and for more than twenty years a justice of the peace in and for Union township, is a native of the old Buckeye state, as are so many of the people of Delaware county, but has long been a resident of this county. Mr. Palmer was born on a farm in the vicinity of Bellefontaine, in Logan county, Ohio, in 1868, and is a son of Robert Palmer and wife, the latter of whom was a Davis. Robert Palmer, who was a soldier of the Union during the time of the Civil war, was born at Coshocton, Ohio, and was a son of John Palmer, a member of one of the pioneer families of Ohio. Reared in Logan county, Albert Palmer early took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar. In 1900 he established his home at Eaton, took up there the practice of law and has ever since been thus engaged, continuing to make his home at that place. In 1904 Mr. Palmer was elected justice of the peace and by successive re-elections ever since has occupied that magisterial position in the community in which he resides. Albert Palmer married Myrtle Mansfield, daughter of Robert Mansfield and a member of the pioneer Mansfield family of this county, and he and his wife have one child, a daughter, Lottie, who married Aaron Richardson and has two sons, Robert and Albert Richardson.

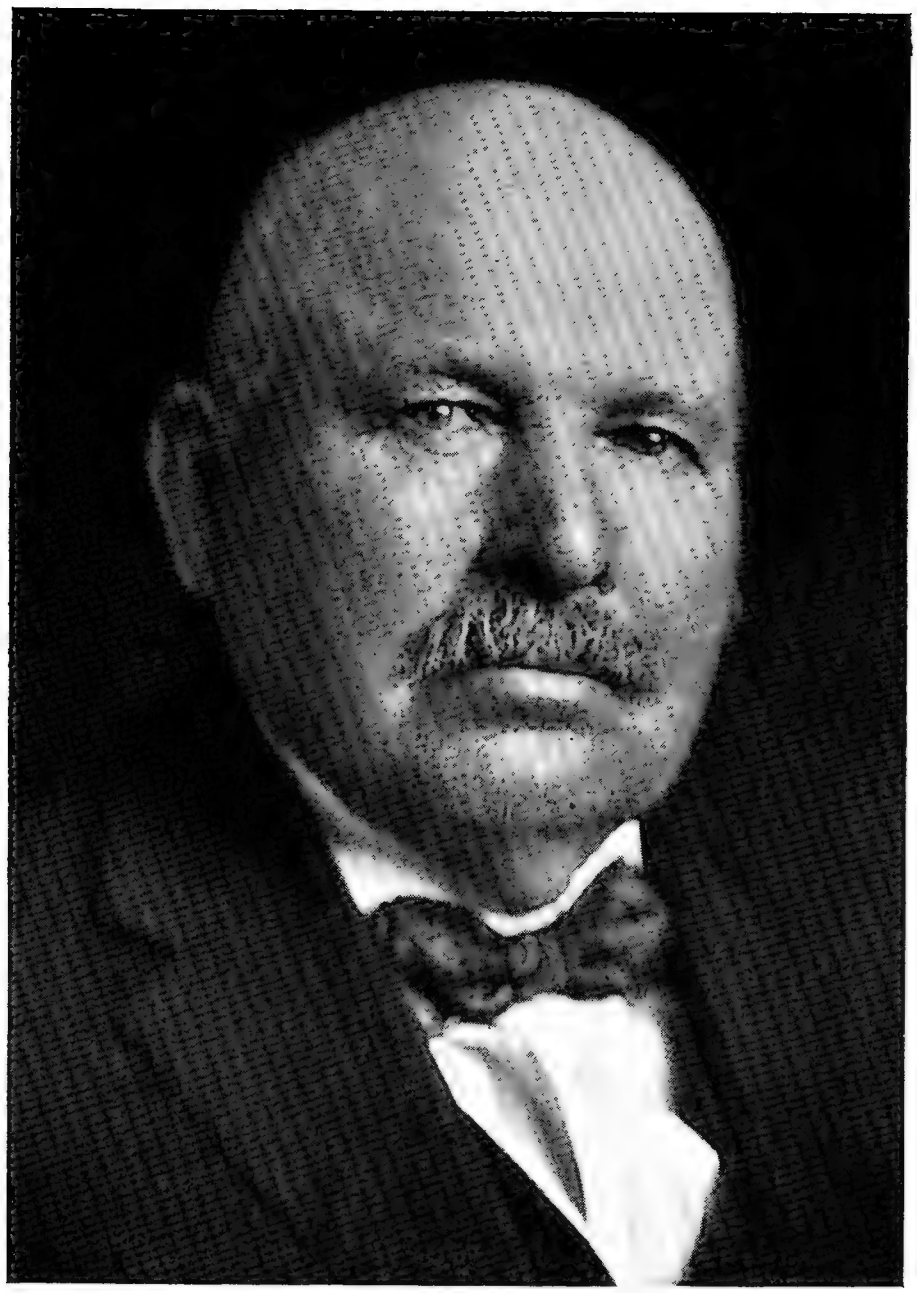
JOHN F. CLEVENGER, trustee of Monroe township, former assessor of that township, formerly and for years widely known throughout this region as a music teacher and for the past twenty years giving his special attention to the tuning of pianos, making his home at Cowan, where he has resided for many years, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the real pioneer families here, and has lived in this county all his life. Mr. Clevenger was born on a farm in Monroe township on March 1, 1853, and is a son of Joseph and Martha (Heinecker) Clevenger, the latter of whom was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, and both of whom were members of pioneer families in this county, the Clevengers and the Heineckers having been among the families that effected early settlement in the southern part of the county. Joseph Clevenger was born in Clermont county, Ohio, and was but a lad when he came into Delaware county with his parents, Samuel Clevenger and wife, the family settling on an uncleared timber tract in Salem township, where he grew to manhood wrestling with the problems of developing a woodland farm. After his marriage he established his home on an eighty acre farm in Monroe township and there continued farming the rest of his life. Of the nine children born to him and his wife but two are now living, the subject of this sketch and his brother Joseph. Reared on the home farm in Monroe township, John F. Clevenger received his schooling in the local schools and early became recognized in the community for his musical proficiency. Developing this musical talent, he early began teaching music and for years was thus engaged, not only carrying his pupils along by means of private lessons but conducting singing schools throughout the county, in the days when the local singing schools were regarded not only as useful but highly enjoyable neighborhood diversions. Mr. Clevenger also for years taught instrumental music and served as bandmaster in the training of village bands and thus became widely known in musical circles hereabout. About twenty years ago he began to give his special attention to the tuning of pianos and has since been thus engaged. Mr. Clevenger is a Republican and has long given his attention to local civic affairs. In 1900 he was elected trustee of Monroe township and served four years in that public capacity. In 1918 he was again elected trustee and in 1922 was re-elected thus now serving his second consecutive term in that office. He also served one term as township assessor and has rendered other public service from time to time in appointive positions. He is a past noble grand of Cowan lodge No. 561, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. John F.

Clevenger married Kate S. Linville, daughter of Boyd and Mary Linville, pioneers of the southern part of the county, and he and his wife have two daughters, Louise L. and Edith, the latter of whom married Robert Beatty and has a son, George Franklin. Louise L. Clevenger married Vere Hamilton and has two children, Lillian Bernice and Robert A. Hamilton, the former of whom is a graduate of the Muncie high school and the Muncie Normal School.

DR. SAMUEL ALBERT MARTIN, dental surgeon at Muncie with an experience of more than twenty-five years of practice there, has been a resident of Muncie since the days of his childhood. Doctor Martin was born at Franklin, in Johnson county, Indiana, and is the son and only child of Dr. John S. and Laura A. (Clark) Martin, both of whom were born in that same county, the latter a daughter of John R. and Keziah Clark. Dr. John S. Martin, who has been a practicing physician at Muncie for more than forty years, was born on November 21, 1851, and is a son of Samuel C. and Jane (Hawthorne) Martin, who were born in Henry county, Kentucky, and who after their marriage established their home in Johnson county, Indiana. After a course in Franklin College, John S. Martin began teaching school and was for seven years thus engaged during the winters. He presently began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. J. D. George at Franklin and after preliminary studies entered the Medical College of the Homeopathic Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1883. Thus prepared for practice he moved his family from Franklin to Muncie and has been practicing his profession in Muncie ever since, with present offices and residence at 324 East Adams street. Samuel Albert Martin was but a lad when his parents moved to Muncie from Franklin and he grew up in Muncie. Upon completing his work in high school he entered Wabash College and after a course of two years of study there entered the Indiana Dental College at Indianapolis. Upon his graduation from this institution in 1899 he returned to Muncie and opened an office for the practice of dental surgery, and has ever since been thus engaged, with present offices at 215½ South Walnut street, where he has been located for nearly twenty years. The Doctor is a member of the Muncie Dental Association, the Indiana State Dental Association and the Northern Indiana Dental Association. He is a member of the college fraternity Phi Kappa Psi (literary) and of the Xi Psi Phi fraternity (dental), and is a Freemason. On January 8, 1902, Dr. S. A. Martin was united in marriage to Ida E. Jacobs, daughter of John K. Jacobs, of Muncie, and

to this union have been born two children, a son, John Albert, and a daughter, Mary Anne, the former of whom was graduated from the Muncie high school with the class of 1923, and the latter of whom is a member of the class of 1927. John Albert Martin is now a student at Wabash College. Doctor Martin and his family reside at 405 East Charles street.

JOHN W. FARLING, a veteran timber cruiser now engaged in business as a timber buyer, has for years been a resident of Muncie and is widely known in the timber trade. Mr. Farling was born on a farm in Richland county, Ohio, July 19, 1851, and is a son of Abraham and Lavina (Zimmerman) Farling, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania. After his marriage Abraham Farling moved from Pennsylvania into Ohio and settled on a farm in Richland county, where he remained until 1864 when he moved over into VanWert county (Ohio) and established his home on an eighty-acre farm he bought in the Delphos neighborhood. John W. Farling was thirteen years of age when he moved with his parents to VanWert county and he grew to manhood on the farm there. He married when twenty years of age and continued farming in Ohio until in 1878 when he came over into Indiana and became engaged in farming in the vicinity of Butler, in Dekalb county. For ten years thereafter, Mr. Farling continued farming in Indiana and then, in 1888, became employed as a timber buyer for the G. V. Griffith handle factory at Huntington. When this plant was moved from Huntington to Albany he retained this connection and when the plant was moved from Albany to Muncie he became a resident of Muncie, which ever since has been his home, with residence at 1100 East Willard street. For thirty-two years, Mr. Farling continued his connection with this firm and then in 1920 became engaged as a timber buyer on his own account and has since been thus engaged, the field of his operations covering a wide territory hereabout, for the days of the old choice timber in this immediate locality long have passed. Since in October, 1923, he also has been operating a sawmill on South Walnut street. Mr. Farling and his wife are members of the Madison Street Methodist Episcopal church. In August, 1871, while living in VanWert county, John W. Farling was united in marriage to Rhoda Ann Bodey, who was born in the vicinity of Delphos in that county, daughter of Peter and Hannah Bodey, and to this union seven children were born, Lewis, Ola, Pearl, Fronia, Dora, Edith and Arthur, through whose several marriages Mr. and Mrs. Farling have fifteen grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. Lewis Farling married Minnie Bowers and has one



JOHN W. FARLING

child, Paul, who married Anna V. Clifford and has one child, Lois Jean. Ola Farling, who married William Hyer of Huntington, Ind., now deceased, is now living at 1308 East Willard street, Muncie. She has five children, Jessie, Lester, Donald, Dorothy and Lettia Hyer. Jessie Hyer married Thomas Martin, of Fairfield, Ill., and has one child, a son, Thomas Jr. Lester Hyer married Leada White, of Muncie, and has two daughters, Betty Francine and Catherine June, and Dorothy Hyer married Roy Bogart of Muncie. Pearl Farling married Jacob Eberdine, of Huntington, now living at Detroit, and has two children, Edith and Evelyn, the latter of whom married Ferdinand Nordstrom of Detroit and has a daughter, Betty Jean. Edith Eberdine married William Sanders of Homestead, Fla. She has a son, Raymond Lee Sanders. Fronia Farling married Joseph Schramm, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., now living at Bennington, Vt., and has three children, Kenneth, Agnes and Lucille. Dora Farling married Harry McGarvey, of Huntington, Ind., now living at 924 South Beacon street, Muncie, and has three children, Vernon, Vonia and Virginia June. Edith Farling married Charles Demorest Smith, of Muncie, and has one child, a son, Eugene Rollin Smith. Arthur Farling, who is engaged in the confectionery business on South Walnut street at Muncie, married Gladys Smith and resides at 214 Meeks avenue.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SHROYER, cashier of the Merchants National Bank of Muncie, with which institution he has been connected almost from the time of its organization thirty years ago, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the pioneer families here, and has resided here all his life. Mr. Shroyer was born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of the historic old village of New Burlington, in Perry township, April 24, 1873, and is a son of George W. and Mary (Benbow) Shroyer, both now deceased, and the latter of whom also was born in this county, the Benbows having been among the early settlers here. The late George W. Shroyer, a veteran of the Civil war, formerly and for years postmaster at New Burlington and a merchant there, was born in Ohio, August 14, 1832, and was a son of Michael Shroyer, who died when he was but a lad. With his widowed mother he came over here into Delaware county, the family settling in Perry township, where he was living, working as a carpenter, when the Civil war broke out. On August 2, 1862, he enlisted his services in behalf of the Union cause and in camp at Richmond, Ind., was assigned to Company B, 69th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which command was rushed to the front and a

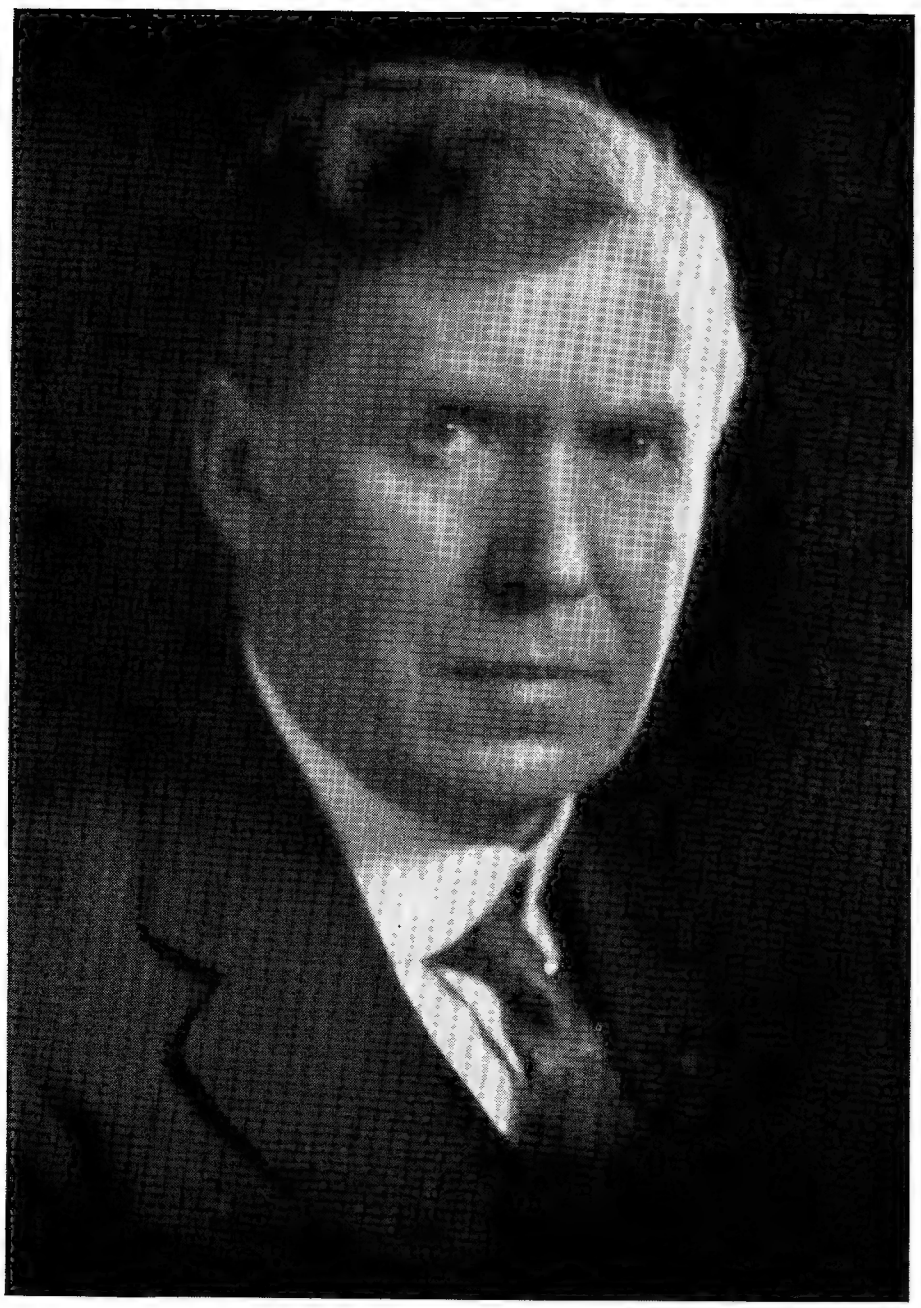
few days later, August 30, met disaster at the battle of Richmond, Ky. Mr. Shroyer was seriously wounded in this unfortunate engagement and was taken prisoner by the enemy and sent to a Confederate hospital, under command of Gen. Kirby Smith, where he presently was exchanged on parole and sent home. Upon recovering from his wounds he rejoined his command, which had been merged with the 147th Indiana and was made lieutenant of Company B of this latter regiment, with which command he served until the close of the war. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Shroyer returned home and on June 22, 1866, was united in marriage to Mary Benbow, who was born in this county on July 14, 1846. For some years after his marriage Mr. Shroyer carried on farming operations in the New Burlington neighborhood and then became engaged in the mercantile business in that village and was made postmaster, in succession to Dr. S. V. Jump, and was for years engaged in business there. His wife died on April 2, 1899, and he survived her for more than ten years, his death occurring on February 12, 1910, he then being past seventy-seven years of age. He was a Republican and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which faith their children were reared. There were three of these children, sons all, the subject of this biographical review, the second in order of birth, having two brothers, John B. Shroyer, born on March 22, 1869, who is now living at Shideler, this county, and Walter Shroyer, January 21, 1879, now a resident of Anderson. Reared at New Burlington, Benjamin F. Shroyer received his schooling in the schools of that village and was early trained in commercial forms in his father's store, where he was engaged as general assistant and bookkeeper until he was past twenty-one years of age, when he sought a wider outlet for the exercise of his business talents and on September 17, 1895, became employed as a bookkeeper in the Merchants National Bank at Muncie, with which institution he ever since has been connected, a period of more than twenty-eight years. Mr. Shroyer advanced on up through the ranks of the bank's staff until in good time he was made assistant cashier and then in 1916 was elected cashier of the bank, the position he now occupies, and is thus very properly regarded as one of the real "veterans" in the banking business in Muncie. Mr. Shroyer and his wife are Republicans and are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Shroyer is a Freemason and has attained to the capitular degree (Royal Arch) in that ancient order. He also is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of the influential Muncie Exchange Club. Since

in April, 1914, he has been serving as treasurer of the Preachers' Aid Society of the North Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1899 Benjamin F. Shroyer was united in marriage to Emma Bedwell, of Muncie, and to this union one child has been born, a son, Raymond Roads Shroyer, whose name carries a nice compliment to his father's long time associate in banking, the late Hardin Roads, for many years president of the Merchants National Bank. Raymond Roads Shroyer was a student in the University of Michigan during the time of this country's participation in the World war and rendered service in the Students Army Training Corps of that institution. He was graduated from the university in 1922 and is now with the National City Company of New York, one of the greatest banking institutions in the country.

SAMUEL C. HERMANN, former trustee of Monroe township and for years engaged in the grain and coal business at Cowan, proprietor of the grain elevator there, has been a resident of Delaware county for more than thirty years. Mr. Hermann was born on a farm in Darke county, Ohio, May 22, 1868, and is a son of Samuel A. and Lavina (Bergman) Hermann, both of whom also were born in Ohio and whose lives were spent there, the former dying in 1879. Samuel C. Hermann was eleven years of age when his father died. He remained in Darke county near his birthplace until he was twenty-five years of age, when in 1893, he came over into Indiana and began working in the factories at Muncie. In the next year he married and "settled down" in Muncie and two years later, in 1896, he began working in the old Wilson grain elevator, at that time being operated by Frank B. Miller. Six years later he bought Miller out and for ten years thereafter operated the elevator as proprietor. During this time, in 1909, he bought the elevator at Cowan and in 1910 he disposed of his Muncie plant and moved to Cowan, where he since has made his home, continuing to carry on his grain business and also operating a coal yard, two threshing rigs and a cider mill. His elevator is equipped for grinding but the operations of this mill are confined to local demands for custom work in the way of feeds. Mr. Hermann formerly operated three elevators, having had besides the elevators at Muncie and Cowan an elevator at Mt. Summit, and at one time also owned the elevator at Oakville, but of late years he has confined his operations to his plant at Cowan, where he is well equipped. Mr. Hermann is a Republican and for four years (1915-19) served as trustee of Monroe township. He married Lucy B. Rohr, daughter of William and Elizabeth Rohr,

and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church. For some time Mr. Hermann served as the superintendent of the Sunday school of this congregation.

DR. BENJAMIN B. MORROW, for years a practicing physician at Muncie, is a native of the old Buckeye state, born at Mt. Victory, in Hardin county, Ohio, in 1872, and is a son of Dr. Charles W. and Elizabeth Ann (Beamer) Morrow, the latter of whom, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Kelly) Beamer, was for years a teacher in the schools of Mt. Victory. Dr. Charles W. Morrow, for years a practicing physician at Mt. Victory, and a veteran of the Civil war, was born in Belmont county, Ohio. His father was a Pennsylvanian, having moved to Ohio from the vicinity of Pittsburg. His mother, who was a McElroy, was born in Ireland and was but a child when she came to this country with her parents, the family settling in Union county, Ohio. Two of Dr. Charles W. Morrow's brothers, John A. and William M. Morrow, also served as soldiers of the Union during the time of the Civil war. To Dr. Charles W. and Elizabeth A. (Beamer) Morrow were born two children, Dr. Benjamin B. Morrow having had a sister, Harriet, a teacher in the schools of Bellefontaine, Ohio, who was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1894, and who died in 1896. Reared at Mt. Victory, Dr. Benjamin B. Morrow was from the days of his boyhood attracted to the medical profession and under his father's able preceptorship was early given preparatory instruction along that line. Upon completing the course in the Delaware (Ohio) high school class of 1890, he entered Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware and in 1894 was graduated from that institution. He then entered the Ohio Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati and following his graduation from that institution in 1897 became engaged in practice at Mt. Victory, his home town, where he remained until his removal in 1907 to Muncie, where he since has been engaged in practice, with present offices at 302½ South Walnut street. When this country called for volunteers for civilian service during the "flu" epidemic in 1918 Doctor Morrow volunteered his services in behalf of the Medical Corps of the army and was commissioned for service, this service being rendered at East Palestine, at St. Marys, Pa., and in the emergency hospital at Washington, D. C. Doctor Morrow for more than twenty years has been an active and an influential factor in the fraternal organization of the Loyal Order of Moose. In the national convention of this order in 1910 Doctor Morrow, a representative from the local lodge in that convention, proposed to the convention that it adopt his plan



DR. BENJAMIN B. MORROW

of taking over the old normal school buildings at Muncie (now utilized by the state as a branch of the state normal school) and converting the same into a great national institution for the manual training of the orphan children of the Loyal Order of Moose. He continues to be recognized in his order as the original proponent of the idea which culminated in Mooseheart. The Doctor is a member of the state and national medical associations and of the Delaware-Blackford Medical Society and the Muncie Academy of Medicine; he also is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity and of the Amphictonian Literary Society. Dr. Benjamin B. Morrow married Mrs. Isabel Halstead, who died in 1914. By her former marriage she had two sons, Leigh and Charles Harcourt, the latter of whom is a member of the class of 1926, Muncie high school. Leigh Halstead was graduated from the high school in 1922. He married Mildred Bruton.

JOHN B. JACKSON, a former member of the board of county commissioners, a former trustee of Perry township, former assessor of that township and a substantial landowner of the township, now living retired at Selma, is a native son of Delaware county and is a member of one of the real pioneer families of the county, his grandfather having been one of the original land entrants in Perry township. Mr. Jackson was born on a farm in the Mt. Pleasant neighborhood in Perry township, September 3, 1846, and is a son of James H. and Elizabeth (West) Jackson, the latter of whom was a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Benbow) West, who had come here from South Carolina and were among the pioneers of the neighboring county of Henry. James H. Jackson was born in Shelby county, Ohio, February 6, 1822, and was thirteen years of age when in 1836 he came to Delaware county with his parents, Jesse and Mary (Williams) Jackson, both natives of Virginia, the family settling on a tract of land which Jesse Jackson had entered from the government in sections 17 and 18 in Perry township, there in the valley of Prairie creek north of Mt. Pleasant, where he took part in the development of a pioneer farm and grew to manhood. In his twenty-third year, December 1, 1845, he married Elizabeth West and established a home of his own, continuing farming all his life, the owner of a good farm of 184 acres. James H. Jackson died on October 28, 1888, and was buried in the Mt. Pleasant cemetery. He was the fourth in order of birth of the thirteen children born to his parents and the Jackson connec-

tion of this family in the present generation is thus a considerable one. Of the four children born to James H. Jackson and wife the subject of this sketch is the first born, the others being Edward D. Jackson, born on March 28, 1849; Elizabeth J., February 11, 1853, who married Jacob H. Kilmore, and Emma Z., March 22, 1859, who married Mark Swearingen. John B. Jackson grew up on the home farm in Perry township and the schooling he received in the Mt. Pleasant school (district No. 5) was supplemented by a course in the old academy or high school at Blountsville, down over the line in Henry county. He then began to teach school and was thus employed for several winters, teaching one term in Perry township and the remainder in Wayne county, after which he settled down to the labors of the farm. He married in his twenty-fourth year and then bought a farm of 100 acres in Perry township, paying for the same $45 an acre, and on this place established his home, later adding to his holdings until he became the owner of 140 acres, which he still owns; and there he continued farming until his retirement in 1918 and removal to Selma, where he since has made his home. Mr. Jackson is a Republican and has rendered public service in several capacities. For five years (1885-1890) he served as assessor of Perry township and for a similar term (1890-1895) served as trustee of that township. In 1910 he was elected member of the board of county commissioners from his district and thus served a term in that important public office. He is a York Rite (Knights Templar) Mason, affiliated with the blue lodge (Whitney No. 229) at New Burlington and with the commandery (No. 18) at Muncie. It was on July 2, 1870, that John B. Jackson was united in marriage to Elizabeth Jane Marshall, who also was born in Perry township, March 9, 1850, sixth in order of birth of the ten children born to Miles and Elizabeth (Bell) Marshall, the latter of whom was a daughter of James and Margaret (Blair) Bell. Miles Marshall was born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1811, and was married in that state, not long afterward, in 1836, coming over into Indiana and establishing himself on a pioneer farm in Perry township, this county, where he spent the remainder of his life, coming to be the owner of a farm of 320 acres. To John B. and Elizabeth Jane (Marshall) Jackson were born five children, namely: Miles H., born on December 12, 1871; Clyde E., April 27, 1873, who died in the following September; Fatima L., December 20, 1875; Gola M., April 9, 1877, and Eva E., November 16, 1881. The mother of these children died on April 22, 1914, and on March 21, 1918, Mr. Jackson married Nancy E. Tunks. Miles H. Jackson married Lu-

cinda Rees and has one child, a son, Leroy, who married Naomi Knight and has a son, Miles Robert Jackson. Fatima L. Jackson married Dr. Gilbert Jump and has one child, Marion. Gola M. Jackson married Bessie Smithson and has one child, Leah, and Eva E. Jackson married Lloyd Walradth.

A. E. CECIL, one of Liberty township's progressive farmers and stockmen, proprietor of a well improved farm in the Mt. Tabor neighborhood, rural mail route No. 5 out of Muncie, was born on that farm and has lived there the greater part of his life. Mr. Cecil was born on June 13, 1875, and is a son of Walter A. and Carrie (Kindel) Cecil, the latter of whom was born at Mt. Pleasant, Tenn. Walter A. Cecil was born in Liberty township, a member of the pioneer Cecil family that had its beginning in this county with the coming of Aaron Cecil, a Virginian, here in 1831, and which has ever since been prominently represented in this county. To Walter A. Cecil and wife were born six children, the subject of this sketch having three sisters, Pearl, Daisy and Goldie, and two brothers, John K. and W. Ray Cecil. Reared on the home farm in Liberty township, A. E. Cecil received his early schooling in the Mt. Tabor school and then spent two years in DePauw University. Upon his return from college he became associated with his father in the operations of the home farm and remained there until after his marriage when he bought a place of eighty-four acres and began farming on his own account. For five years he farmed that place and then sold it and bought a farm of 180 acres in Marion county, where he lived for five years, at the end of which time he sold that place and returned to Delaware county. Upon his return here Mr. Cecil bought the old home place of 200 acres and has since been engaged in farming there. In addition to his general farming he also does quite a business in dairying and in the raising of live stock for the market. Mr. and Mrs. Cecil are Republicans and are members of the Selma Methodist Episcopal church. They have three children, Walter P., Paul E. and Edith Carolyn, all of whom are still at home. Mrs. Cecil (Leora M. Phillips) also was born in Liberty township, daughter of William H. and Mahala Frances (Keesling) Phillips, who were the parents of five children, Mrs. Cecil having two sisters, Florence G. and Nellie E., and two brothers, Edgar E. and Harry H. Phillips. Both William H. Phillips and his wife also were born in this county, the latter in Perry township, a daughter of Martin and Cora Keesling. William H. Phillips was born in Liberty township in 1840, a son of Henry and Susanna (Sweetman) Phillips, who were married in Butler county, Ohio,

and who in 1836, immediately following their marriage, established their home on a tract of land which Henry Phillips had entered from the government in section 7 of Liberty township, this county, where they developed a good farm and spent the remainder of their lives, helpful pioneers of that neighborhood, about three miles east of Muncie. Henry Phillips and his wife had five children, three sons and two daughters. William H. Phillips early fitted himself for teaching and was for about ten years a teacher in the schools of this county. He married in 1870 and thereafter devoted himself to farming, coming to be the owner of a good farm of 150 acres in section 5 of Liberty township. He also was a member of the board of directors of the Delaware County Bank of Muncie.

ALVAH LORENZO BINGHAM, president of the Machinists Foundry Company of Muncie, superintendent of mechanics at the great plant of the Ball Bros. Glass Manufacturing Company and a former member of the city council, is a Vermonter by birth but has been a resident of Indiana and of Muncie since the year 1889, having come here when the Ball interests were moved from Buffalo to Muncie in that year. Mr. Bingham was born at St. Albans, Vt., December 8, 1865, and is a son of Lorenzo D. and Elizabeth (Adams) Bingham, the latter of whom was born at Barre, Mass. Lorenzo D. Bingham was a Canadian by birth, born in Sherbrook, Ontario, and was for many years engaged in blacksmithing and carriage making at St. Albans, where both he and his wife spent their last days. They were the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters. Reared at St. Albans, A. L. Bingham received his schooling there and early learned the art of telegraphy, at which he worked for some time or until he took up the iron trade, taking employment with Frank & Company, builders of woodworking machinery at Buffalo, N. Y. Two years later, in 1886, he began his connection, at Buffalo, with the Ball brothers' glass works, and when in 1889 that establishment was moved to Muncie he came along as a part of the organization and has ever since been connected with the same, present superintendent of mechanics at the plant, besides which he also has charge of the machine shop, the stamping works and the corrugated box department of the great plant, having under his direction about five hundred employes. Mr. Bingham is an inventor of more than local reputation and is the designer and patentee of no fewer than seven important types of glass-working machines, used in the manufacture of fruit jars, bottles and the like, all used in the Ball plant, and also has designed and has manufactured four machines used in the manu-

ALVAH LORENZO BINGHAM

facture of fruit-jar caps and similar metal articles. In 1905 Mr. Bingham organized the Machinists Foundry Company of Muncie, the concern starting as a co-partnership with F. E. Burt and John McLaughlin. In the next year this concern was incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000 and in 1922 was re-capitalized for $100,000, with Mr. Bingham as president of the company, F. E. Burt as vice president and R. O. Burt as secretary-treasurer. This concern manufactures gray iron, brass, bronze and aluminum products and makes a specialty of automobile parts. The plant at Macedonia and Tenth streets has been enlarged from time to time as expansion required and now employs about eighty men. Mr. Bingham is a Democrat and for eight years served as councilman at large in the city common council. He also has served a term as a member of the board of safety and as a member of the park board. He is a Freemason and is a member of the local tent of the Knights of the Maccabees, of Post R. of the Travelers Protective Association, of the Chamber of Commerce, the Elks Club and the Exchange Club, an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association and a member of St. John's Universalist church. In 1889, the year of his arrival in Muncie, A. L. Bingham was united in marriage, at Marilla, N. Y., to Alice E. Eldridge, who died at Muncie in 1913, leaving two daughters, Alice E. and Mildred L.

HARRY R. THEIS, clerk of the town of Selma and a druggist of that place, proprietor of the only drug store in Selma, is a native of the state of Illinois but has been a resident of Indiana for nearly fifteen years. Mr. Theis was born at Mason in Effingham county, Illinois, January 4, 1872, and is a son of Frederick W. and Elizabeth Caroline (Thompson) Theis, the latter of whom was born in Indiana. The late Frederick W. Theis, a native of Germany, came to America when he was eighteen years of age and located at Indianapolis. Because of defective eyesight he entered the Indiana State School for the Blind and was there trained as a broom-maker. He married at Indianapolis and remained there until he moved to Mason, Ill., in the heart of the broomcorn country, there became engaged in the manufacture of brooms and in that place spent the remainder of his life. Harry R. Theis was reared at Mason and early became a barber, a vocation he followed for years, starting at Mason and being thus engaged there and in other towns in Illinois until in 1911, when he came to Indiana and located at Lebanon, where he remained for a couple of years or until in 1913, when he moved to Selma, which since has been his place of residence. Upon locating

at Selma Mr. Theis opened a barber shop there and was thus engaged in the barber business for ten years, or until in February, 1923, when he sold his barber shop and bought the drug store and has since been engaged in the drug and druggist's sundries business, proprietor of the only drug store in Selma, and is doing well. Mr. Theis is a Republican and is now rendering public service as clerk of the town of Selma. For some time during his residence at Mason he also served as clerk of that town. He is a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is also affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men. On April 22, 1913, Harry R. Theis married Iva M. Williams, daughter of W. H. and Johanna Williams, of Selma, and a former teacher in the Gaston and Selma schools. Mr. and Mrs. Theis are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM ALBERT McCLELLAN, a member of the bar of the Delaware circuit court and former judge of the Muncie city court, was born at Muncie on December 31, 1892, and is a son of Ney W. and Laura (Blount) McClellan. Ney W. McClellan also was born in this county, in 1866, a son of Capt. William A. and Lydia A. (Blackford) McClellan, the former of whom was born at Cedarville, Ohio, in 1837, a son of James and Harriet (Beemer) McClellan. James McClellan was born in the Cedarville neighborhood in 1817, a son of William and Katie (Criswell) McClellan, the former of whom was born in the Georgetown settlement in what then was Kentucky county, Virginia, in 1780, a son of Benjamin McClellan, a native of Scotland, who was one of the promoters of the historic Georgetown settlement. After his marriage in 1836 to Harriet Beemer, James McClellan became engaged in the milling business at Cedarville in association with his father-in-law and was thus engaged until in 1849, when he came with his family over into Indiana and settled on a farm in the northwestern part of Center township, this county. Of the children born to him and his wife nine grew to maturity and reared families of their own. William A. McClellan was the eldest of these children. He was clerking in the store of his uncle, G. Beemer, at Muncie, when the Civil war broke out. He assisted in recruiting a company of volunteers here which was attached as Company D to the 84th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was elected second lieutenant of the company, four months later being promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. In February, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of captain and continued serving with that command until the close of the war, being mustered out with the regiment on June 14, 1865. Captain McClellan resumed his former employment in his

uncle's store, but in 1868 moved to a farm in Hamilton township, where he lived many years afterward. Of the five children born to him and his wife, Ney W. McClellan was the second in order of birth. He became a machinist and millwright and after his marriage established his home in Muncie. Of the children born to him and his wife the subject of this sketch alone grew to maturity. William Albert McClellan was graduated from the Muncie high school in 1912. He then took a course in the Indiana Law School and became engaged in law practice at Dunkirk. He presently was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney for Jay county, but eight months later resigned that position and returned to Muncie, where he since has been engaged in practice save for the four years he served on the bench of the Muncie city court. It was in 1917 that Mr. McClellan was elected city judge, he then being but twenty-four years of age, and he is said to have been the youngest judge of a municipal court in the United States. Upon leaving the bench he resumed his practice and has since been thus engaged, with present offices at 201 the Western Reserve Life building. Mr. McClellan is a Democrat and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is past dictator and a present trustee of the local lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose and a member of the Kiwanis Club. Mr. McClellan married Charlotte C. Knetter, and he and his wife reside at 216 Meeks avenue.

CHARLES S. DAVIS, secretary-treasurer of the Warner Gear Company of Muncie, has been a resident of Muncie since 1905 and during all this period has been actively identified with the industrial interests of the city. Mr. Davis was born at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1877, and is a son of Daniel and Margaret (Hyde) Davis, the former of whom was for years secretary of the Wabash Iron Company of that city. Reared at Terre Haute, Charles S. Davis supplemented the schooling received in the schools of that city by a course in Harvard College and then for a time was engaged in newspaper work in New York City. He then became connected with the activities of the Davis Coal Company, miners and wholesalers of coal, at Terre Haute and was thus engaged until in 1907, when he took the position of secretary and treasurer of the Glascock Manufacturing Company's plant at Muncie, later becoming president of this company. Since 1919 he has also been actively connected with the Warner Gear Company as secretary and treasurer. Mr. Davis is a Freemason and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. It was in

1904 that Charles S. Davis was united in marriage to Grace Johnson, of Muncie, and to this union three children have been born, Johnson S., Florence Isabelle and Charles S., Jr. The Davises reside at 328 East Washington street. Mrs. Davis was born at Muncie and is a daughter of Abbott L. and Florence (Merriman) Johnson, the latter a daughter of Charles Merriman, of Ashtabula, Ohio. Abbott L. Johnson was born in Herkimer county, New York, but was reared at Ashtabula, Ohio, to which place his parents, Henry I. and Eliza (Ferguson) Johnson, had moved when he was a child. He early became interested in woodworking industries and in 1878 became established in that line in Muncie, thus having been one of the men of affairs of that city when the "boom" came on in the late '80s, his interests then expanding along other lines, he and his brother, John C. Johnson, becoming early recognized as among the leading personal factors in the development of Muncie's commercial and industrial interests during those interesting "boom" days, as is told elsewhere in this work.

JOHN VAN HORNE CASSADY, a veteran of the Civil war and forty years ago one of Muncie's best known merchants, who died at his home in Muncie in 1885 and whose widow is still living there, residing at 411 West Adams street, was a native of the old Buckeye state but had been a resident of Indiana and of Muncie since the days of his boyhood. Mr. Cassady was born in the vicinity of Eaton, in Preble county, Ohio, and was a son of William and Elizabeth (Van Horne) Cassady, who later moved with their family to Muncie, where William Cassady became established in the drug business. John Van Horne Cassady thus was living in Muncie, taking part in the operation of his father's drug store, when the Civil war broke out. He rendered service as a soldier of the Union, going out in 1862 as a member of Capt. Edward G. Keasby's company, and upon the completion of his military service resumed his mercantile pursuits as a druggist. Some time later he became engaged in the queensware business at Muncie and was thus engaged until the time of his death in 1885. Mr. Cassady was the third in order of birth of the six children born to his parents, he having had four sisters, Mary, Ann, Margaret and Laura, and a brother, William Cassady. In 1871, at Muncie, John Van Horne Cassady was united in marriage to Margaret Louise Nelson, who survives him and is still living at Muncie. To that union were born three children, Arthur B., William Van Horne (deceased) and Vida E., the latter of whom married Peyton Randolph Janney and has two children, Mary Louise and Randolph.

JOHN VAN HORNE CASSADY

Mrs. Cassady is a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Frazier) Nelson, the latter of whom was born in the vicinity of the city of Cleveland, Ohio, a daughter of James and Sarah (Randall) Frazier, who had moved to Ohio from the eastern shore of Maryland. Robert Nelson was born at Jamestown, N. Y., and became a resident of Muncie in 1860. Mrs. Cassady is a member of the Presbyterian church. As is set out elsewhere in this work, she was one of the organizers of the historic Woman's Club of Muncie and is the president emeritus of that usefully continuing club, which has been a potent factor in the cultural development of this community since the time of its organization in 1876.

WILLIAM S. PUNTENNEY, former chairman of the Delaware County Farm Bureau and a substantial farmer and landowner of Liberty township, residing on the Centennial pike, rural mail route No. 5 out of Muncie, is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here all his life. Mr. Puntenney was born on a farm in Liberty township, September 23, 1871, and is a son of James M. and Mary A. (Gough) Puntenney, the latter of whom was born in that same township, a member of one of the pioneer families there. The late James M. Puntenney was born in Ohio and was four years of age when he came into Indiana with his widowed mother in 1845, the family locating in Fayette county and presently moving from there into Delaware county, settling in the Mt. Tabor neighborhood in Liberty township. James M. Puntenney was the youngest of the six children in this family. He grew to manhood in this county and after his marriage became a farmer on his own account and in time became the owner of a farm of 100 acres, the place now occupied by his son, William, where his last days were spent, his death occurring in 1914. His wife had predeceased him about five years, her death having occurred in 1909. They were the parents of four children, of whom but two survive, the subject of this sketch and his sister, Ruby. There were two other daughters, Pearl, who died in infancy, and Minnie, who died in 1920. Reared on the home farm in Liberty township, William S. Puntenney supplemented the schooling received in the local schools by attendance on the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, and was for ten years engaged as a teacher in the schools of Delaware county, meanwhile carrying on his farming operations during the summers. For some years he farmed in association with his father and then he bought a nearby tract of 170 acres and started in to improve and develop the same, making his home there. In March, 1922, Mr. Puntenney bought the remaining interest in his

father's old home acres and has since been living on the latter place, the owner of 270 acres, to the direction of which he gives his personal attention. Ever since the inception of the farm bureau movement Mr. Puntenney has given his attention to the local development of that movement and for four years served as chairman of the Delaware County Farm Bureau. He still is actively connected with the bureau's operations in this county. He is a Republican and a member of the Selma Methodist Episcopal church, class leader of the congregation and a trustee and steward of the church. Mr. Puntenney's wife, who was Emily B. Watt, daughter of Joseph and Caroline Watt, died on October 5, 1922. Mrs. Puntenney was a life long member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was a member of the locally useful and influential Mary-Martha Club of Muncie.

CHARLES W. COLLINS, a substantial farmer and landowner of Liberty township, and one of the leading orchardists and horticulturists of Delaware county, residing on the Inlow Springs road, rural mail route No. 6 out of Muncie, was born in this county and has lived here all his life. Mr. Collins was born on a farm in Niles township on March 16, 1865, and is a son of John and Mary Jane Collins, both of whom died when he was about two years of age. John Collins and wife were the parents of five children, four of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch having two sisters, Eliza and Clara, and a brother, Zachariah Collins. Early bereft of his parents, Charles W. Collins was reared in the household of his uncle, William Russey, of Liberty township, and in the schools of that township received his schooling. He grew up familiar with farm labor and as a young man began working on farms "by the month," starting in at a wage of $16 the month, and was thus engaged for about four years or until his marriage, the highest wage he received for this labor being $18 the month. After his marriage Mr. Collins began farming as a renter in Liberty township and was thus engaged for six years, at the end of which time he bought a sixty-acre farm in that township and started in "on his own." Five or six years later he sold that place and bought 140 acres of the place on which he is now living on the Inlow Springs road and has ever since resided there, meanwhile adding to that place an adjoining tract of thirty acres, so that now he has a well improved farm of 170 acres. For the past eight years or more Mr. Collins has devoted thirty acres of this place to orchard and horticultural uses, making a specialty of raspberries and strawberries, and has come to be recognized as one of the largest producers of berries in the county. Mr. Collins is a

Republican and he and his wife are members of the Jackson Street Christian church at Muncie. Charles W. Collins married Anna Fox, a daughter of William and Mary Fox, of this county, and to this union five children have been born, all of whom are living save one, Dellard, who died in infancy, the others being Frank, Bliss, Norval and Mary, all of whom are married save Norval. Frank Collins married Olive Richey and has three children, Ray, Ralph and Imogene. Bliss Collins married Edith Black and has one child, a son, Dwight, and Mary Collins married Guy Waldo and has three children, Eugene, William and Howard.

OTTO L. HUFFMAN, dealer in automobiles at Selma and proprietor of the only public garage at that place, his establishment being the first of the kind set up there, is a native son of Delaware county, and has lived here all his life. Mr. Huffman was born on a farm in Liberty township on May 22, 1892, and is a son of John C. and Isadora (Meeks) Huffman, the latter of whom was born in the neighboring county of Randolph and is still living, making her home at Selma. The late John C. Huffman was born in Augusta county, Virginia, and was eighteen years of age when he came to Indiana with his parents, the family settling in Henry county. For some time after his marriage he made his home in Henry county and then, about 1890, came up into Delaware county and established his home on a farm in Liberty township, coming to be the owner there of a well improved farm of 115 acres. He continued farming until his retirement in 1916 and removal to Selma, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on August 1, 1923. To John C. Huffman and wife were born two sons, the subject of this sketch and Fletcher Huffman, and a daughter, Louise (deceased). Reared on the home farm in Liberty township, Otto L. Huffman completed his schooling in the Muncie high school, from which he was graduated in 1912. He had early become attracted to the possibilities of the then rapidly developing automobile industry and upon leaving school he opened a garage at Selma, the first establishment of its kind set up there. This venture proved successful and Mr. Huffman has ever since been thus engaged, meantime being required on several occasions to move so as to increase his capacity to meet growing conditions, his present garage, the only one in town, being the third such establishment he has had. It was in 1917 that Mr. Huffman moved to his present quarters. He has two buildings, one 50 by 82 feet and the other 50 by 72, and is well equipped to meet any local demand on his resources. He also is a dealer in automobiles and

has the local agency for the sale of the Willys-Knight car and the Overland car. Mr. Huffman is a Republican and is a member of the local Masonic lodge (Parker No. 630). Otto L. Huffman married Mabel Wrightsman, daughter of James Wrightsman of Mooreland, Ind.

CYRUS J. STAFFORD, trustee of Delaware township, a former member of the advisory board of that township and a substantial farmer and landowner, residing on rural mail route No. 2 out of Albany, was born in Delaware township and has lived there all his life. Mr. Stafford was born on July 3, 1869, and is a son of George A. and Sarah (Zehner) Stafford, the latter of whom was born in Wayne county, Indiana, and was a daughter of Benjamin Zehner, who came into Delaware county in 1856 and bought the old Godlove mill along Campbells creek in the Sharon (Desoto) settlement later and long known as Zehner's Mill. George A. Stafford was born on a pioneer farm in Delaware township, this county, in 1835 and was a son of Ralph and Jane (Black) Stafford, the latter of whom was a daughter of Andrew Black, the pioneer miller along the Mississinewa in the northwestern part of Delaware township, who had come in here with his family from Clark county, Ohio. Ralph Stafford was a Virginian, born in Giles county, in 1806, a son of George and Catherine (Fair) Stafford, who had come to this country from Ireland. George A. Stafford became a well-to-do farmer, the owner of a 240-acre farm in Delaware township, where all his life was spent. To him and his wife were born four children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth. Reared on the home farm in Delaware township, Cyrus J. Stafford supplemented the schooling received in the local schools by a course in the old Northwestern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso and was graduated from that institution in 1890. Following his marriage two years later he and his wife established their home on the place where they are now living in Delaware township, a part of the James Marquell estate, 120 acres of which is owned by Mrs. Stafford, and have since resided there, Mr. Stafford being engaged in general farming and stock raising. For years Mr. Stafford gave particular attention to the breeding of horses and did much to advance the standards of horse-flesh hereabout. In 1903 he bought a "forty" in the neighborhood of his home, later added to this tract an adjoining tract of 120 acres, making 160 acres in that farm, and later secured a farm of 245 acres west of Albany, his present land holdings thus aggregating 405 acres. Mr. Stafford is a Republican and for four years served as a member of the advisory board for Dela-

MR. AND MRS. CYRUS J. STAFFORD

ware township. In 1923 he was elected trustee of Delaware township and is now serving in that responsible public capacity. On December 20, 1892, Cyrus J. Stafford was united in marriage to Cora E. Marquell, also a member of one of the pioneer families of this county, and to this union were born four children, Cloyd C., Ervin E., Ethel A. and Lottie M., all of whom are married and have children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Stafford having eight grandchildren. Cloyd C. Stafford married Nellie Meeker and has two children, Cloyd, Jr., and George A. Ervin E. Stafford married Bessie Selvey, who died leaving one child, a daughter, Lillie E. Ethel A. Stafford married Wayne Campbell and has three children, Carl E., Carroll E., and Sarah Lou, and Lottie M. Stafford married Fred Whitehair and has two children, Winona C. and Donleon. Mrs. Cora E. Stafford was born on the farm on which she still is living, and is a daughter of James and Louisa (Godlove) Marquell, the latter of whom was born in that same township, a daughter of Abram and Laura (Sellers) Godlove, pioneers of the Sharon settlement. James Marquell also was born in Delaware township, in 1844, and was a son of Mason and Elizabeth (Selvey) Marquell, the latter of whom was a daughter of Samuel Selvey, a Virginian and one of the early settlers of this township. Mason Marquell also was a Virginian and for two or three years had made his home in Greene county, Ohio, whence in 1832 he came over here into Delaware county and settled in Delaware township. Of the four children born to James Marquell and wife, Mrs. Stafford alone survives.

ROBERT S. ARBOGAST, a substantial farmer and landowner of Liberty township, who died at his home in that township in the fall of 1921, left a good memory in the community in which he had so long resided and it is but fitting that some modest tribute to that memory be paid in this definite history of the county of which he was a worthy citizen. Mr. Arbogast was born on a farm in the Parker neighborhood in the neighboring county of Randolph, February 4, 1858, and was a son of Sanford and Isabel (Hayes) Arbogast, natives of Ohio, who came over here into Indiana following their marriage and settled on a tract of land north of Muncie in this county but after awhile moved over into Randolph county and established their home on a farm of 160 acres in the Parker neighborhood, where the remainder of their lives was spent. Of the nine children born to this pioneer couple the subject of this memorial sketch was the fourth in order of birth. Three of these children are still living. Mr. Arbogast was survived by two sisters, Frances and Louise, and two broth-

ers, Henry M. and Albert Arbogast, the last named of whom died on April 2, 1924. Reared on the home farm in Randolph county, Robert S. Arbogast received his schooling in the Parker schools and from the days of his boyhood was interested with his father in the labors of developing the farm. He married at the age of twenty-two and for a year thereafter farmed as a renter on his father's place. He then, in 1881, came over into Delaware county and rented an "eighty" in Liberty township, the place on which his widow is now living; presently bought that place and ever afterward made his home there, increasing his holdings until he became the owner of 110 acres. Mr. Arbogast was a good farmer and improved his place in admirable shape, having two sets of buildings on the farm. In addition to his general farming he gave considerable attention to the raising of live stock and also for several years operated a threshing rig in the neighborhood. He was a Democrat and was a member of the Selma Methodist Episcopal church, of the official board of which he was for years the treasurer. Mr. Arbogast died on October 19, 1921, and his widow continues to make her home on the home place. It was in 1880 that Robert S. Arbogast was united in marriage to Leah Philena Neel and to this union were born three children, Grace, Grover C. and Lona, the latter of whom married the Rev. Earl Pittenger and died on February 11, 1922, leaving four sons, Sanford Earl, John Arbogast, Rex Arthur and Robert Everett Pittenger. Grace Arbogast married Everett Shroyer and Grover C. Arbogast married Flora Orr and has two children, Sylvia and Robert G. Arbogast. Mrs. Leah P. Arbogast was born in Liberty township and is a daughter of Jordan and Malinda (Hedrick) Neel, both of whom were born in Virginia and had come to Indiana with their respective parents in the days of their youth. Jordan Neel was a son of John Neel, a Virginian, who was one of the entrymen in Liberty township and who was the father of eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity, so that the Neel connection of this line in the present generation is a considerable one. Jordan Neel was but a lad when he came here with his parents from Virginia and he grew up familiar with pioneer farming conditions and after his marriage became a farmer in his own right, the owner of a farm of eighty acres. When the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis railroad was being put through here in the early '50s he worked on the construction of that old "Bee Line" road, now the Big Four. Of the six children born to him and his wife four are now living, Mrs. Arbogast having two sisters, Sarah Ellen and Nancy Jane, and a brother, John Allen Neel, further men-

tion of whom is made elsewhere in this work. There were two other brothers, Philip Jordan and Frederick Priest Neel. Mrs. Arbogast is a member of many years standing of the Selma Methodist Episcopal church, a past president of the Ladies Aid Society and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of that congregation, the present vice president of the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union and superintendent of the county organization of the W. C. T. U., superintendent of the children's department of the Foreign Missionary Society and special secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. She is a Democrat. The Arbogast home is on rural mail route No. 5 out of Muncie.

GEORGE H. ROSS, assessor for Liberty township, a former farmer in that township and for nearly twenty years engaged in grading and highway construction work, builder of many miles of improved highways in this county, is a Virginian by birth but has been a resident of Indiana for nearly forty years. Mr. Ross was born in Marion county in that section of the Old Dominion which during the time of the Civil war split off and became West Virginia, June 13, 1856, and was reared on a farm in that county. He remained on the farm with his father until after his marriage when he became a farmer on his own account, renting a farm, and continued to make his home there until in 1889 when he came to Indiana and became a renter in Henry county. Two years later he came up into Delaware county and was engaged in farming here, on a rental basis, until in 1906, when he became engaged on the job of constructing the road bed of the Union City division of the lines of the Union Traction Company, making his home at Selma, where he ever since has resided. For four years Mr. Ross was engaged in traction line construction, acting as overseer, and then he took up construction work on his own account, a contractor on three-mile gravel roads, and was thus engaged until in 1917, when he sold his equipment and has since been engaged as an overseer of various jobs of construction carried on hereabout under the direction of the State Highway Commission, one of his recent jobs along that line having been the oversight of the grading of the Pike's Peak highway through this section. During the years of his activity as a road contractor Mr. Ross built about thirty miles of highway in Delaware, Randolph and Henry counties, about twenty miles of these roads having been constructed in Delaware county. Mr. Ross is a Republican and is now serving his second term as assessor for Liberty township. He also has rendered public service as a member of the Selma town board. He and his wife are members

of the Methodist Episcopal church at Selma. It was while still living in West Virginia that George H. Ross married Nancy Hayhurst. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have four children, Anna Grace, Elsie, Lucy and Henry, all of whom are married. Anna Grace Ross married Arthur Cowgill and has three children, Leona, Dorcas and Ross Cowgill. Elsie Ross married C. V. Fear and has three children, George, Jack and John Fear. Lucy Ross married E. L. Lively and has two children, Edwin L. and Mary Ann, and Henry Ross married Pearl Flockhart.

HENRY CLAY HAYMOND was for many years prominently identified with the commercial, industrial and civic interests of the city of Muncie. He thus made a deep impression upon various forms of activity here and at the time of his death twelve years and more ago he left a good memory in the community of which he had been a part since the days of his boyhood. Mr. Haymond was born in Fairmount, Va. (now in West Virginia), May 4, 1852, and was a son of Octavius and Elizabeth (Fleming) Haymond, both also natives of Virginia and the former of whom died early in the following year when the child, Henry, was but nine months of age. There were two other sons in this family, William and Thomas Haymond, the former of whom served as a soldier of the Union during the Civil war, and three daughters, Cassie, Ann and Eliza. Reared at Fairmount, Henry C. Haymond received his schooling there and remained with his mother until he was seventeen years of age when, in 1869, he came to Indiana and rejoined his elder brother,William A. Haymond, who meantime had become established on a farm south of Muncie. After a bit of further schooling in the Muncie schools, Henry C. Haymond entered the ranks of the teaching force in Delaware county and for nine years spent his winters teaching, meanwhile continuing to help his brother on the farm. He then for awhile was engaged in mercantile business at Cowan but presently gave up that business and became employed as a traveling salesman for the Chandler & Taylor firm at Indianapolis, continuing thus engaged until he entered upon his long connection with the operations of the Indiana Bridge Company at Muncie, a form of service which continued for eighteen years and during which time he did much to advance the interests of that concern, as is set out elsewhere in this work. In 1905 Mr. Haymond was elected vice-president of the Delaware County National Bank of Muncie and was presently advanced to the post of president of the bank, a position he occupied at the time of his death on January 4, 1912. He also was a member of the directorates of the Muncie Trust and Savings Company and of the Mutual Home and

HENRY CLAY HAYMOND

Savings Association and in other ways took his part in the commercial life of the community, for some time serving as president of the Commercial Club. In the city's civic affairs he was equally active and influential, served for some time as a member of the city council, was also for some time city controller and for nine years served as a member of the city school board. He was a Freemason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. On November 22, 1877, when twenty-five years of age, Henry C. Haymond was united in marriage to Margaret A. Louthain, who survives him, together with their four sons, Walter, William, Edgar and Fleming Haymond. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Haymond has continued to make her home at Muncie, now residing at No. 4 the Star apartments. She was born in this county and is a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Carmichael) Louthain, who resided south of town and both of whom were members of pioneer families in eastern Indiana, the former born in Wayne county and the latter, in Henry county. George Louthain was a son of Samuel and Mary Louthain and he and his wife had five daughters, those besides Mrs. Haymond being Mary, Eliza, Sarah and Sophronia, and one son, Charles Louthain.

C. R. MAXAM, superintendent of the Selma public schools, has been engaged in educational work for nearly twenty years, he having begun his teaching career when he still was in his "teens." For years this teaching service was rendered in southern Indiana but for the past five or six years he has been connected with the schools of this county, he having been superintendent of the Gaston schools before being transferred to Selma. Mr. Maxam is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life. He was born in the pleasant village of Francisco, about midway between Princeton and Oakland City, in Gibson county, Indiana, August 10, 1887, and is a son of Thomas M. and Eliza (Hiley) Maxam, the latter of whom was born in the nearby county of Spencer, down on the Ohio, a member of one of the pioneer families of southern Indiana. The late Thomas M. Maxam was born in Gibson county, a member of one of the old families of that county, and all his life was spent there. For years he was one of the "old time" music teachers in that part of the state, making a specialty of conducting singing schools throughout the region in which he lived. By trade he was a harness maker, a vocation he followed at Francisco. For eight years he served as postmaster of that village and for a similar period he also served as trustee of his home township. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, the subject of this sketch, having four sisters, Loretta, Estella, Gertrude

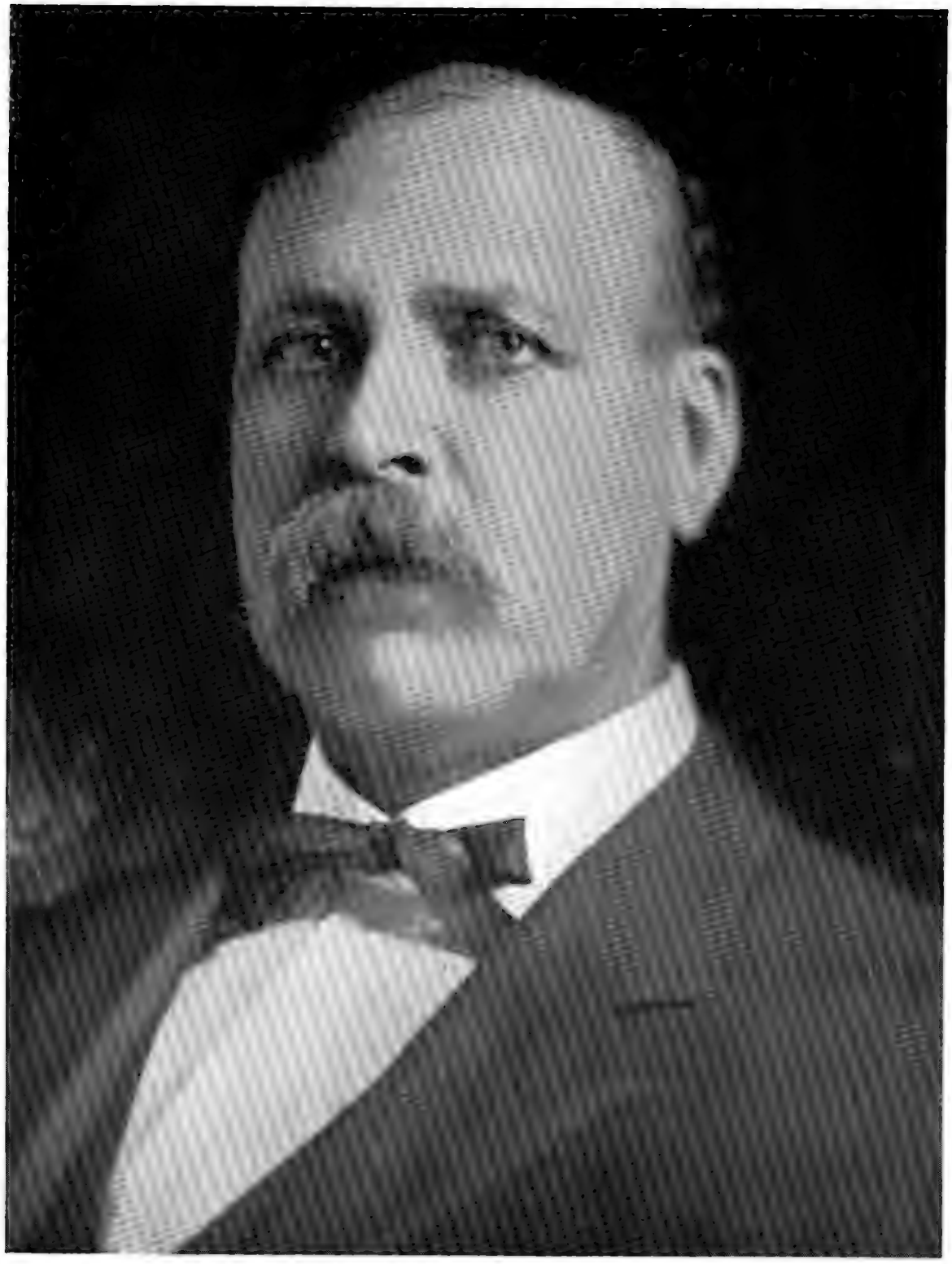
and Frances, and two brothers, A. H. and Stanley E. Maxam. Reared at Francisco, C. R. Maxam finished the high school course there and then, in 1906, began teaching school, a profession he ever since has followed. Some years later he entered the Central Indiana Normal School at Danville and in 1911 was graduated from that institution. He followed this by attendance at the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute and in 1913 was graduated from the normal course in that institution. Continuing his college work, meanwhile spending his winters teaching, Mr. Maxam was graduated from the college course in the state normal in 1917 and two years later entered upon his studies in the University of Wisconsin, seeking his Master degree, and is in line to receive that degree in 1924, for special work in school administration. Mr. Maxam's first work in the school room was carried on in the district schools of his home county (Gibson). Four years later he was made principal of the schools at New Amsterdam, on the river in Harrison county, and two years later was made superintendent of the Marengo schools, in the neighboring county of Crawford. In the next year he was called to the superintendency of the schools of Stewartsville, in Posey county. For five years Mr. Maxam served as superintendent at Stewartsvillle and then he was called to accept the superintendency of the schools of Gaston, in this county, and his labors have since been confined to Delaware county. For three years he served as superintendent at Gaston and then, in 1922, he was made superintendent of the schools at Selma, where he since has been serving in this capacity. Mr. Maxam is a Republican. He is a Scottish Rite (32°) Mason, affiliated with the consistory at Evansville. In 1911 C. R. Maxam was united in marriage to Eva Kendle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Kendle, of Princeton, and to this union one child has been born, a son, C. R. Maxam, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Maxam are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Selma and Mr. Maxam is a member of the official board of that congregation.

ELI M. GOUGH, a substantial landowner of Delaware county, now living retired on his well kept farm on the Centennial pike in Liberty township, rural mail route No. 5 out of Muncie, was born on that farm, a member of one of the pioneer families of this county, and has lived there the greater part of his life. Mr. Gough was born on January 18, 1846, and is a son of William L. and Lydia (Morrical) Gough, both of whom were born in Virginia and the latter of whom was but a young girl when she came to Indiana with her parents, Jacob and Nancy (Rutrouff) Morrical, the family locating in Henry county, where she grew to womanhood and was married. William

L. Gough was born in that section of Virginia now comprised in West Virginia and was but a child when his father, Hiram Gough, died. He later came with his widowed mother to Indiana and after a sometime residence in Henry county came up into Delaware county and took over an "eighty" in the woods in Liberty township and proceeded to make a farm out of it. After his marriage he established his home there, gradually increased his holdings until he became the owner of 180 acres, and there spent the remainder of his life, being eighty-two years of age at the time of his death. To him and his wife were born nine chiludren, three of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch having two brothers, Jacob M. and Albert Gough. Reared on the home farm in Liberty township, Eli M. Gough received his schooling in the neighborhood schools and remained on the farm helping in the development of the same. He married at the age of twenty-five and continued on the home place, farming the same in association with his brother Albert, until in 1884 when the brothers bought a tract of 247 acres, including the place on which Eli Gough is still living in Liberty township, and moved to this latter place. When in time a division of this place was made Eli M. Gough received 125 acres as his part and he since has lived there, meantime increasing his holdings to 205 acres, a part of which he later sold, and now has a well improved farm of 165 acres. In 1918 Mr. Gough retired from the active labors of the farm and has since been renting his fields. Eli M. Gough has been twice married. In 1871 he was united in marriage to Mary C. Holbert, who died in 1893 and in 1900 he married Jemima Brooks, who was born in Liberty township, a member of one of the pioneer families here. Mrs. Mary C. Gough was born in Butler county, Ohio, and was but a child when she came to Delaware county with her parents, John and Mary (Fadley) Holbert, in 1850, the family locating at Smithfield. John Holbert, a tailor, was born at Hagerstown, Md., in 1822, and in 1846 became a resident of Butler county, Ohio, the year in which the Mexican war broke out. He went out in service in this war, a member of the 1st regiment of Ohio volunteers, and upon his discharge returned to Butler county, where in the spring of 1848 he married Mary Fadley. Upon locating at Smithfield he became engaged as a tailor and was thus working when the Civil war came on. In the fall of 1862 he went out with Company K of the 19th Indiana and at the battle of Hatchers Run, near Petersburg, Va., lost a leg. In 1866 he was elected trustee of Liberty township and in 1872 was elected treasurer of Delaware county and in 1874 was re-elected to that office. His

last days were spent at his farm home on the Centennial pike, where he died on July 28, 1883. To Eli M. and Mary C. (Holbert) Gough were born nine children, three of whom are still living, the subject two sons, John O., who died in 1899, and Albert V. Gough, of Muncie, who married Louise R. Truitt and has a son, Wesley Richard Gough. Clara M. Gough married Edwin R. Cowley and had two children, Edith and Leo, the latter of whom married Frank O'Neill and has one child, a daughter, Edith Elizabeth. Edith Cowley married Aaron Aubrey and died leaving three children, Virginia Lee, John E. and James Richard. Mary C. Gough married Hubert Kelsey, who died leaving two children, Robert and Earl Gough Kelsey.

THOMAS H. BLEASE, founder of the old established shoe repair shop of T. H. Blease & Sons, 110 East Jackson street, Muncie, who died at his home here in the summer of 1919, first became engaged in business in Muncie in 1876 and thus had a right to be accounted one of the real veterans in the business life of this community. Mr. Blease was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 22, 1853, and was a son of James Blease, a native of Birmingham, England, who came to this country some time after his marriage, entering by way of the port of New Orleans, and not long afterward became a resident of Cincinnati, where he settled down to his trade as a shoemaker. Afterward he moved to Richmond, Ind., where he lived until in 1884, in which year he moved to Muncie, but not long afterward returned to Richmond, where the remainder of his life was spent. Under the direction of his father the late Thomas H. Blease became a skilled shoemaker and in 1876 he opened a shoe shop at Muncie, occupying a room at the corner of Walnut and Washington streets, and was there engaged in business until in 1882, when he sold the place to his father and with his family went West. Two years later he returned to Muncie, but a year later returned West. In 1894 he returned to Muncie and re-establishedd himself in the shoe repair line and continued thus engaged in business here until his death on July 15, 1919, this business since then being continued by his sons, Charles and Tom Blease. His widow survives and continues to make her home in Muncie. Mrs. Blease (Florence A. Blount) was born in Muncie and is a member of one of the real pioneer families of Delaware county, the Blounts having been here since the coming of William Blount, a soldier of the Revolution, who settled on lands he acquired here not long after the opening of the New Purchase to settlement in the early '20s of the past century, as is set out elsewhere in this work. Andrew Blount, a soldier of the War of 1812 and one of the sons of this pio-



THOMAS H. BLEASE

neer, settled at the site of what is now the village of Blountsville and when a settlement sprang up there it was named in his honor. Upon coming over here into the New Purchase in 1822 William Blount entered lands in what is now Liberty township, this county, but later took up lands in Center township, his holdings here comprising about 160 acres in what is now the east side of Muncie, and here he spent the remainder of his days. His widow sold that tract to Thomas Kirby for $700. Another of the sons of this pioneer, William Blount, Jr., took lands in Perry township and there established his home. One of his sons, James Blount, became a shoemaker and established himself in business in Muncie. He married Margaret Elizabeth Crouch and made his home in Muncie for many years, or until after the death of his wife, when he went to Denver, Colo., where his last days were spent. Mrs. Blease is one of the daughters of James and Margaret E. (Crouch) Blount. Besides the two sons, Charles and Tom, mentioned above, Mrs. Blease has a daughter, Bessie, widow of the late Ralph W. Moss, who is now clerk of the city of Gary, Ind. Mrs. Moss has two children, Ralph B. and Florence. The two Blease brothers started out to study medicine with a view to becoming physicians, but when it became necessary on account of their father's invalidism to take charge of the latter's old established business and carry it on they abandoned their earlier plans and have since been engaged in business in Muncie. Charles H. Blease was born in Muncie on March 8, 1880, and was but two years of age when his parents left Muncie in 1882 and went West, and was fourteen when they returned to Muncie and re-established their home here. His early schooling thus was received in the schools of the several towns in which his father had tried his fortune in several states in the West. He early was taught the trade of shoemaking and when his father opened his shop in the Wysor Grand Theater building in 1894 he became engaged there as an assistant. Meanwhile he was carrying on studies preparatory to entering medical college and presently entered Indiana University, with a view to becoming a physician, and was in attendance there for two years. By this time his father's health had begun to fail and it was recognized as expedient for him to leave his studies and in association with his brother Tom take charge of the shop, the business of which thereafter was carried on under the firm name of T. H. Bease & Sons, which established trade name was continued after the death of the founder of the business in the summer of 1919. The brothers maintained the business without interruption after their father's death and are now admirably equipped in their line, having

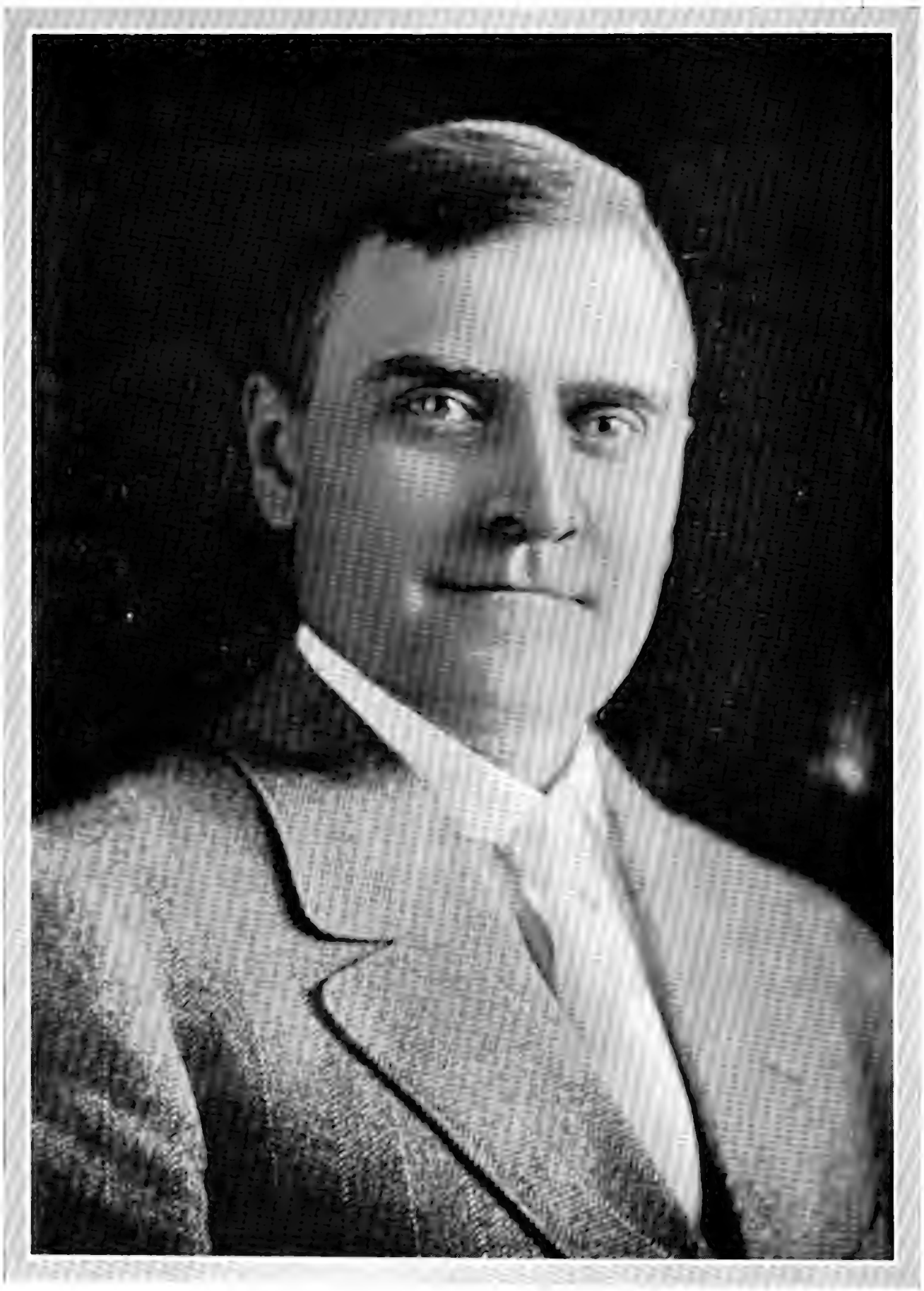
one of the most up-to-date shops of the kind in eastern Indiana. Charles F. Blease married Pansy L. Guthrie and has two children, Cole and Sarah Jane. Tom Blease married Miriam Wright. Tom Blease was born on March 26, 1893, and received his initial schooling in the Muncie public schools. He was graduated from the high school and then entered Indiana University, preparatory to pursuing his studies in medicine, and was there about two years or until his father's illness necessitated his return home. The Bleases are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

GEORGE WATSON, president of the Farmers State Bank of Oakville, a member of the Delaware county council and a substantial landowner of Monroe township, was born in that township and has lived there all his life. Mr. Watson was born on October 9, 1872, and is a son of James and Matilda (Losh) Watson, the latter of whom was born in that same township, daughter of John and Mary (Thompson) Losh, the latter of whom was a daughter of Robert and Matilda Thompson. John Losh, one of the pioneers of Monroe township, was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1819, and was a son of John and Susanna Losh, both natives of that same county. Following his marriage in 1840 the junior John Losh established his home on a pioneer farm in Monroe township, this county, and became one of the substantial citizens of that part of the county. He died in the summer of 1880 and his widow, who survived him many years, later married Aaron Lackey and continued to make her home in Monroe township. To John and Mary (Thompson) Losh were born seven children, of whom Mrs. Matilda Watson was the first born, and the Losh connection of this family in the present generation is a considerable one, even as is that of the Watson family. James Watson was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, January 1, 1834, and was a son of James and Frances (Frantz) Watson, both of whom were born in Virginia, who came to Indiana with their family in 1840 and settled on a pioneer farm of eighty acres near Macedonia in Monroe township, this county. The records for that year show that James Watson was taxed $4.98 on his holdings here. He was a soldier of the War of 1812 and his army service and the hardships of pioneering here in the then wilderness proved a physical strain from which he died in 1841, the year after taking possession of his "eighty" in Monroe township. His widow kept the family together and maintained her home on the place there in Monroe township until her death twelve years later, in 1853. She was the mother of fifteen children, all save one of whom grew to maturity.

The junior James Watson was but seven years of age when his father died, and he was but nineteen when his mother died. He then went West and homesteaded a tract of something more than a quarter of a section of land in the then new state of Iowa. After "proving up" on this homestead, he returned to Delaware county and traded that tract for an "eighty" just north of the present village of Cowan in Monroe township and started in to develop the same. He married in the summer of 1858 and established his home on that farm and remained there until in 1863, when he disposed of that place to advantage and bought a farm of 160 acres. In 1876 he increased his holdings to 320 acres and continued farming until his retirement and removal to Muncie, where his last days were spent, his death occurring in 1913, he then being in his eightieth year. James Watson was a Republican and for two terms rendered public service as trustee of Monroe township. He was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Improved Order of Red Men. James Watson was twice married. It was on August 12, 1858, that he married Matilda Losh, who has been referred to above. To this union were born seven children, five of whom grew to maturity, the subject of this sketch and his sisters, Mrs. Mary Fleming, Mrs. Martha Nottingham and Mrs. Laura Pickinpaugh, and his brother, Homer Watson. The mother of these children died on May 9, 1890, and on June 9, 1892, at Indianapolis, Mr. Watson married Louisa Englis, who was born in Ohio in 1854. George Watson was reared on the home farm in Monroe township and received his schooling in the Cowan schools. He remained on the farm with his father for some years after attaining his majority and then bought a farm of forty acres in that same neighborhood and began farming on his own account, establishing his home there and in time increasing his land-holdings until now he is the owner of a well improved farm of 120 acres, a modern home and all the facilities for carrying on farming operations in up-to-date fashion. Mr. Watson was one of the organizers of the Farmers State Bank of Oakville, which was opened for business on February 14, 1915, and has been the president of that institution since its organization, the other initial officers of the bank having been William V. Jones, vice president and Charles Kern, cashier. Clay Pierce is now vice president of the bank and Gilbert R. Tuttle the cashier, the directors being George Watson, Clay Pierce, John W. Patterson, George Teters, George Metzger, James Retherford, William A. Acker, Charles Kern and Charles M. Holsinger. The capitalization of this bank is $25,000, divided into 250 shares.

Its resources exceed $150,000 and it has a surplus of $3,500. Mr. Watson is a Republican and is now serving as a member of the Delaware county council. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. On May 7, 1891, George Watson was united in marriage to India Snell, daughter of Lora and Naoma Snell, of Tabor, Ind., and he and his wife have one child, a daughter, Gladys, wife of Gilbert Hewitt, of New Castle, Ind. Mrs. Hewitt was graduated from the Cowan high school and followed this by a course in the normal school at Muncie. Mrs. Watson's father, Lora Snell, was born in New Jersey in 1827 and became a resident of Ohio, where he was living when the Civil war broke out. He volunteered his services in behalf of the cause of the Union and rendered service with an Ohio regiment until the close of the war. In 1878, with his wife and daughter, he came to Delaware county and located in Monroe township, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, his death occurring on October 14, 1902, and hers, February 10, 1910.

JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON, who died at his home on the Granville pike just out of Muncie in 1919, had been identified with local affairs all his life, lumberman and manufacturer, and had thus made an impress upon the community of which he had long been a part that will cause his name long to be held in good remembrance here. Mr. Johnson was born at Ashtabula, Ohio, August 16, 1873, and was a son of Abbott L. and Florence (Merriman) Johnson, the latter of whom also was born at Ashtabula, daughter of Charles Merriman, and who were married there in 1872. The late Abbott L. Johnson, who became a resident of Muncie in 1878, was born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1852, and was a son of Henry I. and Eliza (Ferguson) Johnson, who later moved to Ashtabula, Ohio, and who in 1881 became residents of Muncie, where their last days were spent. As is set out elsewhere in this work, Abbott L. Johnson was for many years one of the active factors in the industrial and commercial life of Muncie, one of the men whose activities during the time of the natural gas "boom" here did so much toward starting the city on the way which brought about its development as one of the chief manufacturing cities in Indiana. He became interested in the lumber manufacturing business as a young man at Ashtabula and after his marriage became a partner in a lumber concern at Bluffton, Ind., coming thence to Muncie, where he spent the remainder of his life. He and his wife were the parents of three children, the subject of this memorial sketch having had a sister, Florence Grace, and a brother, Ray P. Johnson. As will be noted by a comparison of above dates, John



JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON

Edgar Johnson was but a child when his parents moved to Muncie in the late '70s and he was reared here, receiving his schooling in the public schools. He early became associated with his father's interests in the lumber industry and later became connected with the operations of the Warner Gear Company, of which his father was the president and of which he was made secretary and treasurer. In 1915 he established his home on the Granville pike, not far out of Muncie, and in addition to his other interests devoted much time to the breeding of purebred dairy cattle. There he died on March 30, 1919, at the age of forty-six years, in the very prime of his life. Mr. Johnson was a Scottish Rite (32°) Mason, a Knights Templar and a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, was an active member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, and had been for years the superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Baptist church at Muncie. He was a member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis and besides the business connections above referred to was a director of the Live Poultry Transit Company of Chicago, a director of the Muncie Savings and Loan Company and a half owner of the Morrison & Johnson insurance agency. Mr. Johnson was twice married. By his first wife, Winnifred Smith, he had two children, a son, Abbott L. Johnson II, and a daughter, Katherine, wife of George Stetter, of Muncie. In 1905 John Edgar Johnson was united in marriage to Margery Clark and to this union were born three children, a son, John Edgar Johnson, now a student at Staunton Military Academy, and two daughters, Susanne and Martha Louise. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Johnson has continued to maintain her home at her well established place on the Granville pike, where she takes much interest in the development of the fine herd of Guernsey dairy cattle which she owns, this herd now numbering nearly fifty purebred animals, recognized as one of the finest herds of the sort in the Midwest country. Mrs. Johnson was born at Knox, Pa., and is a daughter of G. A. and Susanna (Pyle) Clark, the latter of whom was a daughter of John and Sarah (Small) Pyle. G. A. Clark, a veteran of the Civil war, was born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, where his father was a large land-owner. G. A. Clark's service in the Union army during the Civil war was rendered in the cavalry branch and he was wounded in battle. His brother, Alfred Clark, also was a soldier and was for some time a prisoner in the horrible rebel prison pen at Andersonville, Ga. Mrs. Johnson's only brother, Frank M. Clark, is a veteran of the Spanish-American war. She has two sisters, Emma and Mary Priscilla. Frank M. Clark, now mayor

of Chanute, Kansas, and president of the Rotary club of that city, is a Freemason of distinguished attainment and is a member of the Supreme Council or Honorary 33d degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

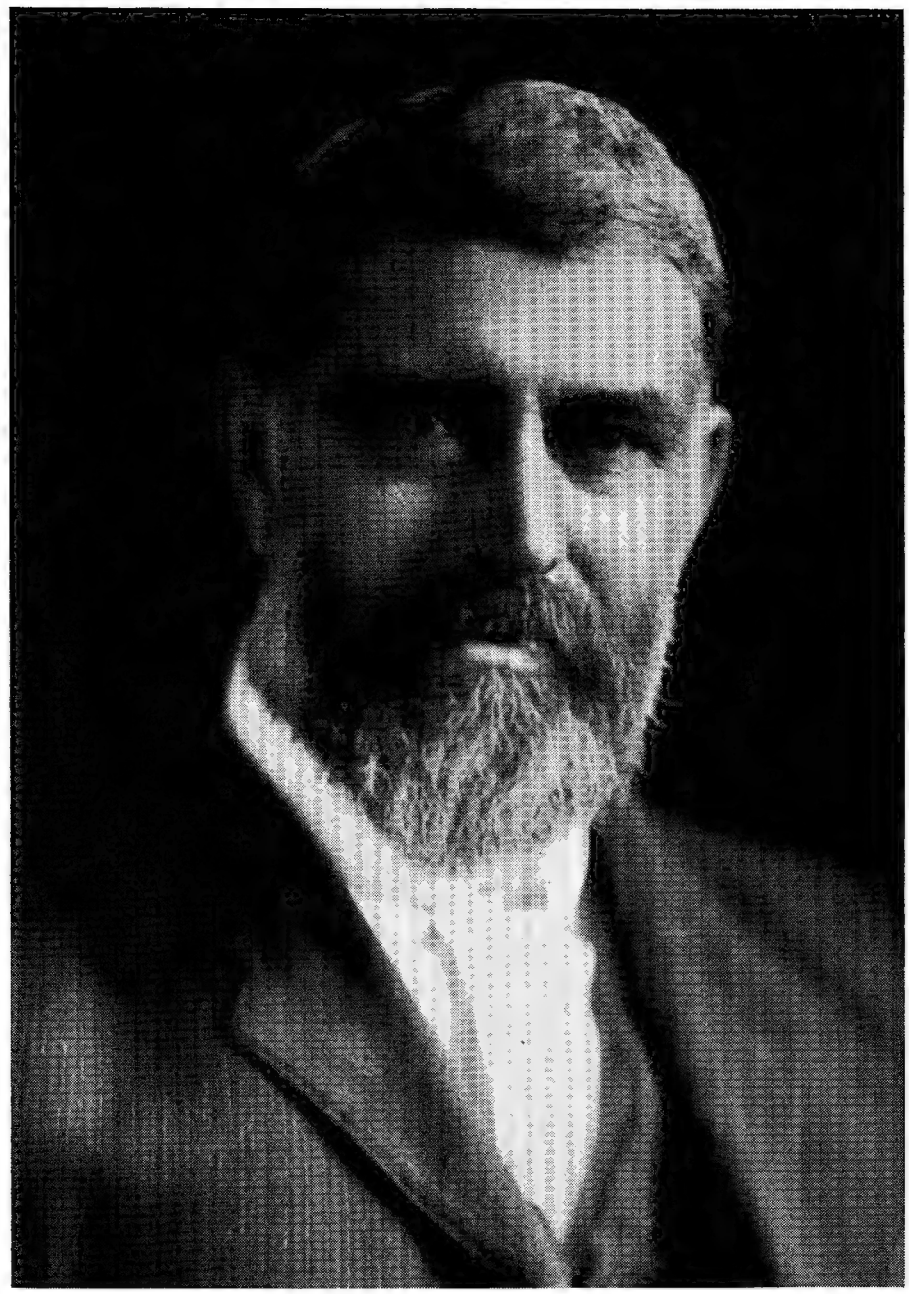
JOHN B. CECIL, a veteran farmer and landowner of Perry township, former trustee of that township and a former justice of the peace, residing on the Burlington pike, rural mail route No. 6 out of Muncie, was born on the farm on which he is now living, June 16, 1851, and is a son of Zachariah W. and Mary J. (Legg) Cecil, the latter of whom was born in Wayne county, Indiana, a daughter of Walter and Barbara (Burgess) Legg. The late Zachariah W. Cecil, in his generation one of the substantial farmers of Perry township, was born in Shelby county, Ohio, October 25, 1820, and was a son of Aaron and Anna (Springer) Cecil, the latter of whom was born in Kentucky. Aaron Cecil, who became one of the pioneers of Delaware county, was a Virginian by birth. In October, 1831, he entered from the government a tract of land in Perry township, this county, and here established his home, coming in time to be the owner of more than 350 acres of land in that township. He and his wife had eight children and as all these married and reared families of their own the Cecil connection of this family in the present generation is a considerable one. Zachariah W. Cecil was the third in order of birth of the children born to this parentage. He was about twelve years of age when the family came over here from Ohio and he grew to manhood on the pioneer farm in Perry township. He married at the age of twenty-four (in 1844) and then established his home on an "eighty," a part of the farm on which his son John now is living, in Perry township, and as his affairs prospered added to his holdings there until he became the owner of more than 300 acres. On that place he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1905. His wife died in 1902. They were the parents of four children, the subject of this sketch having two sisters, Sarah, who married Thomas J. Jordan, and Barbara, who married the Rev. J. W. McDaniel, and a brother, Charles W. Cecil, now living near Richmond, Va. Reared on the home farm in Perry township, John B. Cecil completed his schooling in the old academy at Muncie and from the days of his boyhood has been devoted to farming. After his marriage he became engaged in farming on his own account on one of his father's farms and upon his father's retirement he took over the home place and has since resided there, now the owner of a well improved farm of 190 acres. Mr. Cecil is a Republican and has rendered public service as

trustee of his home township (1888-90) and as a justice of the peace in and for that township. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at New Burlington, of which Mr. Cecil is one of the stewards and a member of the board of trustees. Mrs. Cecil has for years been a teacher in the Sunday school, of which she for years was superintendent, and she also has served as president of the local Epworth League and as treasurer of the woman's foreign missionary society of the church. Mr. and Mrs. Cecil have two daughters, Lillie and Grace, the latter of whom married Orville Ross and has two sons, William and Howard. Lillie Cecil married Clifford Smith and has three children, Everett, Grace and Ernest. Mrs. Cecil (America Jordan) was born in Wayne county, Indiana, and is a daughter of John and Catherine (Davidson) Jordan, the latter of whom was born in Kentucky. John Jordan also was born in Wayne county and was a son of William Jordan, a Pennsylvanian and a soldier of the War of 1812, who was one of the pioneers of that county, having settled there in 1808, eight years before Indiana was admitted to statehood. The pioneer William Jordan was the father of eleven children and the continuing connection of this family in Indiana in the present generation is a considerable one. To John Jordan and wife were born eight children, but three of whom are now living, Mrs. Cecil having a sister, Carrie Luella, and a brother, John Jordan.

WILBUR E. SUTTON, for a number of years associated with the publications of George B. Lockwood as managing editor of *The Muncie Press* and as a contributor to *The National Republican*, the political and historical magazine in Washington, D. C., has been closely identified with the newspaper life of Muncie from the time he was a boy. He began as a carrier of the old *Muncie Herald* then owned by Frank D. Haimbaugh and Thomas McKillip, and while in his early "teens" was a reporter for *The Herald, The Morning News* and *The Evening Times.* All these newspapers since have been lost to the reading public through the consolidations that have evolved *The Muncie Press* and *The Muncie Star.* At eighteen Mr. Sutton was city editor of *The Muncie Times* under the widely-known old-school editor, Major John F. Wildman, and Capt. James McClung, and was editor of *The Times* when it was consolidated with *The Herald* to form *The Press.* He then became the first editor of *The Press,* at that time owned by George F. McCulloch, the newspaper and traction magnate, and Mr. Haimbaugh. Later Mr. Sutton was city editor of *The Star* for a short time and then for a period of four years devoted himself to writing for out-of-town publications and to publicity work. In

1917 he entered the employ of Mr. Lockwood, who had bought *The Muncie Press*, and soon afterward became managing editor and editorial writer for that paper which position he now holds. Mr. Sutton conducts a weekly column of paragraphs in *The National Republican* which is widely quoted by newspapers, magazines and the motion picture screen throughout the United States. He has contributed many political and business articles, humorous stories and verse to newspapers and magazines some of which have had nation-wide circulation. His favorite sport is fishing and planning some way to make it his regular occupation. He never has held a public office and never has been a candidate for one, a fact of which he is given to boasting. He was elected president of the Muncie Kiwanis Club for the year 1924 and also is a member of the Elks order and of numerous civic organizations. He is married and has a son, Donn, who at eighteen years of age is an editor and writer for The Newspaper Enterprise Association at Cleveland, Ohio, the largest newspaper syndicate in the United States. The latter also is a contributor of short stories to magazines.

LEWIS MOORE, a veteran of the Civil war and in his generation one of Delaware county's best known farmers and a substantial landowner of Hamilton township, died in 1916 and his widow is now making her home in Muncie, residing at 223 North Calvert avenue. Lewis Moore was a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the pioneer families here, and all his life was spent in this county. He was born on the old Moore farm in Hamilton township in August, 1844, and was a son of Aaron and Mary A. (Truitt) Moore, the latter of whom was born in Adams county, Ohio, April 16, 1822, daughter of George and Frances (Waldren) Truitt and a sister of Joshua Truitt, who was one of Muncie's best known citizens in his generation. Aaron Moore was born in Scioto county, Ohio, August 22, 1819, and was a son of Lewis and Patience (Truitt) Moore, who in 1829 came with their family to Delaware county and settled on the Smithfield pike in Center township, this being two years after the formal organization of Delaware county and the establishment of the county seat at Muncietown. Lewis Moore, the pioneer, had ten children and thus the Moore connection of this family in the present generation is a considerable one. The Truitts also have been numerously represented here since pioneer days. Aaron Moore established his home on a farm of 120 acres in Hamilton township after his marriage and there spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in the summer of 1873. His widow survived him for many years. Of the six children



LEWIS MOORE

born to this parentage there is now but one survivor, Mrs. Florence Minton, of Muncie. Lewis Moore, eldest of these children and subject of this memorial sketch, was but a boy when the Civil war broke out, but before that struggle was over he got into the service of the army and went out with the 134th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which was organized in the spring of 1864 and which participated in the campaign in Tennessee and northern Alabama. Two of the companies in this regiment were chiefly recruited from Delaware county. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Moore resumed his farm work and began to prepare for college. He was in his third year in Wabash college when his father died in 1873 and he suspended his college work to come home to take charge of the farm. In the following year he married and established his home there and on that place continued actively engaged in farming until his retirement, and he died in 1916. It was in 1874 that Lewis Moore was united in marriage to Ophelia Cones, daughter of Robert and Jane (Kemper) Cones, of this county, the latter of whom was a daughter of Arthur S. and Patience (Bryant) Kemper and a sister of Dr. G. W. H. Kemper, of Muncie. Arthur S. Kemper was a Kentuckian, born in 1794, and in 1834 became a resident of Rush county, Indiana, where he died in 1849. His wife also was a Kentuckian, born in 1802, a daughter of John Bryant, a Virginian and a soldier of the Revolution. She died in Muncie in 1881. Robert Cones also was born in Kentucky, in the vicinity of Louisville, a son of John and Rachel Cones, who later became residents of Indiana, the family settling in Rush county. Robert Cones established his home in Decatur county following his marriage and it was there that Mrs. Moore was born. She has a sister, Mrs. Margaret Woodfill, and a brother, Smith Cones. Mrs. Moore is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was her husband.

OCTAVUS C. DRAGOO, proprietor of "Hill Grove" farm in Perry township, was born in that township on October 16, 1860, and is a son of Lemuel and Amanda (Polsley) Dragoo, both members of pioneer families in this section of Indiana. Lemuel Dragoo was born in that section of Virginia now comprised within West Virginia and was about five years of age when he came to Delaware county with his parents, Peter and Martha Dragoo, the family settling on a tract of land in section 19 of Perry township, which Peter Dragoo had entered from the government in 1830. On that pioneer farm there in the Mt. Pleasant neighborhood Lemuel Dragoo grew to manhood and after his marriage became a farmer on his own account. He

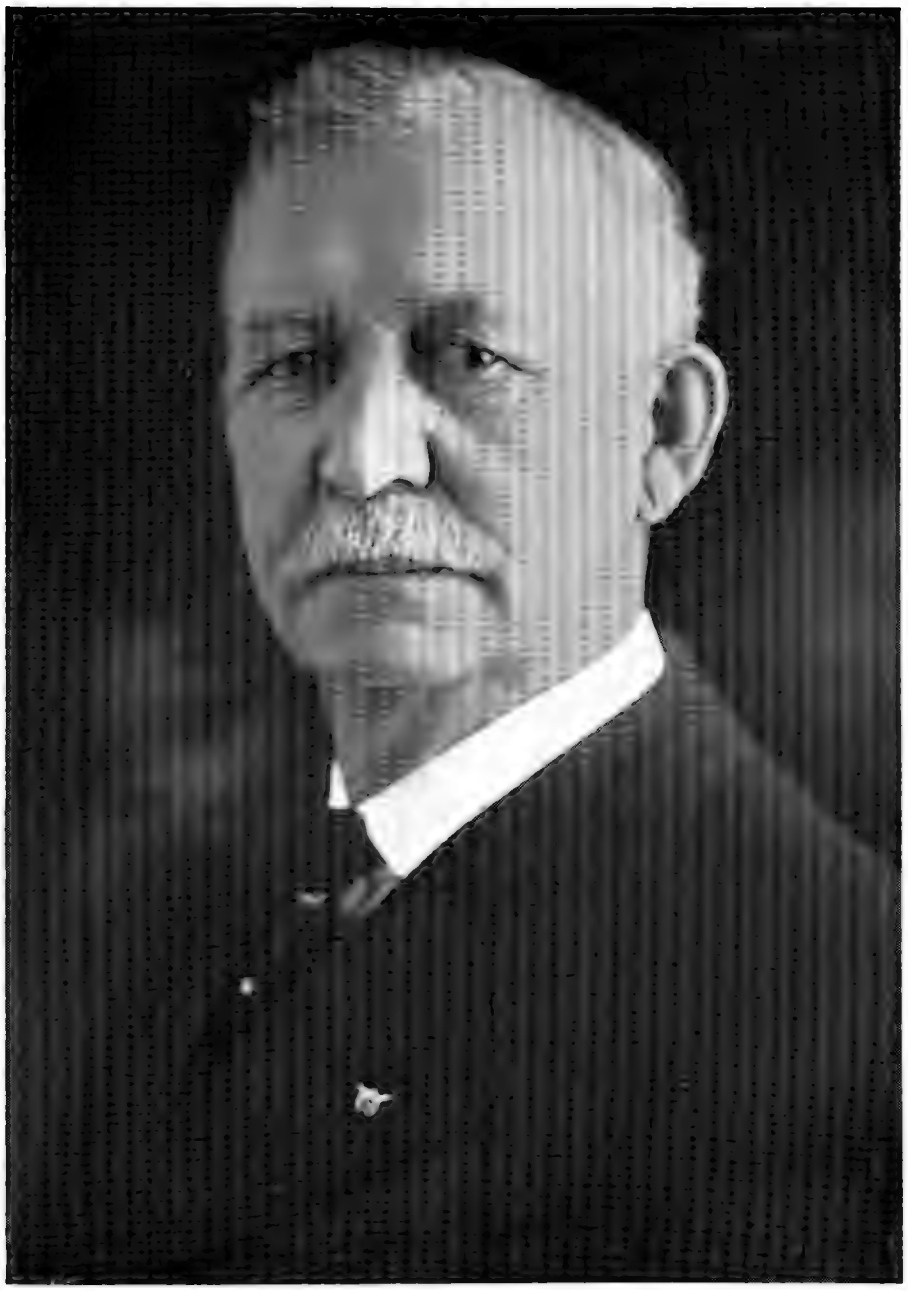
first bought an "eighty" there in that same neighborhood and this he developed and added to until he had a farm of 120 acres, and there he spent his last days. To him and his wife were born six children, those besides the subject of this sketch being Orloff, Daniel W., George, Martha and Mary. Reared on the home farm in Perry township, Octavus C. Dragoo received his schooling in the Mt. Pleasant school and continued farming with his father until he married and then he rented a tract from his father and began farming on his own account. About eight years later he moved over into Randolph county and was there engaged in farming on a rented farm for three years, at the end of which time he returned to this county and bought the place of eighty acres on which he is now living in Perry township and has since resided here, on rural mail route No. 6 out of Muncie. When he bought this place Mr. Dragoo found but twenty acres of it cleared, so he had quite a task ahead of him in clearing and making a farm out of the place. While carrying on his clearing operations he rented 138 acres of his father-in-law's place, the Driscoll farm, and was there engaged in farming until he had his own place ready for the plow. With wise foresight Mr. Dragoo left a beautiful natural grove standing on his place and when it came to the naming of the farm the name "Hill Grove" farm was quite appropriate. The place is well improved in accordance with modern standards. Mr. Dragoo is a Freemason, a member of the Masonic lodge at New Burlington, and he and his wife are Republicans. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at New Burlington and he is a member of the board of trustees of that congregation. Mrs. Dragoo has for years been a teacher in the Sunday school, was formerly superintendent of the Sunday school and class leader and for twelve years was the president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. It was in 1886 that Octavus C. Dragoo was united in marriage to Eliza Adeline Driscoll and to this union were born three children, a son, Ernest Edgar Dragoo, who died on April 11, 1917, and two daughters, Edith Marie and Edna May, the latter of whom married Hershell Brown and has one child, a son, Robert J. Mrs. Dragoo was born in Center township and is a daughter of John L. and Maria (Gibson) Driscoll, the latter of whom also was born in this county, a member of one of the pioneer families here. John L. Driscoll was born in Clark county, Ohio, in 1833, and was eight years of age when his father, William Driscoll, also a native Ohioan, born in Greene county, came to Delaware county with his family in 1841 and settled on a farm south of

the then village of Muncietown, that farm occupying the site now covered by the plant of the Ball Bros. Glass Manufacturing Company and other industrial enterprises in that section of the city of Muncie. William Driscoll, the pioneer, and his wife were the parents of eleven children and the family thus has a wide continuing connection in the present generation. John L. Driscoll grew up on this pioneer farm. He married at the age of twenty-four and then began farming on his own account. For some time he lived in Center township and then moved to a farm in section 12 of Monroe township, where he established his home, becoming there the owner of a good farm of 138 acres. Mrs. Dragoo is the second in order of birth of the six children born to her parents, she having had three sisters, Frances E., Mary B. and Ida Belle, and two brothers, Dr. W. E. Driscoll and John B. Driscoll.

FRANCIS H. WILLIAMS, a veteran of the World war with an overseas record and a progressive young farmer of Liberty township, residing on the Centennial pike, rural mail route No. 5 out of Muncie, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the county's pioneer families, and has lived here all his life. Mr. Williams was born on the farm on which he is now living and of which, jointly with his mother, he is the proprietor, January 12, 1894, and is a son of Samuel S. and Mary C. (Hitchcock) Williams, both of whom were born in that same township and the latter of whom is now living in Riverside (Muncie). The late Samuel S. Williams was a son of John R. and Evelyn Williams, the former of whom for years was a blacksmith at Smithfield and also the owner of a 240-acre farm in Liberty township. Samuel S. Williams grew to manhood in that township and after his marriage became a farmer on his own account, a vocation he followed the remainder of his life. Starting with a tract of sixty acres, a part of the farm on the Centennial pike now operated by his son Francis, he developed a good piece of property there and added to his holdings until he became the owner of 240 acres, which is now held jointly by his widow and his son. There he died on February 27, 1918, leaving a widow and one son, Francis H. There was another son, Arthur, who died some years ago. Reared on the home farm in Liberty township, Francis H. Williams completed his common schooling by two years of attendance on the Selma high school, took two short course periods of instruction in the agricultural college of Purdue University, supplemented this by a course in the Indiana Business College at Muncie and was preparing to take an active part in the modern development of the home farm when this

country took a hand in the World war in the spring of 1917. In the fall of that year he entered army service and went out with the 18th Company of the 3d Air Service Mechanics, with which command he served for twelve months overseas, stationed at Romorantine, France, where he was promoted to the rank of sergeant of the first class. Mr. Williams received his discharge from the army on June 20, 1919, the war then being over. In the meantime his father had died and upon his return home he buckled down to the task of taking over the management of the home farm and has since been thus engaged, farming the 240 acres, and is doing well. On January 1, 1920, Francis H. Williams was united in marriage to Evangeline Williams, daughter of O. P. and Lucy (Hines) Williams, of this county, and to this union two children have been born, a daughter, Virginia Ann, and a son, Francis Harold Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are Republicans. Mr. Williams is a Scottish Rite (32°) Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, affiliated with the temple at Indianapolis. He attained to the Scottish Rite at Charlotte, North Carolina.

MARTIN L. MEEKS, head of the firm of M. L. Meeks & Sons, funeral directors at Muncie, and an undertaker of more than fift years of standing in this city, present director of a business whi has been in continual operation here for nearly eighty years, is native son of Muncie and has lived here all his life. Mr. Meeks wa born on October 1, 1853, and is a son of Robert and Sarah (Jones) Meeks, both Virginians by birth, the latter born on March 11, 1827, a daughter of Jacob and Beersheba Jones. The late Robert Meeks, a pioneer undertaker at Muncie and founder of the business which is now being carried on by his son and grandsons, was born on a farm in the vicinity of Grafton in Monongalia county, Virginia, now included within the confines of West Virginia, July 8, 1822, and was a son of Amos and Nancy (Means) Meeks, who in 1839 came with their nine children to Indiana, driving through with a two-team wagon, the trip requiring sixteen days of travel. They settled in the Farmland neighborhood in Randolph county, where six more children were born to them, making this a family of fifteen children, in consequence of which the Meeks connection of this line, in this generation is a no inconsiderable one. Robert Meeks, the eldest of these children, was seventeen years of age when he came to Indiana with his parents and not long afterward he came over to Muncietown and secured employment in the cabinet-making shop of Nottingham & Swain, the pioneer cabinet makers and undertakers of that village. There he became



MARTIN L. MEEKS

thoroughly familiar with the rudiments of the business and in 1844 he and his brother, Isaac Meeks, who also meanwhile had been learning cabinet making, set up for themselves, under the firm name of R. & I. Meeks, and opened out a furniture and undertaking business, their shop, sales room and residence occupying the corner now occupied by the Star theater, which site was occupied by them as a furniture store and undertaking establishment until in due time they erected the building now occupied by their successors at 115-117 East Main street and where they also carried on the manufacture of furniture until a fire in an adjoining building in 1880 crippled their plant and they discontinued the old cabinet-making line, thereafter devoting themselves simply to the sale of furniture and to the undertaking line. In 1871 James W. Meeks, a son of Robert Meeks, was taken into the old firm of R. & I. Meeks, which then became R. & I. Meeks & Company. In 1881 William A. Meeks and his brother, Martin L. Meeks, bought their uncle's interest in the concern and the firm name was changed to R. Meeks & Sons. Robert Meeks continued actively connected with the business until his death on February 24, 1906, he then being in his eighty-third year. His widow survived him for more than three years, her death occurring on July 24, 1909. She was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Robert Meeks was a birthright member of the Friends church and was an ardent Prohibitionist. For forty-seven years he had been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. To him and his wife were born four sons, James W., mentioned above, now deceased; William A., deceased; Martin L. and J. Arthur Meeks. Reared at Muncie, Martin L. Meeks received his schooling in the city schools and from the days of his boyhood has been connected with the concern of which now he is the head. He began to learn the cabinet-maker's trade almost as soon as he was able to stand at a bench or a lathe, literally "growing up" in the shop, where he also early learned the details of the undertaker's important calling. He married at the age of twenty-three and thereafter continued his connection with the establishment of his father and uncle and in 1881, as above set out, bought into the concern. After the death of his brothers he and his sons acquired full interest in the establishment and on August 19, 1911, the furniture line was discontinued. The business is carried on by Mr. Meeks and his sons, Arthur C. and Ernest S. Meeks, under the firm style of M. L. Meeks & Sons. The younger members of the firm also are licensed funeral directors and the establishment is admirably equipped. Martin L. Meeks is a York Rite (Knights Templar) Mason

and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. It was in 1876 that Martin L. Meeks was united in marriage to Carrie G. Clark, who was born in Clarksburg, Ind., daughter of Robert and Fannie (Kemper) Clark, and to this union were born five children, all of whom are living save one, a daughter, Fannie, who died in 1886 at the age of eight years, the others being Arthur C. and Ernest S., who are associated with their father in business, and Mary Wade Meeks and Charles E. Meeks. The mother of these children died on February 14, 1915. Mrs. Meeks had for years taken a helpful part in local social activities, influential in church and club work, and was serving as president of the historic Woman's Club at the time of her death. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is Mr. Meeks. Her father, Robert Clark, a Kentuckian by birth, years ago became a resident of this county. Mr. Meeks' eldest son, Arthur C. Meeks, married Elizabeth Munsey, daughter of Dr. David Munsey, and has two children, David Martin and Frances Gertrude.

PARKER MARSHALL, senior partner of the firm of Marshall & Marshall, general merchants, at Mt. Pleasant and formerly and for many years a teacher in the public schools of this county, was born in the village of Blountsville in the neighboring county of Henry, July 4, 1863, and is a son of Thomas and Marian (Walradth) Marshall, the latter of whom was born at Cherry Valley in Chenango county, New York, but was reared in Ohio as a farmer's daughter. The late Thomas Marshall, a former member of the board of county commissioners for Delaware county and in his generation a substantial farmer of Perry township, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 27, 1835, and was a son of Miles and Elizabeth (Bell) Marshall, the latter of whom was born in Ohio, a daughter of James and Margaret (Blair) Bell. Miles Marshall was born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1811, of Quaker parentage, and there grew to manhood and in 1834 was married, his wife's parents, the Bells, having some little time before then become residents of Wayne county. In 1836 he and his wife and their infant son, Thomas, moved to Delaware county and established their home on an eighty-acre tract of woodland in Perry township. Miles Marshall thus became numbered among the pioneer farmers of Delaware county. He was successful in his operations and became the owner of 320 acres in that township. He died in 1885, in his seventy-fifth year, and his widow survived him for more than ten years. They were the parents of ten children,

eight of whom grew to maturity, so that the continuing connection of this family in the present generation is a considerable one. Thomas Marshall, the eldest of these children, grew to manhood in Perry township and with the exception of a few years following his marriage spent at Blountsville spent the remainder of his life here. He supplemented the schooling received in the local schools by a course in old Asbury College (now Depauw University) at Greencastle, Ind., where he specialized in the study of law, and then for more than twenty years (1855-79) was engaged in teaching school in the public schools of this county, meantime farming during the summers and also for some time engaged in the practice of law. He had a good farm of 120 acres in Perry township and there made his home. In 1884, as the nominee of the Democratic party, Mr. Marshall was elected to represent his district on the board of county commissioners, the first Democrat ever elected to that position in this county, and in that office rendered public service for one term. To him and his wife were born eight children, seven sons and one daughter, the latter of whom, Florence, is now deceased as well as one of the sons, Otis, the others, besides the subject of this sketch, being Mark M., Ward, Carl, Earl and Wade Marshall. Parker Marshall received his schooling in the local schools and as a young man began teaching school, a vocation he followed during the winters for nineteen years, seventeen years of which were spent in the schools of Perry township. Meantime, during the summers, he was engaged in farm work and thus continued until in 1897, when he became engaged in the mercantile business at New Burlington. For about nineteen years Mr. Marshall carried on his mercantile operations at New Burlington and then he sold his store and bought a farm and was engaged in practical farming there until in 1922 when he traded the farm for the store at Mt. Pleasant and has since been engaged again in mercantile pursuits, being associated there in business with his nephew, Gordon Marshall, and doing business under the firm style of Marshall & Marshall. Mr. Marshall is a past worshipful master of the Masonic lodge at New Burlington and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at that place, a steward of the church, secretary of the congregation and also secretary-treasurer of the Centenary fund of the church. His wife died on December 25, 1910. She was born in Perry township (Leona May Clevenger) and was a daughter of Jacob and Samantha (Ray) Clevenger, the latter of whom was a daughter of William and Sarah (McClain) Ray, natives of Ohio. Jacob Clevenger was born in Delaware county in 1832, and was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Con-

ner) Clevenger, who were among the pioneers of Perry township. He became one of the substantial farmers of Perry township. Mr. Marshall has three daughters, Bessie, Blanche and Marie, the latter of whom married Ray Gibson and has two children, Marshall and Dale. Blanche Marshall married Ralph Hiatt and has two children, Thelma and Martha.

THE HEMINGRAY GLASS COMPANY of Muncie has, since its location in this city, developed until it now is recognized as the largest manufacturer of glass insulators in the world. For thirty-five years the Hemingray plant on Macedonia avenue has been regarded as one of the most stable industrial institutions in Muncie. Coming in here at the very beginning of the extraordinary development period following the opening of the natural gas field hereabout in the late '80s, the Hemingray plant has ever since been a large employer of labor and thus has been one of the prime promotors of the growth and general development of the city in which it sought location back in 1888, while the worldwide distribution of its products has done much to extend the name and fame of "Magic Muncie," or as the newer and more meaningful catch-word has it, "Greater Muncie." It thus has been a real factor in helping to put the truth into the Chamber of Commerce's slogan: "Muncie Offers More," and in creating the widely accepted impression, emphasized by that chamber, that Muncie is indeed a "high tension town." This industry had unexpected difficulties to contend with in the early years of its operation here, difficulties that to some might have appeared wholly disheartening, but it bravely "carried on," meeting these difficulties as courageous men meet all difficulties, until it presently was in a position to endure and to expand, and this expansion program has been continued until the industry long has been recognized as the leader in the field it dominates. The Hemingray Glass Company has been a continuing industrial force for seventy-five years. It had its inception in Cincinnati in the year 1848, when Gray & Hemingray started a small glass factory there. This firm carried on at Cincinnati until about 1861, when the plant was moved across the river to Covington, Ky., where the industry was maintained until the removal of the plant to Muncie in 1888, the proprietors being attracted to the latter place by the possibilities presented to the glass industry by the opening of an apparently illimitable source of cheap fuel in the natural gas field here. At this time the plant at Covington was being operated by the firm of Hemingray Bros., incorporated. Robert Hemingray, founder of the industry, and his brother, Samuel Hemingray, had succeeded to the

RALPH G. HEMINGRAY

firm of Gray & Hemingray in 1865, following the close of the Civil war, and the business was carried on under the firm name of R. Hemingray & Bro., until in 1870 the concern was incorporated, Samuel Hemingray retiring at that time and J. L Foley and Richard Evans taking an interest in the business. Robert Hemingray was elected president of this new corporation and he was retained in that position until his death in 1897. Evans was elected secretary-treasurer and he also retained that position until his death. In the meantime and prior to the time of the removal of the plant to Muncie in 1888, Ralph G., Robert C. and Daniel C. Hemingray, sons of Robert Hemingray, had become active factors in the affairs of the corporation and were in practical charge of operations when the company established its base of operations at Muncie. For two years after starting the Muncie plant in 1888 the plant at Covington was continued in operation and then was abandoned, the Muncie plant by this time being able to take care of the trade. With the abandonment of the Covington plant in 1890, J. L. Foley retired from the business. Richard Evans retained his interest, which has continued to be held in his family since his death in 1897. In the summer of 1892, just as the glass factory at Muncie had become definitely established and was on a promising going basis the plant was destroyed by fire, causing an interruption to the business which might have been permanently discouraging had not stout hearts been behind the enterprise. It was about this time that Robert Hemingray, founder of the company, pressed by the weight of growing years, retired from active participation in the company's affairs, though still retaining his title of president, and his elder son, Ralph G. Hemingray, assumed executive charge. The plant was rebuilt better than before and was going strong when the adverse effects of the Wilson tariff bill in 1894 began to be felt not only by this company but by the glass industry generally throughout the country. The memorable "hard times" period which struck in about that time also had an effect on the operations of the company. In the summer of 1893 Muncie suffered an epidemic of smallpox which resulted in a general quarantine against the city and the practical shut-down of all industries in the town. Banking troubles in the town were being ironed out at the same time and there was a long period of idleness and depression which was trying to all local industries. The Hemingray plant weathered all these storms, however, and when business presently "picked up" was in a strong position to meet the market which opened out so expansively following this temporary period of business depression and its pro-

gress since then has been practically uninterrupted. Though the company had begun the manufacture of glass insulators as early as 1858 and had been doing a small business in that line, its chief products when it became established in Muncie were lamps, lamp globes, table ware and hollow glassware generally, but with the extraordinary market which began to open out for glass insulators with the new expansion of the telephone and telegraph industry about 1900 it began to give its chief attention to the manufacture of glass insulators and these in time became its sole product, the plant long having been given over to the manufacture of insulators, and by the adoption of improved methods of manufacture has come to be recognized as the leading plant of the kind in the world, its products not only practically covering the field in the United States and Canada but entering extensively into the export trade, so that these products help to carry the name of Muncie into all parts of the civilized world. Ralph G. Hemingray, who succeeded his father in executive charge of the affairs of the Hemingray Glass Company upon the latter's retirement from active participation in 1892, was elected president of the company upon his father's death in 1897, and so continued until his death in 1920, when he was succeeded by Philip W. McAbee, the present president of the company. Robert C. Hemingray continued as active superintendent of the plant until his death in 1902, and Daniel C. Hemingray, who succeeded Richard Evans as secretary-treasurer of the company in 1897, and also had charge of the distributing end of the company's affairs, retained that position until his death in 1911. The plant employs at maximum production about five hundred persons and its products are known wherever electric wire construction is known. The present officers of the company are Philip W. McAbee, president; A. Clifford Shinkle, of Cincinnati, vice president; W. P. Zimmerman, secretary; Charles S. Berger, treasurer, and C. H. Smith, assistant treasurer.

ROBERT L. BRANDT, who died at his home in Eaton in February, 1923, had for years been engaged in the mercantile business in that city. He had lived to a ripe old age and at his passing left a good memory. Mr. Brandt was a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the pioneer families here, and had lived in this county practically all his life, the exception being a period during the days of his young manhood when he was engaged in mine prospecting in the West. He was born on a pioneer farm three miles west of the present city of Eaton in 1846 and was a son of David and Jane (Long) Brandt, the latter of whom was born in Clinton county,

Ohio, daughter of Robert and Jane (Woodruff) Long, natives of Kentucky. David Brandt was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1815, and was a son of David and Martha (Hamilton) Brandt, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania and who were the parents of thirteen children, of whom David was the eighth in order of birth. The senior David Brandt was a school teacher, farmer and harness maker. When seventy-eight years of age he came to Indiana and his last days were spent in Dekalb county, his death occurring there in 1849. The junior David Brandt grew up to the shoemaker's trade and followed that vocation in Fairfield county, Ohio, until in 1840, when he came to Indiana and located in Cass county. Two years later he came to Delaware county and established himself in business at "Henpeck" in Union township as a shoemaker and merchant. In the fall of that same year (1842) he married Jane Long and established his home at Henpeck, where he carried on his business for nearly ten years or until in 1851, when he moved to the point along the river now included in the Eaton town site and there set up a store, this trading point thus becoming the nucleus for a settlement which in 1854 was platted as a town site and given the name of Eaton. As the town developed David Brandt's business also developed and he was long one of the leading merchants of the town. He also became a considerable landowner, at one time having as much as 400 acres of land in the Eaton neighborhood. David Brandt, who died in December, 1904, was twice married and was the father of ten children. His eldest son, John Brandt, was a soldier of the Union during the Civil war and died in a military hospital at Chattanooga in 1864. Robert L. Brandt, the second son of the first marriage of this pioneer, was born on November 16, 1846, and thus had been a witness to the development of the town of Eaton from the very beginning. He remained at home, helpful in his father's enterprises, until he had attained his majority, when he took a prospecting trip throughout the West, leaving here in 1868 for Helena, Mont. He prospected around in the mining camps of Montana and Nevada for a couple of years and then, in 1870, returned to Eaton and resumed his connection with his father's store. In 1876 he secured a proprietary interest in the old Brandt store and carried on the business under the name of Brandt, Carter & Co., until in 1902, when it became Brandt & Armstrong. In addition to his mercantile interests at Eaton, Mr. Brandt also was one of the leading factors in the development of that town's interests following the opening of the natural gas field here in the late '80s and for years, during the height of its prosperity, was treasurer of the Eaton Gas

and Mining Company. In his later years he had lived pretty much retired from the active duties of life and was seventy-seven years of age at the time of his death. He was a Republican and had served several terms as a member of the Eaton town board. Robert L. Brandt was twice married. In 1882 he married Emma Van Buskirk, who died in 1888, and on July 6, 1904, he married Mrs. Calista (Fitzpatrick) Simonton, widow of John Simonton, who survives him and is still making her home at Eaton. Mrs. Brandt was born in this county and is a daughter of James and Sallie (Thomas) Fitzpatrick, the latter of whom was a daughter of John Thomas, one of the pioneers of Delaware county, who had come here from Bowling Green, Ohio. James Fitzpatrick was a native of North Carolina, who became a resident of Delaware county many years ago.

JOEL MADISON MARING, a veteran of the Civil war, who died at his home in Muncie in 1922, was in his generation one of the active and influential factors in the commercial and industrial life of this community, head of the old glass manufacturing concern of Maring, Hart & Company, head of the Muncie Trust Company, head of the Durham Manufacturing Company and in other ways interested in the manufacturing interests of the town in which he made his home at the time of the beginning of the industrial development which followed the opening of the natural gas field here thirty years and more ago. Mr. Maring was a native of the old Buckeye state, born in the village of Antioch in Monroe county, Ohio, and was a son of Peter and Edith (Davis) Maring, both of whom also were born in that state and the former of whom was a carpenter. Peter Maring and wife were Quakers and their children were reared in the faith of the Society of Friends. For same time after leaving school Joel M. Maring was engaged in teaching school. He served as a soldier of the Union during the time of the Civil war, a member of Company E of the 62nd regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and later became engaged in the drug business and in the glass supply trade, this latter phase of his business in time developing into a window glass manufacturing plant at Bellaire, Ohio. Upon the definite opening of the natural gas field at Muncie in the early '90s Mr. Maring, who was carrying on his business under the name of Maring, Hart & Company, established a plant for the manufacture of window glass at Muncie and thus became one of the early factors in the development of the town's industrial interests during the gas "boom" days. During the period of greatest activity of the natural gas industries here, this firm also had glass factories in the neighboring towns of Gas City and Dunkirk.

JOEL MADISON MARING

Mr. Maring extended his interests here to include banking and became president of the Muncie Trust Company. He also was the president of the Durham Manufacturing Company of Muncie and president of the Hoosier Cabinet Company of Newcastle and continued active in business until his death on January 29, 1922. Joel M. Maring married Grace Keiser, daughter of George and Clara (Blossom) Keiser, the latter of whom was a daughter of Mathias and Mary (Craft) Blossom, of Miamisburg, Ohio. George Keiser was the founder of a wholesale plumbing establishment at Muncie and further reference is made to him elsewhere in this work.

ELAM L. BAREFOOT, head of the Barefoot Produce Company of Cowan, this county, has been a resident of Delaware county for twenty-five years and is widely known in the produce business. Mr. Barefoot was born in Wayne county, Indiana, June 20, 1865, and is a son of Samuel R. and Barbara (Armstrong) Barefoot, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania. Samuel R. Barefoot became a resident of Wayne county in 1855, presently locating at Jacksonburg in that county, where he remained until in 1866 when he moved to Cambridge City and in this latter place became engaged in the hotel business. In 1876 he took up the general produce business at Cambridge City and thus established a business which has been going on under the Barefoot name now for nearly fifty years. Samuel R. Barefoot continued actively engaged in that business at Cambridge City until his death in 1890. To him and his wife were born six children, a daughter, Mollie, and five sons, the subject of this sketch, the fourth in order of birth of these children, and his brothers, Walter, John, William and Earl Barefoot. Elam L. Barefoot was ten years of age when his parents moved from Jacksonburg to Cambridge City and he was reared in the latter city, receiving his schooling in the schools there. He early became interested in the produce business established there by his father and after his father's death became associated with his brothers in carrying on the business, these brothers carrying on under the firm name of the W. B. Barefoot Company. That was in 1890 and this name was maintained for many years, or until in 1917, when Elam L. Barefoot and his sons incorporated under the name of Barefoot & Company, this being changed in 1920 to the present firm name of the Barefoot Produce Company. It was in 1899 that Elam L. Barefoot established the Cowan branch of the business, operating here in connection with the Cambridge City plant. In the meantime the two elder brothers, Walter and John Barefoot, had died. In 1910 Earl Barefoot retired from the business and in 1917 William

retired, since which time the extensive business has been carried on by Elam L. Barefoot and his sons, who are engaged in a general butter, egg and poultry business, buying throughout this section of Indiana and shipping to the New York and Boston markets. Mr. Barefoot is a Republican of "independent" leanings. He is a Freemason and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Elam L. Barefoot married Mary Felton, daughter of Elijah and Elvina (Clemmons) Felton, and has three sons, Harry, Carl and James Barefoot, who are associated with him in the operations of the Barefoot Produce Company. Harry Barefoot married Nan Grooms and has two sons, Max and Phil. Carl Barefoot married Avis Carmichael and has two sons, Robert and Keith.

ARCH A. HAMILTON, former trustee of Perry township and a substantial farmer and landowner of that township, residing on the Medford road, rural mail route No. 6 out of Muncie, is a member of one of the real pioneer families of Delaware county and has lived in this county all his life. Mr. Hamilton was born on a farm in Center township on July 19, 1871, and is a son of Stephen and Rachel (Moore) Hamilton, the latter of whom was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1837, a daughter of Mark Moore who became one of the pioneers of Delaware county. Stephen Hamilton was born in Monongalia county, Virginia (now West Virginia), in 1825, and was but four years of age when his father, Stephen Hamilton, moved with his family to Indiana in 1830 and settled in this county, locating on a tract he had entered from the government in Center township, thus becoming one of the real pioneers of that section of the county. The junior Stephen Hamilton grew to manhood on that pioneer farm and was living there when the California gold "rush" came on in 1849. As is narrated elsewhere in this work, he joined a party of Delaware county adventurers in quest of gold and went to California, starting in October, 1849, and was gone for something more than two years, at the end of which time he came back and resumed farming operations here. After his marriage in 1855 he established his home on a quarter section of land he had bought in Center township, developed a good farm there and on that place spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on February 8, 1901. His widow survived him more than four years, her death occurring on October 31, 1905. Of the ten children born to them five are still living, the subject of this

sketch having a sister, Grace, and three brothers, Charles E., Frank E. and Henry Hamilton. There were two other daughters, Lillie and Anna E., and three who died in infancy. Arch A. Hamilton was reared on the home farm in Center township and upon completing his schooling was for two years engaged in teaching school, meantime continuing farming in association with his father and was thus engaged until his marriage at the age of twenty-five, when he established his home on a "forty" he had bought in that township. In 1906 Mr. Hamilton sold this farm and moved to Perry township, where he since has lived, since 1909 residing on the sixty acre farm he bought in that year on the Medford road, where he is now living. Mr. Hamilton is a Republican and in 1911 was appointed assessor of Perry township, in which capacity he served for four years. In 1914 he was elected trustee of his home township and by re-election served for two terms in that responsible office. He is a past worshipful master of the lodge of Freemasons at New Burlington and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at that place. It was in 1895 that Arch A. Hamilton was united in marriage to Laura Margaret Bullock, also of this county, and to this union seven children have been born, all of whom are living save one, a son, Charles L., who died in his first year in 1907, the others being Gladys E., Lois R., Mark B., Harry D., Arch E. and Mary Althea, the two latter of whom are still attending local school. Gladys E. Hamilton married W. A. Richards and has one child, a daughter, Laura Ellen. Lois R. Hamilton, a teacher in the public schools of this county, married Evison Davis, of Muncie. Mark B. Hamilton married Lucile Lindsay and has two sons, Mark Lindsay and Charles Owen Hamilton. Harry D. Hamilton was graduated from the Perry township high school and is now a student at Indiana University. Mrs. Laura M. Hamilton was born in Center township and is a daughter of John W. and Elizabeth Amanda (Leverton) Bullock, both of whom were born in Maryland, the latter a daughter of Arthur and Margaret (Turpin) Leverton. The late John W. Bullock, a son of Thomas Boone and Elizabeth (Emerson) Bullock, came to Indiana in the '60s of the past century and after a sometime residence in Fayette county came to Delaware county and established his home on a farm in Center township, where he spent the remainder of his life. Of the ten children born to him and his wife eight are still living, Mrs. Hamilton having three sisters, Ruth Hannah, Nebraska, and Mary Althea, and four brothers, Charles E., Arthur L., Oliver M. and Frank B. Bullock. The two deceased children of this family were Walter T. and Lena W.

CLARENCE G. WOOD, vice president and secretary of the Hoosier Clutch Company, manufacturers of clutches for the automotive and machinery industries at Muncie, and a veteran of the World war, was born at Bluff City, Kansas, July 2, 1887, and is the son and only child of Jesse Porter and Elizabeth May (Pullen) Wood. The latter was born at Lebanon, Ind., daughter of William B. Pullen, whose last days were spent at Indianapolis, where he died about seven years ago. William B. Pullen, an honored veteran of the Civil war, was an Ohioan by birth, born at Mt. Carmel, Ohio, and when the Civil war came on enlisted his services in behalf of the cause of the Union and went to the front as a sergeant of a New York cavalry company. In one of the engagements in which that command participated he was captured by the enemy and before his exchange was secured had been compelled to spend three months in the detestable Libby prison at Richmond, Va., and nine months in the abominable rebel prison pen at Andersonville, Ga. After the war he went to Kansas and the Indian Territory, and after a number of years came to Indiana and made his home at Indianapolis, where he spent the remainder of his life engaged in the mercantile business. Jesse Porter Wood was born in Odessa, Mo., in 1861, and as a young man became employed on cattle ranges as a cowboy in Texas and what was then known as the Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, and later in Kansas, in which state he was married. For some years after his marriage he made his home in Kansas and then went to Washington state where he became engaged in lumbering. In 1897, after suffering severe financial reverses because of the financial panic of that year, he obtained employment with the Northern Pacific railroad and in due course became a locomotive engineer. After a number of years residence in Olympia and later at Ellensburg, Wash., the family moved to Indianapolis, Ind., and he obtained employment with the Chicago & Southeastern railroad, and has for the past twenty years made Muncie the family home. Clarence G. Wood was fourteen years of age when his parents moved to Indianapolis and his schooling was completed in the schools of that city, at Lebanon, Ind., and at Muncie, that later being supplemented by a course in the International Correspondence School, in mechanical engineering and machine-tool designing and mathematics, and a business course with the Alexander Hamilton Institute of New York. After a four-year apprenticeship in a railway machine shop Mr. Wood became employed as a machinist in the plant of the Interstate Automobile Company at Muncie and later transferred his services to the plant of the Warner Gear Company, where for more than six years

CLARENCE G. WOOD

he was employed as a foreman in various departments and then was made superintendent of one of the plants, and was thus employed until in 1915, when he entered upon his present connection with the Hoosier Clutch Company, which was formed in that year to take over the affairs of the old B. T. K. Gear and Engine Company, which was organized about twenty years ago by Hugh Warner, inventor and patentee of the first practical automobile differential, and further reference to which concern is made elsewhere in this work in connection with the biography of Fred J. Lesh, president and general manager of the Hoosier Clutch Company, of which Mr. Wood is vice president and secretary, and which concern now gives its special attention to the manufacture of friction clutches for the automotive and machinery industries designed and patented by Mr. Wood, with a well equipped and modern plant in South Elliott street. When this country entered the World war in the spring of 1917 Mr. Wood tendered his services to the Government along with other members of the Society of Automotive Engineers as an automotive engineer, and in June of that year was assigned to service in this technical capacity at Washington, D. C., and in the following September was assigned to duty in that section of the Quartermaster's department having to do with the army's motor transportation. On January 4, 1918, he was commissioned a first lieutenant, Q. M. C., of the Army Motors Division, and assigned to inspection and production service in plants manufacturing Class B trucks and their component parts, presently being given charge of the Muncie district, and was thus serving when in July, 1918, he received orders for overseas duty. He sailed on the steamship "Olympic" for Southampton, England, and a few weeks later, at Paris, was transferred from the Quartermaster Corps to the Motor Transport Corps of the army and was assigned to duty as assistant to the chief purchasing officer of the Motor Transport Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces, in charge of the purchase of supplies for the corps in the A. E. F., and thus rendered service with Paris, France, as his headquarters, until on March 29, 1919, when he was relieved from his present duty and ordered to LeMans, France, as chief inspector of the LeMans Area Embarkation Center and the Motor Transport Corps, Overhaul Park, 762. On the following June 9 he was sent to St. Agenau to take command of a casualty company of 128 men, which he brought back to the United States, sailing on June 28 on the Italian steamship "Re De Italia" from Marseilles by way of Gibraltar, arriving at New York on July 9. At Camp Merritt he was relieved from his company and ordered to Washington, where

on July 14 he received his honorable discharge from the military service and two days later, July 16, 1919, he returned to Muncie, resumed his position with the Hoosier Clutch Company and has since given his attention to the affairs of that concern. Mr. Wood holds a captain's commission in the Officers Reserve Corps of the army, is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers, of the American Legion, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and of the Military Order of Foreign Wars; is a Knights Templar (York Rite) Mason and a Knight of Pythias, and is affiliated with the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and the Dynamo Club, while he and his wife are members of the Church of Christ (Scientist). It was on July 15, 1908, that Clarence G. Wood was united in marriage to Esther Katherine Busch and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born on August 9, 1909.

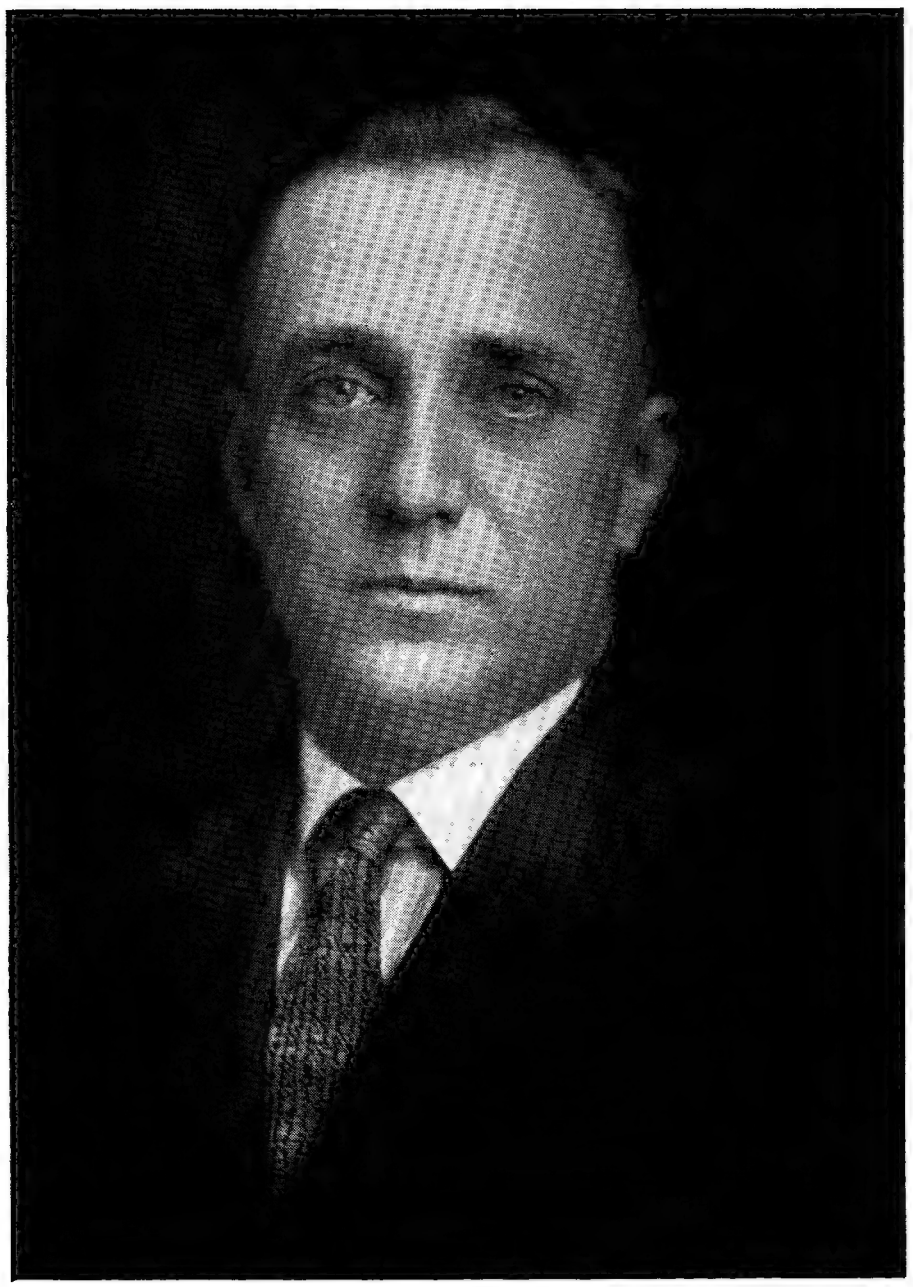
SYLVANUS O. HAWK, a landowner and farmer of Mt. Pleasant township, now living retired at Muncie, is a native of the old Buckeye state but has been a resident of Indiana ever since the days of his infancy, a period of eighty years, more than seventy of which have been spent in Delaware county, so that he very properly may be regarded as one of the real "old settlers" of this county. Mr. Hawk was born in the village of New Paris, in Preble county, Ohio, December 25, 1842, and is a son of Samuel and Artemesia (Day) Hawk, the latter of whom also was born in Ohio. Samuel Hawk was a Virginian by birth, who followed his trade as a cabinet maker in Ohio, at one time working in Cincinnati, until in the middle '40s when he came to Indiana and settled in Wayne county, where he remained until about 1852 when he came with his family to Delaware county and bought a farm of 100 acres in Mt. Pleasant township, southeast of Yorktown. He was a good farmer and increased his holdings until he became the owner of about 400 acres, and there he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. They were the parents of five children, of whom the subject of this sketch now alone survives, he having had two sisters, Mary and Amy, and two brothers, George and William Hawk. Sylvanus O. Hawk was but an infant when his parents came to Indiana and he was about ten years old when they left Wayne county and came to Delaware county. He completed his schooling in the schools of his home neighborhood in Mt. Pleasant township and continued as a help to his father on the home farm until after his marriage when he rented a part of the home farm and established his home there. Some fifteen or twenty years later his father made a division of his lands, his share in the apportionment being

about 150 acres. On this place Mr. Hawk made many improvements, including a substantial modern dwelling house, and continued actively engaged in farming until his retirement about 1910. In December, 1923, he moved to Muncie and is now living with his son Ray at 650 North Elm street. Sylvanus O. Hawk married Louise Reed, who was born in this county, daughter of William and Ruth Reed, and who died in 1907. To that union were born eight children, three of whom, Oliver, Daisy and Ray, are living, the deceased members of this family having been William, Belle and Laura and two who died in infancy. Oliver Hawk married Clara Jester and has five children, Essie, Lola, Cleo, Grace and Evelyn. Grace Hawk married Otto Oxley and has three children, Deloris, Loring and Robert. Daisy Hawk married Otto Curtis and has one child, a daughter, Crystal, and Ray Hawk married Mae Black.

REV. WILLIAM H. PEIRCE, a veteran of the Civil war and a retired minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, living at Selma, which has been his established home for many years, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1842, and was nine years of age when he came to Indiana with his parents, the family locating in Wayne county, where he completed his schooling and grew to manhood. He was living at Winchester, Ind., when the Civil war broke out and he presently got into the service of the Union army, going to the front as a member of Company H of the 84th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which gallant command he served for nearly three years, or until mustered out on June 14, 1865, the war then being over. The 84th Indiana was a part of the Army of the Cumberland and thus participated in some pretty active service, including the battle of Chickamauga and the Atlanta campaign. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Peirce returned to Indiana and entered upon his studies in preparation for the gospel ministry. His elder brother, the Rev. John F. Peirce, at that time was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Selma and he completed his studies under his brother's preceptorship and in due time was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. For three years Mr. Peirce made his home at Jonesboro, in Grant county, and he had subsequent stations at Dunkirk, Eaton, Selma and Fountain City, after awhile establishing his home on a farm near Selma. In 1911 he retired from the farm and moved to Selma, where he since has resided. He developed a good farm of 120 acres in Liberty township, which he still owns. Mr. Peirce's first ministerial labor was in the Methodist Episcopal church at Albany. The church at Selma

was organized about the year 1850, the congregation erecting the first meeting house in 1856, and during the long years of his residence at Selma, though now on the retired list of the ministry, he has done much to advance the interests of that congregation. Mr. Peirce is a Republican and is a member of Williams post, No. 78, Grand Army of the Republic, at Muncie. He also is a member of Fall Creek lodge (No. 97) of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Middletown. In 1867 the Rev. William H. Peirce married Emily J. Cecil and to this union four children were born, Cornelia Anna (deceased), Walter G., Rosa (deceased) and Grace, the latter of whom married Horace L. Burr and has one child, a son, Horace Peirce Burr. Walter G. Peirce married Lola Barton and has a son, Rex B. Peirce. Mrs. Emily J. Peirce is a member of the pioneer Cecil family which has been represented in this county since the early '30s of the past century. She was born in Liberty township and is a daughter of John S. and Rachel Cecil.

ARTHUR M. SHAFER, superintendent of the great plant of the Muncie Products division of the General Motors Corporation at Muncie, is a member of one of the real pioneer families of Delaware county, his grandfather, Riley Shafer, having had the distinction of having been the first white child born within the confines of what is now Hamilton township, this county, a son of Adam Shafer, who had settled there in 1829, the Shafers of this family thus having been represented here for nearly 100 years. Mr. Shafer was born at Royerton, in Hamilton township, November 9, 1887, and is a son of John Dunk and Ella (Thomas) Shafer, the latter of whom also was born in this county, at Granville, a daughter of Hardin and Amanda (Mott) Thomas. She died in 1915. John Dunk Shafer, a son of Riley Shafer, above referred to, grew up in Hamilton township and early became interested in the mechanical trades. After his marriage in 1880 he continued to make him home at Royerton until in 1888, when he moved to Muncie, where he ever since has made his home, now residing at 315 North Vine street, his present employment being with the Retherford Lamp Company. To him and his wife were born two children, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Eva May. Arthur M. Shafer was but six months old when his parents moved to Muncie in 1888. He finished his schooling in the high school there and early became proficient in the mechanical trades, an expert tool maker. When about nineteen years of age he went to Toledo, Ohio, to take supervisory charge of the tool designing and tool making departments of the Warner Manufacturing Company there, and remained



ARTHUR M. SHAFER

there for some years or until called home by the death of his mother in 1915. A few months later, January 1, 1916, Mr. Shafer made a connection with the Chevrolet Motor Company as efficiency engineer in that company's plant at Flint, Mich., and moved to Flint, where he remained until in January, 1920, when he was called back to Muncie to supervise the installation of the plant of the Muncie Products division of the General Motors Corporation. Upon the completion of this task he was made superintendent of the plant and has since been serving the corporation in that capacity. Mr. Shafer is a Republican. He is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and of the Young Men's Christian Association and he and his wife are members of the Jackson Street Christian (Disciples) church. On June 17, 1906, Arthur M. Shafer was united in marriage to Nora Frances Hamer, who was born at Springhill, Champaign county, Ohio, daughter of Joseph and Florence (Doty) Hamer, who were the parents of five children, Mrs. Shafer having three sisters, Mabel, Alta and Ruth, and a brother, Thurman Hamer. Mr. and Mrs. Shafer have three children, Doris Elaine, Hamer Dwight and Betty Joyce. They reside at 1423 Ebright street.

CHARLES MABERY KIMBROUGH, president of the Indiana Bridge Company, vice president of the Delaware County National Bank, past commander of Williams post, No. 78, Grand Army of the Republic, former county clerk, former state senator from this district, a former member of the city council and for many years one of the most active personal factors in the civil and industrial life of Muncie and Delaware county, is a native of the old Buckeye state but has been a resident of Indiana for more than fifty years and of Muncie since 1876, having thus been on the ground and well established in business here when a wider outlet for the expression of his energy was provided by the opening of the gas field here in the late '80s. Mr. Kimbrough was born in the village of Clarksville, in Clinton county, Ohio, November 5, 1847, and is a son of Ira and Clara H. (Howland) Kimbrough, both of whom also were born in that county, members of real pioneer families in that part of Ohio, and whose last days were spent there. Ira Kimbrough was a blacksmith and wagon maker. Reared at Clarksville, Charles M. Kimbrough received his schooling in the village schools and was living there when the Civil war broke out. In 1864 his father moved to Sligo and there, March 14, 1865, though but seventeen years of age, he enlisted his services as a soldier of the Union and went to the front as a private in Company I of the 18th regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which gallant command he served until mustered out on October 28,

1865, the war then being over. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Kimbrough returned to Clinton county, finished his interrupted schooling and became engaged in farming and blacksmithing at Clarksville. He married when twenty-three years of age and two or three years later became engaged in the mercantile business in association with a brother-in-law at Connersville, Ind. That was in 1873. Three years later, in 1876, attracted to what he regarded as a wider field, Mr. Kimbrough came to Muncie and opened here the first exclusive book and stationery store established in the city. He bought the house which then stood on the corner now occupied by the public library and there made his home until he was able to erect a more commodious dwelling house. In 1886 a branch of the plant of the Indianapolis Bridge Company of Indianapolis had been established at Muncie and was incorporated as the Indiana Bridge Company, the original incorporators having been George F. McCulloch, J. E. Haffner, Theodore F. Rose and William H. Wood, with Rose as president and McCulloch as secretary and with Sol Godman and Wood in charge of technical operations. When the gas "boom" came on this concern was doing a good business here, iron bridges by that time having come into demand throughout eastern Indiana to supplant the old wooden bridges. In July, 1887, Mr. Kimbrough was called into the concern as general manager and was elected vice president of the company, John R. Marsh at the same time becoming chief engineer, in succession to William H. Wood, former engineer. The majority stock in this corporation presently came into the hands of George F. McCulloch and in May, 1888, a reorganization was effected and Mr. Kimbrough became president of the company, McCulloch vice president and John R. Marsh secretary-treasurer. Ever since then Mr. Kimbrough has been president of this company and Mr. Marsh secretary. In January, 1892, all the capital stock of the company was acquired by these three and two years later, in 1894, Mr. Kimbrough took over the controlling interest from McCulloch and in January, 1902, he and Mr. Marsh acquired all the capital stock of the company, which since then, a period of more than twenty years, has been maintained as a close corporation, Mr. Kimbrough's sons during this time also giving their active attention to the company's affairs, James Lloyd Kimbrough, treasurer of the company and a stockholder since 1904, having been general manager of the concern since his father's retirement from active participation in 1913, though the latter still retains his office as president. Frank H. Kimbrough, who became a stockholder in 1903, is vice president of the company and John R. Marsh is secre-

tary, these and Hal C. Kimbrough, who became a stockholder in 1905, forming the directorate. The plant of the Indiana Bridge Company employs about 175 men and has created a wide market for its structural steel products throughout the United States and Canada. During the time of America's participation in the World war its resources were practically wholly devoted to war work, its operations being carried on under extra pressure during that time. A current example of its work in structural steel is seen in the great steel frame work of the new Masonic temple now (1924) being erected in Muncie. Mr. Kimbrough is vice president of the Delaware County National Bank and has been a member of the directorate of that institution since 1894. He is a Knight Templar Mason and is a past worshipful master of Muncie lodge, No. 433, F. and A. M. For years he has taken an interested part in the affairs of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic and was commander of the same when the Department of Indiana, G. A. R., held its forty-fifth annual encampment at Muncie in May, 1923, thus having had a conspicuous part in the ceremonies attendant on the entertainment of that patriotic order. Mr. Kimbrough has for years been one of the leaders of the Republican party in this county and has rendered considerable public service. His first local office was that of city councilman (1882-83), this being followed by a term as a member of the local school board. In 1890 he was elected county clerk and served one term in that office. In 1896 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention which nominated William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart for President and Vice President of the Republic. In 1902 Governor Durbin appointed him a member of the board of control of the Indiana state prison and in 1904 he was elected to represent this district in the state Senate, thus serving during the memorable sessions of the Indiana General Assembly in 1905 and 1907. While serving as a member of the prison board he was appointed by the Governor to represent Indiana in the prison congress at Albany, N. Y., and thus was able to be of service in inaugurating some much needed prison reforms in this country. He also by appointment was Indiana's representative at the notable convention called at DesMoines in 1896 for the purpose of initiating a movement in behalf of the popular election of United States senators and was appointed one of the five commissioners named to bring about a working program in that behalf, a movement which in good time became effective. It was in 1870, in Clinton county, Ohio, that Charles M. Kimbrough was united in marriage to Margaret A. Curry, daughter of James and Mary Curry, members of old fam-

ilies in that county, and to this union were born the three sons above mentioned, Hal C., Frank H., and James Lloyd Kimbrough, the two latter of whom were born in Muncie. Mr. and Mrs. Kimbrough celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1920. They are members of the Methodist church. James Lloyd Kimbrough, general manager of the Indiana Bridge Company, was born at Muncie on November 8, 1879, and his local schooling was supplemented by attendance at the Howe School, Lima, Ind.; Worcester (Mass.) Academy and the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, his course in the latter institution being directed with special reference to structural steel engineering. Upon his return from Harvard in 1901 he became associated with the work of his father's enterprise, the Indiana Bridge Company, and has ever since been thus connected, treasurer of the company since 1904 and general manager since his father's retirement from active management in 1913. In 1903 James Lloyd Kimbrough was united in marriage to Huda May Smith, daughter of J. H. Smith, of Muncie.

ROBERT E. GATES, a Muncie merchant, dealer in harness, tires and automobile accessories, who died in March, 1924, was born in the city of Columbiana, Ohio, August 15, 1872, and was a son of Harry N. and Mary (Sheets) Gates, the latter of whom also was born there, a daughter of Samuel Sheets. The late Harry N. Gates, a veteran of the Civil war, who was for some years engaged in business in Muncie and whose last days were spent here, was born in York, Pa., and was a son of John Gates, also a native Pennsylvanian. Though he was but sixteen years of age when the Civil war broke out, Harry N. Gates presently was accepted for service and served for three years and six months as a member of the 22nd Pennsylvania Cavalry. Upon the completion of his military service he took up the trade of harness making and presently left York and went to Columbiana, Ohio, where he married and established his home, engaging there in the harness business. In 1882 he moved from there to Indianapolis, where his wife died on March 27, 1893, at the age of forty-five years. Following this bereavement he moved to Muncie, where he became engaged in the harness business and where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on December 12, 1908, he then being sixty-three years of age. He was a Republican and a member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He had three sons, the subject of this memorial sketch having had two brothers, John S. Gates, now living in Philadelphia, and William Ralph Gates, who died at Muncie on January 8, 1917. Robert E. Gates was ten years of age when his

ROBERT E. GATES

parents moved from Columbiana to Indianapolis, and his schooling was completed in the schools of the latter city. When sixteen years of age he returned to Columbiana and there became engaged at work in the boiler shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and was thus engaged for about ten years, or until in 1897, when he rejoined his father and his brother Ralph at Muncie, to take part in their mercantile activities here. From that time and until his death he was engaged in business at Muncie and came to be the owner of a well stocked establishment at 121 North High street. Upon their father's death in 1908 he and his brother Ralph took over the business and thus continued in partnership until in 1916, about a year before his brother's death, when he bought the latter's interest in the store and thereafter carried on the business alone until his death on March 5, 1924. Mr. Gates was a Republican and was a member of the local post of the Sons of Veterans, a Knight of Pythias, an Elk and a Red Man. On December 24, 1893, at Bradford, Ohio, Robert E. Gates was united in marriage to Dessie Moore, who also was born in Ohio, daughter of John Samuel and Mary A. (Deyarmin) Moore, and who survives him. Mrs. Gates has two daughters, Helen, who married N. E. Catterlin, of Muncie, and has a daughter, Barbara, and Edith, who married Paul Mann, now a resident of Milwaukee, and has a son, Robert Franklin Mann. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Gates has continued to make her home at Muncie and resides at 418 West Jackson street.

DR. ULYSSES GRANT POWERS, a member of the Delaware County Medical Society and for almost thirty years a practicing physician at Albany, was born at Albany on March 12, 1865, and has been a resident of that place all his life. Doctor Powers is a son of the late Dr. James H. Powers, the first physician to become permanently established in practice at Albany and who for many years was recognized as one of the leaders of the medical profession in this county. Dr. James H. Powers was born in Lawrence county, Indiana, in 1817, but was reared at Jamestown in Greene county, Ohio, where he read medicine with a local physician and then entered the old Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1850. In the next year he came over into Indiana and located at the then promising village of Albany, establishing himself in practice there in succession to Dr. Isaiah Templin, who left for Iowa about that time, and in that pleasant village spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on March 9, 1882. His widow, who was Lucinda Mann, a member of the pioneer Mann family of this section of Indi-

ana, survived him for many years, her death occurring in 1910, she then being seventy-four years of age. To Dr. James H. and Lucinda (Mann) Powers were born five children, but two of whom survive, the junior Doctor Powers having a sister, Miss Laura M. Powers, who for thirty-five years has been a teacher in the Albany public schools, rendering thus a life of service in that community that will be held in good remembrance long after this generation has passed. Dr. Ulysses Grant Powers was seventeen years of age when his father died. He supplemented the schooling received in the local schools by attendance on the normal school at Valparaiso, Ind., and the normal at Delaware, Ohio, and early began teaching school, a vocation he followed during the winters for seven years, teaching in the schools of Delaware township. Meanwhile he had been giving his attention to the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Doctor Murray, who for five years prior to the elder Doctor Powers' death had been the latter's partner at Albany, and in 1890 entered the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, from which institution he was graduated in 1895. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Powers returned to Albany and became engaged in practice there in association with Doctor Murray, a mutually agreeable partnership which was maintained until Doctor Murray's death in 1915, since which time Doctor Powers has maintained his office alone. For two terms Doctor Powers served as health officer for the town of Albany. He is a member of Anthony lodge, No. 171, Free and Accepted Masons, at Albany and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. On June 26, 1901, Dr. U. G. Powers was united in marriage to Laura Helen Stafford, a member of one of the real pioneer families of Delaware county, and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Caroline Lucile Powers ,who is now a student in Northwestern University at Chicago. Mrs. Powers was born in Delaware township and completed her schooling in Depauw University and in the Chicago Conservatory of Music and for some time prior to her marriage had been teaching instrumental music at Albany. She is a daughter of James E. and Caroline (Russell) Stafford, the latter a daughter of John and Susanna Russell, pioneers of Hamilton township, this county. James E. Stafford, formerly and for years a merchant and manufacturer at Albany and a large landowner in Delaware township, also was born in that township, a son of Ralph and Jane (Black) Stafford, the latter of whom was born in Clark county, Ohio, daughter of Andrew and Susan (Ross) Black. The pioneer Ralph Stafford, who entered his land in Delaware township, four miles west of the present town of

Albany, on March 7, 1836, was a Virginian, born in 1806 in Giles county in the Old Dominion, and was a son of George and Catherine (Fair) Stafford, natives of Ireland, who had settled in Virginia upon coming to this country. Ralph Stafford and his wife had five children and the descendants of this pioneer couple in this generation form a considerable connection.

DR. JOHN N. BELL, one of Delaware county's veteran physicians, engaged in practice at New Burlington for more than thirty-five years, is a Virginian by birth, born at Morgantown in that section of the Old Dominion which since the days of the Civil war has been West Virginia, April 21, 1858, and is a son of Henry and Louise (Swisher) Bell, both also Virginians, who spent all their lives there and who were the parents of ten children. Nine of these children grew to maturity and five of them are still living, Doctor Bell having two sisters, Mrs. Agnes J. Stealey and Mrs. Carrie F. Myers, and two brothers, George W. and Charles F. Bell. The Doctor is the only one of this family residing in Indiana. John N. Bell completed his ordinary schooling at Fairmont, W. Va., and at the age of sixteen years began teaching school, a vocation he followed for ten years, meanwhile taking supplemental schooling in a normal school. While thus engaged he became interested in the study of medicine and for two years followed this study under private preceptorship. He then, in 1884, entered the old Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, and after two years of study there entered the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati and in the spring of 1888 was graduated from that institution. Upon receiving his diploma Doctor Bell opened an office for the practice of his profession at New Burlington, in this county, and in that same fall was married and established his home at New Burlington, which ever since has been his place of residence, he thus now being numbered among the real veterans of the medical profession in Delaware county. The Doctor is a member of the Indiana State Medical Association, of the Delaware-Blackford (counties) Medical Society and of the Muncie Academy of Medicine. He is a Republican and is a Freemason of many years standing, twice worshipful master of Whitney lodge, No. 229, F. and A. M., at New Burlington, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at New Burlington. Doctor and Mrs. Bell have a fine farm of 125 acres in Perry township and the Doctor has long been interested in the operation of this farm, giving special attention to dairying and swine breeding. It was on November 28, 1888, that Dr. John N. Bell was united in marriage to Carrie L. Will, who was born in Perry town-

ship, this county, and to this union were born three daughters, Letha B., Enid A. and Mary F., the latter of whom died at the age of seven years. Letha B. Bell married Earl James and has one child, a son, Glenn N. James. Enid A. Bell is now attending the Perry township high school, a member of the class of 1926. Mrs. Bell is a daughter of John and Mary (Keesling) Will, the latter of whom also was born in this county, daughter of Daniel Keesling, a member of one of the county's pioneer families. John Will was born in Wayne county, Indiana, a son of Thomas and Margaret (Singer) Will, and after his marriage in 1869 to Mary Keesling established his home on a farm in Perry township. To him and his wife were born three children, Mrs. Bell having a sister, Martha, and a brother, Burton E. Will.

ARTHUR EARL BOYCE, head of the A. E. Boyce Company of Muncie, printers, manufacturing stationers and office outfitters; former president of the Muncie Commercial Club, a member of the directorate of the Delaware County National Bank and in other ways interested in the general commercial and industrial activities of his home town, was born in Muncie, December 31, 1877, and is a son of James and Margaret (Mohler) Boyce, concerning whom further mention is made elsewhere in this volume, the late James Boyce having been in his generation one of the chief directing forces in the development of Muncie's material interests. Reared at Muncie, Earl Boyce supplemented the schooling received in the local schools by a year of study in Kenyon Military Academy at Gambier, Ohio, and one term in the Miami Commercial College at Dayton, Ohio, and then became engaged in his father's shoe factory, going on up through the establishment from the bench as a shoe cutter to the office as shipping clerk, and was thus engaged when the plant was sold and removed to Coldwater, Mich. He accompanied the new proprietors to help get things settled down, but presently returned to Muncie and became engaged as bookkeeper in his father's real estate and brokerage office. He married within less than a month after attaining his twenty-first year and then moved to Muskegon, Mich., where he became engaged in the brokerage business. Not finding the situation there to his liking he not long afterward returned to Muncie and on November 1, 1899, became engaged in that city in the bookbinding line, operating under the firm name of the Boyce-Campbell Company. On February 12 following (1900) this company acquired a printing plant and changed its name to the Hoosier Printing Company, presently extending its line to include general office supplies. In 1912 another reorganization was effected and the company since

ARTHUR EARL BOYCE

has been known as the A. E. Boyce Company, which not only has been locally successful but has extended its operations until now under Mr. Boyce's management there are no fewer than one hundred branch sales and service offices of the concern in the United States, these covering the country from coast to coast and from the gulf to the lakes, the general offices being maintained at Muncie, 321 East Main Street, where Mr. Boyce has his headquarters establishment. On January 11, 1915, Mr. Boyce was elected a member of the board of directors of the Delaware County National Bank and still occupies that position. He also since 1918 has been a member of the directorate of the Muncie Savings and Loan Company. On January 12, 1916, he was elected president of the Muncie Commercial Club (Chamber of Commerce) and for two terms held that office, later and for two years being a director of the club. In his political views he is aligned with the Republicans. He is a Scottish Rite (32°) and York Rite (Knights Templar) Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and is also affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is one of the charter members of the Muncie Rotary Club. He and his wife are members of St. John's Universalist church and for a number of years he was a member of the board of trustees of that congregation. Mr. Boyce has been, since its inception, one of the promoters of the work of the local Young Men's Christian Association, and has served for many years as a member of the Boys' Work committee of that institution. During the period of this country's participation in the World war he contributed generally to local war-work activities, being one of the organizers of the Muncie chapter of the American Red Cross, and has since served as a member of the executive committee of that chapter. As a vice chairman of the first Red Cross war drive of the Muncie chapter, Mr. Boyce conceived and inaugurated the plan by which a permanent fund of more than $50,000 was created, the income from which contributed largely to the maintenance of a local office organization which rendered efficient home service during the entire period of the World war and has since been active in the relief and care of the county's indigent World war veterans and carried on the other duties properly falling to it, the local chapter now being one of the few permanent, self-sustained local Red Cross chapters in the country. On January 25, 1899, Earl Boyce was united in marriage to Georgia Eugenia Patterson, of Danville, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Boyce have one child, a daughter, Harriet Eugenia.

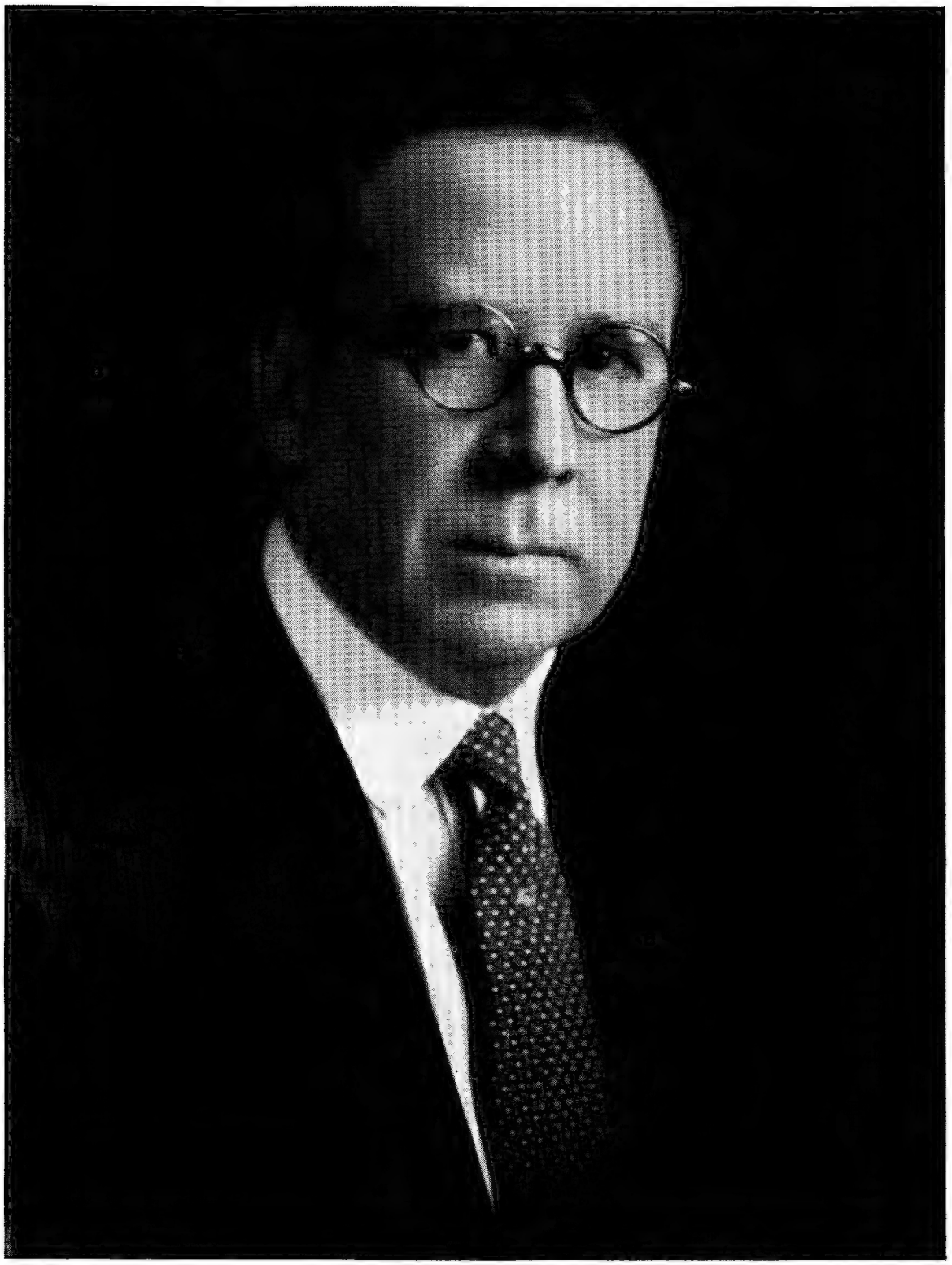
LEWIS SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM, who died at his home on the Burlington pike in Perry township a little more than two years ago and whose widow is still living there, rural mail route No. 6 out of Muncie, was born in that township, November 16, 1852, and was a son of Benjamin and Mary Ann (Rees) Cunningham, the latter of whom was a daughter of Lewis Rees, who had settled in Perry township in 1822 and who was one of the first associate judges of Delaware county, as is set out elsewhere, together with fitting reference to the pioneer Rees family in this county. Benjamin Cunningham was a native of Maryland who in the days of his young manhood came to Indiana and after his marriage became a substantial farmer and landowner of Perry township, as also is set out elsewhere in this work. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, so that the Cunningham connection of this family in the present generation is a considerable one. Lewis S. Cunningham, the second in order of birth of the children born to this pioneer couple, was reared on the home farm in Perry township and received his schooling in the neighborhood schools. When twenty years of age, in 1873, he went West and became employed in the coal mines in the San Juan country in Colorado, later took up farming and ranching in Kansas and in 1884, in Crawford county, Kansas, married Cora Elizabeth Page. A few months later he returned to Delaware county with his bride and established his home on the farm in Perry township which he had inherited from his father and lived there for some time. He then moved to another farm and there lived until in 1893, when he bought the place of eighty-seven acres on the Burlington road on which his widow now is living and there spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on January 22, 1922. Mr. Cunningham made numerous improvements on this place and brought it up to the general standards of a modern farm plant. Mr. Cunningham was a Republican and a Freemason. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Cunningham has continued to make her home on the farm, where she has lived for more than thirty years. She was born in Logan county, Kentucky, and was eleven years of age when she went with her parents, Joseph and Betty (Riley) Page, to Crawford county, Kansas, where she grew to womanhood and was married. Joseph Page died in 1902 and his widow is now making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Cunningham. To Joseph Page and wife were born four children, those besides Mrs. Cunningham being another daughter, Maude, and two sons, Joseph and Walter Page. To Samuel L. and Cora E. (Page) Cunningham

were born three sons, Page, Benjamin and Vernie, the latter of whom died at the age of nineteen years. Page Cunningham married India Turner and has one child, a son, Chalmer. Benjamin Cunningham married Jennie Brewer and has four children, Walter, Webb, Fay and Jack. Another child of this latter union, Cora Belle, is deceased.

JOHN A. NEEL, a substantial farmer and landowner of Liberty township, living on rural mail route No. 1 out of Selma, was born in that township and has lived there all his life. Mr. Neel was born on July 24, 1851, and is a son of Jordan and Malinda (Hedrick) Neel, both natives of Virginia, who had come to Indiana with their respective parents in the days of their youth, the Neels and the Hedricks having been pioneers of this section. John Neel, father of Jordan Neel, took over an "eighty" in the woods of Liberty township, established his home there, made a farm out of the place and there spent the remainder of his life. Jordan Neel grew to manhood on that pioneer farm and in turn became a farmer, a vocation he followed all his life. After his marriage he bought a farm in the Smithfield neighborhood but a few years later disposed of that place and bought the farm on which his son John is now living, and there he spent his last days. Of the six children born to him and his wife four are now living, the subject of this sketch having three sisters, Sarah E., Nancy J. and Leah P. Reared on the home farm in Liberty township, John A. Neel received his schooling in the local schools and continued farming with his father until after his marriage, when he began farming on his own account, starting in as a renter. After his father's death he bought the interests of the other heirs in the home "eighty" and has since made his home here, in the meantime increasing his holdings until now he has a well improved farm of 154 acres. John A. Neel married Frances Arbogast and he and his wife have three daughters, Della Mae, Goldie Demoine and Ruth Ellen, all of whom are married. Della Mae Neel married James Stephens. Goldie Demoine Neel married Simon Stephens and has three children, Howard Earl, Frances Elizabeth and Roger, and Ruth Ellen Neel married Leslie Jones and has one child, a son, Neel Aquila Jones. Mrs. Neel is a daughter of Sanford and Isabel (Hayes) Arbogast, who were the parents of nine children, four of whom are now living, Mrs. Neel having a sister, Louise, and two brothers, Henry M. and Albert Arbogast. Mr. and Mrs. Neel are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are Democrats. Mr. Neel is a charter member of Pueblo Tribe, No. 234, Improved Order of Red Men, at Selma, which was instituted on April 15, 1897, and Mrs. Neel is a

charter member of the woman's auxilliary of that body, Pueblo Council, No. 96, Degree of Pocahontas, at Selma, organized on June 30, 1897.

DR. JOHN H. WILLIAMS, former coroner of Delaware county, and for the past fifteen years a practicing physician at Cowan, where he still makes his home, was born in Shawnee (a mining town), Perry county, Ohio, November 15, 1879. He is a son of John R. and Maria (Davis) Williams, both natives of Wales and the latter of whom, born near Cardiff in South Wales, is still living and making her home with her son, the Doctor, at Cowan. The late John R. Williams was born in 1836 at Holyhead on the Island of Anglesey in North Wales, where he lived and spent his early years working in the coal mines and later learned the blacksmith's trade at his father's forge. When twenty years of age he bade farewell to his parents, brothers and sisters and having decided to cast his lot in the "land of promise," boarded a vessel bound for the United States and after many stormy days at sea landed safely at New York city, from where he went to Middleport, Meigs county, Ohio, where he became employed at his trade as blacksmith. After his marriage he established his home at Shawnee, Ohio, at which place he remained until 1882 when he moved with this family to a little hill farm which he purchased, in the West Virginia hills in Mason county, near the West Virginia coal fields. Here the family carried on the operation of the little farm, while he worked in the coal mines. He was thus engaged until, by reason of a mining accident, he was so severely injured that it became necessary for him to give up mining, but after several months was able to resume the duties of his little farm. To John R. Williams and wife were born nine children, five of whom are now living, Doctor Williams having two sisters, Miss Anna Williams of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mrs. Sarah Jones, of Columbus, Ohio, and two brothers, Henry Williams of Pittsburg, Pa., and Dr. Robert J. Williams, of Pine River, Minn. John Hugh Williams was but three years of age when he moved with his parents to West Virginia where he lived until he was sixteen years of age. Here, under the influence of sturdy, honest, hard-working parents, he learned the value of work, for there was always plenty to do. From four to six months each winter he had to walk almost five miles daily over hills, through woods and mud, to the little country school where the "Three Rs" and prisoner's base and bull-pen were the principal parts of the curriculum. Here, under the home-made shingle roof of the log house called "home," of which the cracks and crevices between the logs were daubed with mud each fall



DR. JOHN H. WILLIAMS

to keep out the cold and snow, the family spent their winter evenings together before a great open fire-place, into which great logs were carried or rolled to keep the house warm and help light up the room for reading and studying. As he grew older, his schooling was cut shorter during the winter months on account of the early spring duties of the farm. At the age of sixteen he went to Rossville, Ill., to make his home with Dr. F. M. Mason, where he had a chance to enter the Rossville high school, from which he was graduated four years later. During the summer vacations and spare moments he spent reading medicine under the preceptorship of Doctors Livingood and Mason. In September, 1903, he entered the medical department of the University of Maryland at Baltimore, Md., and in the following year, in order to be near his home, entered the Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, from which institution he was graduated in 1907. Doctor Williams first opened an office for the practice of medicine at Waynesburg, Ohio, and two years later he located at Cowan, at which place he is still engaged in active practice. Doctor Williams is a member of the Delaware-Blackford (county) Medical Society, of the Muncie Academy of Medicine, of the Indiana State Medical Association and of the American Medical Association. He is a Republican, and for the past seven years has been a member of the United States pension board for the Muncie district. He also served for three years as coroner of Delaware county. In 1909, while at Waynesburg, Stark county, Ohio, Dr. John Hugh Williams was united in marriage to Myrtle O. Muckley, daughter of Jerome and Mary (Farber) Muckley, and to this union two children have been born, a daughter, Bethyl Virginia, and a son, John Allen Williams. Doctor and Mrs. Williams are members of the Cowan Methodist Protestant church at Cowan, and the Doctor is a member of the Cowan lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

EDGAR CRAW, a retired farmer of Union township, now residing in Eaton, where he is operating the dray line, was born in this county in 1897 and is a son of Jesse and Anna (Lambert) Craw, both of whom also were born in this county, the latter a daughter of Joseph and Clara (Edgington) Lambert. Jesse Craw is a son of Richard and Mary (Matson) Craw. He and his wife have five children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the second in order of birth, the others being Myrtle, Elizabeth, Eileen, Joseph and Jay, all of whom are married save the two latter. Myrtle Craw married Daniel Swingley; Elizabeth Craw married Peter Williamson; and Eileen Craw married Louis Henderson. Edgar Craw married Velma Morris,

daughter of Otto and Lillie (King) Morris, and has one child, a son, Max R. Mr. and Mrs. Craw are members of the Christian church.

J. ROLLEN BLACK, a substantial farmer and landowner of Delaware county, now living retired at Eaton, is a native son of this county, a member of one of the real pioneer families here, and has lived here all his life. Mr. Black was born on a farm in Niles township in 1847 and is a son of Edward and Mary (Brammer) Black, who were among the pioneers of Delaware township, the latter (born in 1827) having come in here from Ohio with her parents, Edmund and Nancy (Hatfield) Brammer, in the year 1837, the family settling in Niles township, where Mrs. Brammer died in 1873 and Edmund Brammer, in 1887. Edmund Brammer and his wife were the parents of ten children and the Brammer connection of this family in the present generation is thus a considerable one. Edward Black was born in Clark county, Ohio, in 1818, and was a son of Andrew and Susanna (Ross) Black, both Virginians, whose last days were spent in Clark county (Ohio), the latter dying in 1845 and the former, in 1854. They also had ten children and their descendants in the present generation form a numerous family. It was in the middle '30s of the past century that the Blacks became represented in Delaware county. William Black, a brother of Edward, came over here from Ohio in 1834, the first of the family thus to settle here. Edward Black came over in 1845, about the time of his marriage to Mary Brammer, and settled on a half section of timber land he had bought in Niles township and for which he had paid $900. There he established his home and proceeded to make a farm out of the place. As his affairs prospered he added to his land holdings until at one time he was the owner of near 600 acres of land, which in due time he distributed among his children. There were five of these children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the second in order of birth, there being two other sons, John W. and Edmund Black, and two sisters, Malinda Jane, who married Samuel McDonald, and Susan E., who married John M. Fudge. Edward Black lived to have numerous grandchildren and several great-grandchildren. He died in 1894 at the age of seventy-five and his widow in 1907, at the age of eighty. J. Rollen Black grew up on the home farm in Niles township, receiving his schooling in the neighborhood schools, and in time became a farmer on his own account, a vocation he followed until his retirement in 1912 and removal to Eaton, where he since has made his home. He is the owner of a well improved farm of 240 acres and continues to take an interest in the operation of the same, though long since retired from the active

labors of the farm. Mr. Black has been twice married. To him and his first wife (Mary Harshman) were born seven children, Walter, Nellie (wife of C. Morris), Thomas, Edward (deceased), Marietta (wife of Ralph Johns), Jessie (deceased) and Joseph Black. The mother of these children died in 1892 and in 1912 Mr. Black married Dora Isgrigg.

ARETUS REES, a substantial farmer and landowner of Perry township, residing on the Burlington pike, rural mail route No. 6 out of Muncie, was born on the farm on which he is now living, a part of the original Lewis Rees entry tract there along the river in section 31, and has lived there all his life. Mr. Rees was born on October 18, 1873, and is a son of Borter and Lavina (Rees) Rees, the latter of whom was born in Wayne county, Indiana. Borter Rees was born in Perry township and was one of the ten children born to Lewis and Mary Rees, Virginians of Welsh stock, who had settled here in 1822 and concerning whom further and fitting mention is made elsewhere in this volume, Lewis Rees having been one of the first associate judges of the old circuit court elected in this county and a man of large influence in the days of the beginning of social and civic order hereabout. Borter Rees was reared on the old home farm in Perry township and after his marriage settled down there to farming and stock raising, coming to be known as one of the large stock dealers of the county and the owner of 500 or 600 acres of land. He died in 1886 at the age of forty-eight years and his widow is now living with her son, the subject of this sketch. Of the nine children born to Borter Rees and wife, five are still living, the subject of this sketch having four brothers, Henry, Grant, Warren and Herbert Rees. Reared on the home farm, Aretus Rees received his schooling in the nearby Rees school house. He was thirteen years of age when his father died and he continued helping on the home farm in his mother's behalf until he reached his majority when he came into his inheritance of a tract of forty-six acres of the home place and then began farming on his own account, a vocation he since has followed, and continues to reside there, having established his home on that place after his marriage. Mr. Rees has enlarged his original holdings and now has a well improved farm of 149 acres. He and his wife are Republicans. Mrs. Rees (Glennie G. Chalfant) was born in Monroe township, this county, and is a daughter of Joel and Nancy J. (Gibson) Chalfant, the latter of whom was born in that same township, in 1852, a daughter of Garrett and Elizabeth (Clements) Gibson, the former of whom was a son of Valentine Gibson, one of the

pioneers of this county. Joel Chalfant was born in Ohio in 1827, a son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Winders) Chalfant, and was ten years of age when his parents came to Delaware county with their family and settled in Perry township in 1837. He grew to manhood here, established himself as a successful farmer in Monroe township and died there at the age of seventy years.

CHARLES M. ORR, formerly and for many years engaged in the railway mail service and now engaged in the mercantile business at Selma, member of the firm of Orr & Murray, dealers in hardware, implements and coal, is a member of one of the pioneer families of Delaware county, the Orrs having been represented here since in the '30s of the past century when James Orr came over here from Greene county, Ohio, with his family and settled along Campbell creek in the lower part of Delaware township a mile or two east of the present village of Desoto. Charles M. Orr was born on the old home farm in Delaware township on August 23, 1850, and is a son of James and Julia Ann (Hopping) Orr, the latter of whom was born in Greene county, Ohio, a member of the pioneer Hopping family of that county. James Orr, who represented this district in the state Legislature during the time of the Civil war, was later state senator from this district and who also served the county for years as a member of the board of county commissioners, was a native of Ireland, born in the town of Omagh, County Tyrone, February 25, 1815, and was six years old when in 1821 he came to this country with his parents, James and Elizabeth (Jamison) Orr, the family locating in the White Sulphur Springs neighborhood in Greenbriar county, Virginia, later moving into Monroe county, same state, now included in West Virginia. There the Orr family remained until in 1836 when they moved to Greene county, Ohio, and two years later, in 1838, came over here into the New Purchase and settled in Delaware township, this county. The senior James Orr bought 320 acres of land here and put up his home in section 27, near the south border of Delaware township. He was accompanied here by his children, Joseph, Margaret, Samuel, Martha and James. The junior James Orr was twenty-three years of age when he came over here in 1838. In January of that same year, in Greene county, he had married Julia Ann Hopping and he and his bride settled down to the serious task of creating a home in a woodland wilderness. He was a good farmer and it was not long until he became recognized as one of the representative farmers of the new county, as well as one of the leaders in the Whig party in

CHARLES M. ORR

MRS. CHARLES M. ORR

this part of the state. In 1844 he was elected to represent his district on the board of county commissioners and for five or six years he served in that important public capacity. In 1853 he was elected to represent this district in the lower house of the Indiana General Assembly and in 1861 was sent back to the House, thus representing this district in the Legislature during the stressful times of the Civil war. In 1871 he was elected to represent this senatorial district (Delaware and Madison counties) in the Senate. In other ways, in various local capacities, he also rendered public service and was accounted one of the strong men of his generation in this county. James Orr died in 1895. He was twice married. His first wife (Julia Ann Hopping) died on April 30, 1869, and in June, 1870, he married Martha J. Campbell, of Selma. To James and Julia Ann (Hopping) Orr were born eight children, those besides the subject of this sketch (the sixth in order of birth) being William, James David, Margaret J., Samuel, Joseph N., Elizabeth Matilda and Mary Rebecca. The eldest son, William Orr, was colonel of the 20th Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war. Charles M. Orr grew up on the home farm in Delaware township, completed his schooling at old Asbury University (now DePauw) at Greencastle, Ind., and for something more than ten years was engaged in teaching school during the winters, meanwhile continuing his attention to the farm, and was thus engaged until in 1879 he entered the railway mail service, a service in which he was engaged for something more than forty years, or until his retirement in 1920. During all these years of postal service Mr. Orr had but two "runs," that between Pittsburg and St. Louis and between Cleveland and St. Louis, and he was retired with honor. Upon his retirement from the railway mail service Mr. Orr settled down in his old home town of Selma and became engaged in the hardware and coal business in association with his nephew, James Orr Murray, of whom further mention is made elsewhere, and has since been thus engaged, doing business under the firm name of Orr & Murray. On July 14, 1875, Charles M. Orr was united in marriage to Kate A. Sayre, daughter of William and Margaret (Scott) Sayre. Mrs. Orr died on June 30, 1913. Mr. Orr is a Republican. From the days of his youth until a few years ago he had been a member of the United Presbyterian church, in the faith of which communion he had been reared. He then united with the Methodist Episcopal church at Selma.

CHARLES B. KIRKLIN, former assessor of Perry township, formerly and for a quarter of a century a teacher in the public schools of this county, now engaged in farming in Perry township, residing on rural mail route No. 6 out of Muncie, is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here all his life. Mr. Kirklin was born in the village of Cowan on February 25, 1873, and is a son of John R. and Elizabeth (Holler) Kirklin, the latter of whom was born in Montgomery county, Ohio. The late John R. Kirklin was born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1826, and was a son of Jeremiah and Martha (Ballinger) Kirklin, the latter of whom was a daughter of a soldier of the Revolution. Jeremiah Kirklin, who was a native of North Carolina, had a farm of 100 acres in Wayne county. In 1832 he sold that place for $600 and moved with his family to Coles county, Illinois, where he entered a tract of land from the government and established his home, in time becoming a large landowner there. John R. Kirklin was six years of age when his parents moved to Illinois and he grew up in Coles county and was there married. In 1854 he returned to Indiana and settled on a farm in the Blountsville neighborhood in Henry county, where he lived until in 1871, when he came over into Delaware county and located at Cowan, where he started a cooper shop. In 1883 he moved from Cowan to Mt. Pleasant and in the latter place spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1910. He was twice married. In 1844, in Illinois, he married Eliza Jane Brewer, who died in 1862 in Henry county. She was the mother of seven children, James, Taylor, William, Martha, Jacob, John and George. John R. Kirklin then married Mrs. Elizabeth (Holler) Richardson and of the children born to this union four grew to maturity, those besides the subject of this sketch being Eli, Elizabeth and Susan. Charles B. Kirklin was ten years of age when his father moved from Cowan to Mt. Pleasant and he completed his public schooling in the schools of the latter place and early began teaching school, a vocation he followed for twenty-five years, all of this service save one year spent in Monroe township being rendered in Perry township. He was largely instrumental in securing the establishment of a high school in Perry township and was the first principal of that school. Meantime he had pursued his studies at the Central Indiana Normal School at Danville and the State Normal School at Terre Haute and in 1899 was graduated from this latter institution. In 1907-08 he took the scientific course in Indiana University. In 1915 Mr. Kirklin retired from active service in the school room and has since been giving his attention to his farm, forty acres of which

he had bought in 1910. He now has something more than sixty-seven acres, which he has well improved. Mr. Kirklin is a Republican and served for three years as assessor of Perry township. He is a Freemason and is now serving his second term as worshipful master of the Masonic lodge at New Burlington. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at New Burlington and he is a member of the official board of that congregation and has been superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. and Mrs. Kirklin have two children, a daughter, Frances E., and a son, George Kirklin, both of whom are attending school in Perry township. Mrs. Kirklin was born in this township (Mercedes Marshall) and is a daughter of Horace and Julia (Offtendinger) Marshall, both of whom were born in that same township, members of pioneer families there. Horace Marshall was a farmer and owned land both in this county and in Henry county. Of the five children born to him and his wife four are still living, Mrs. Kirklin having two sisters, Mabel and Ruth, and a brother, Lloyd Marshall.

FRED ILLINGWORTH, president and general manager of the Holderfield Supply Company, general builders' supplies, at Muncie, made his first acquaintance with Muncie during the time of the erection of the court house back in the '80s and was so much "taken" with the town that he has been quite content to remain here ever since. Mr. Illingworth is a native of England, born on March 16, 1857, but was but an infant when his parents, John and Martha (Watson) Illingworth, left that country with their family and came across the water, locating at Ottawa, Canada. It was thus that Fred Illingworth was reared in Canada. He grew up at Ottawa and learned the stone-cutter's trade. At the age of twenty-one, in 1879, he came to the United States and began working as a journeyman stonecutter, being thus employed at several different places until in 1882, when he took employment with the contracting firm that then was engaged in the erection of the court house at Warsaw, Ind. After that he was engaged on public works at Frankfort and at Valparaiso and in 1887 came to Muncie to give a help out on the finishing touches then being put on the Delaware county court house. He later was employed on the erection of the court house at Evansville, one of the leading craftsmen of the Pearce & Morgan Company, and was for years thereafter in this company's employ. In 1897 Mr. Illingworth was returned to Muncie to superintend the erection of the normal school buildings and he ever since has been a resident of this city. Upon completing the normal school job he became engaged in the general contracting business at Muncie, opening a stone yard in North

High street. From this beginning was developed the general builders' supply line in which he is now engaged and when the Holderfield Supply Company was organized he was made president and general manager of that concern and has since been thus engaged, with offices and yards in East Jackson street, where the company has a well established and admirably equipped plant. Fred Illingworth has been thrice married. His first wife, Elizabeth Gilchrist, died and was buried at Muncie, leaving two children, Mabel Elizabeth and Arthur G. Mr. Illingworth later married Mrs. Wilhelmina Holderfield and after her death married Mrs. Sadie Hogett. The Illingworths live at 317 East Gilbert street. Mr. and Mrs. Illingworth are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Illingworth is a Scottish Rite (32°) and Knights Templar Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

GEORGE R. ANDREWS, M. D., F. A. C. S., a surgeon at Muncie, a practitioner for more than twenty-five years, is a member of one of the real pioneer families of Delaware county, his paternal grandmother having been the first white person born in the tract now covered by the city of Muncie and his grandfather one of the early physicians of old Muncietown. Doctor Andrews was born in the village of Rome City, in Noble county, Indiana, August 20, 1874, and is a son of John E. and Hannah Frances (Yingling) Andrews, the latter of whom was born in Connersville, Ind., a member of one of the old families of that part of the state, and died at Muncie in 1908. John Edwin Andrews, a retired miller, now living at Muncie, was born in Muncie and is a son of Dr. Daniel H. and Mary Jane (Gilbert) Andrews, the latter of whom was born here on what then was called the Hackley Reserve, an Indian reservation, in 1826, daughter of Goldsmith C. and Mary (Bishop) Gilbert, natives of Washington county, New York, who were among the earliest settlers in what came to be organized as Delaware county in 1827 and at whose trading post here at the bend of the river on the old Indian reserve the county seat was established when the county was erected, a story that is set out with considerable detail elsewhere in this work. Dr. Daniel H. Andrews, grandfather of Dr. George R. Andrews, also was born in Washington county, New York, where he received his early schooling and where he became interested in the study of medicine. Coming West he became a student of Doctor Mussey at Cincinnati and under this preceptorship was prepared for college. Following his graduation at the medical college at Cincinnati he went to Florida and was there engaged in practice for a short time or until in 1842, when he came

DR. GEORGE R. ANDREWS

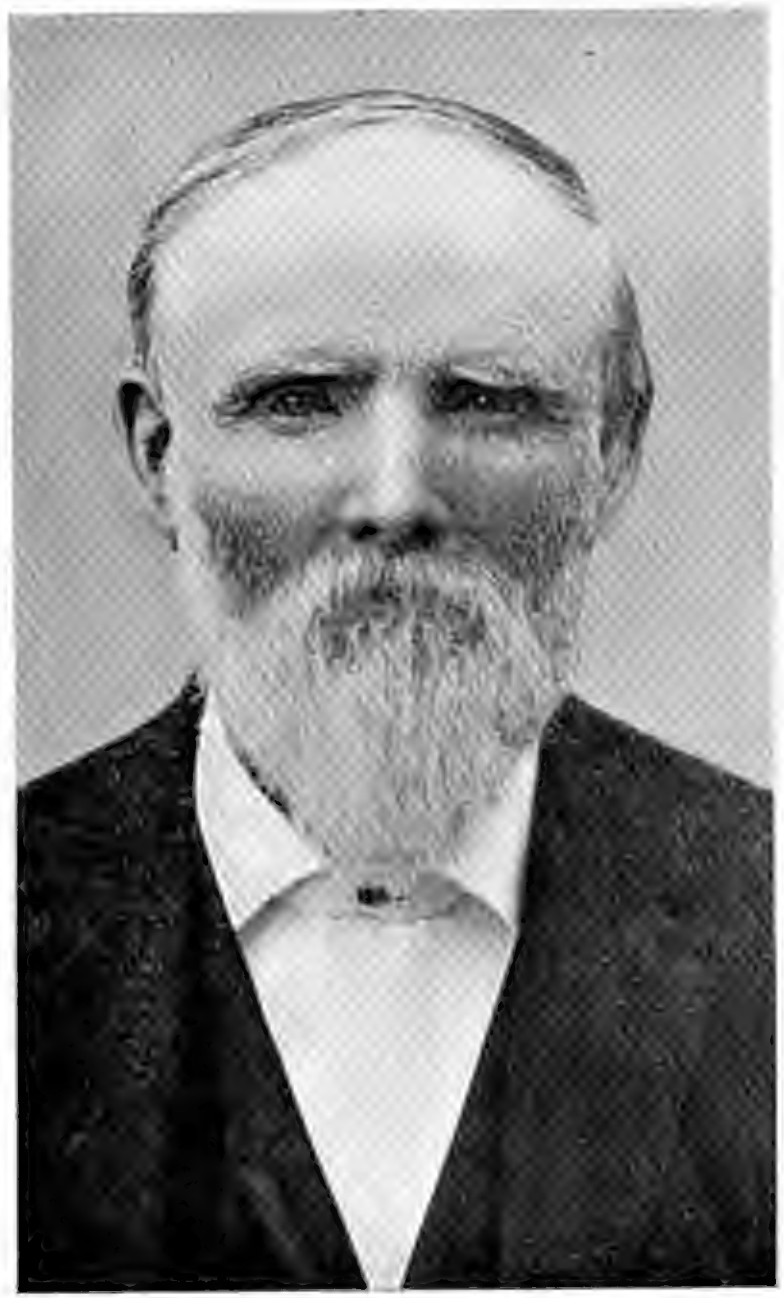
to Indiana and located at Muncietown, where he found a field for practice awaiting him. On October 31, 1844, he married Mary Jane Gilbert and established his home here, where the remainder of his life was spent in good work, his death occurring in 1856, his widow being left with four children, three of whom are still living, Mrs. Julia S. Williamson, John Edwin and George R. Andrews. There was another son, Samuel Andrews, now deceased. The widow Andrews married Joseph W. Edmunds and lived for many years thereafter, her death occurring on June 24, 1904, as is set out elsewhere, together with much interesting and informative matter relating to this woman who for nearly eighty years had been a witness to the development of the place whereon she was born and which she thus had seen grow from a mere trading station in the wilderness to a city of large importance. John Edwin Andrews, second son and third child of Dr. Daniel H. and Mary Jane (Gilbert) Andrews, was born in 1850 and was reared at Muncie, early being trained to the milling business, of which his grandfather Gilbert had been a pioneer here. After his marriage he for some time was engaged in business at Rome City, but presently returned to Muncie, where he since has made his home. To him and his wife were born four sons, the subject of this sketch having three brothers, Daniel A., C. Ray and Forrest E. Andrews. Having been but a child when his parents returned to Muncie from Rome City, Dr. George R. Andrews received his schooling in Muncie and upon completing the course in the high school entered the Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis and in 1897 was graduated from this institution and in that same year was married. Upon receiving his diploma the Doctor opened an office for practice at Mount Summit, in the neighboring county of Henry, where he remained until in 1904, when he returned to Muncie and in that city ever since has been engaged in practice, with present residence at 401 East Adams street. Not long after taking up practice at Muncie, Doctor Andrews took a post-graduate course in surgery in New York and since 1907 has devoted his practice exclusively to surgery. In 1913-14 Doctor Andrews built the Muncie Home Hospital, at that time the largest private surgical hospital in the state of Indiana, and continued to operate it as a private surgical hospital until in June, 1921, when it was taken over by the board of governors of the Muncie Home Hospital and has since been operated under semi-public direction. Doctor Andrews also organized and maintained the nurses training

school of the Muncie Home Hospital, of which most of the practicing nurses of Delaware county are graduates. Doctor Andrews is a member of the Muncie Academy of Medicine, of the joint medical society of the counties of Delaware and Blackford, a fellow of the American Medical Association and of the American College of Surgeons, and has served as president of the county medical society. He is a Freemason and an Odd Fellow. It was in 1897, the year of his graduation from college, that Dr. George R. Andrews was united in marriage to Elizabeth Haymond, who was born on a farm just south of the city of Muncie, only daughter of William Allison and Mary (Louthain) Haymond, the latter of whom was born in the neighboring county of Henry, March 17, 1844, daughter of George Louthain, a member of one of the first families in Henry county, and who is now making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Andrews at Muncie. William Allison Haymond, who died at his farm home south of Muncie in 1880, was born at Fairmount, Virginia, now West Virginia, October 26, 1840, and was a son of Octavius Haymond, who was a son of William Haymond, Jr., a son of William Haymond, a major in the Continental army during the War of the Revolution and by right of descent from whom Mrs. Andrews is a member of the local (Paul Revere) chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In 1859, when nineteen years of age, William Allison Haymond came to Indiana and was living in Delaware county when the Civil war broke out. On November 28, 1861, he enlisted his services in behalf of the cause of the Union and went to the front as a member of the 41st regiment (2d Indiana Cavalry), with which gallant command he served for three years. Upon the completion of his military service he returned to Delaware county and on January 18, 1865, was married to Mary Louthain, shortly afterward establishing his home on the farm south of town where he spent the remainder of his life. To him and his wife were born three children, of whom Mrs. Andrews is the last born, the others being Warren G. (deceased) and George L. Haymond. Doctor and Mrs. Andrews have one child, a son, Edwin H. Andrews, born on December 9, 1899, who rendered service in the artillery branch of the army at the officers training school at Camp Taylor during the time of this country's participation in the World war and who is now a student of medicine in Indiana University, with a view to following the profession in which representatives of two generations of his family have rendered conspicuous service in this county.

ANDREW JACKSON, a member of the board of county commissioners for Delaware county and a substantial farmer and landowner of Hamilton township, residing on the Wheeling pike, rural mail route No. 1 out of Muncie, is a native Hoosier and has lived in this state all his life, a resident of Delaware county for more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Jackson was born on a farm in Owen county on April 17, 1866, and is a son of Andrew and Catherine (Beula) Jackson, the latter of whom was born in Pennsylvania and was but a child when she came to Indiana with her parents, the family settling in Owen county, where she grew to womanhood and was married. She died in 1883. The senior Andrew Jackson was born in Dearborn county, this state, a son of William Jackson, and there grew to manhood. After his marriage he was engaged for some years in farming in Owen county and then moved to Clay county, where he bought a farm of 120 acres and established his home. To him and his wife were born eight children, three of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Susan, and a brother, Charles Jackson. The junior Andrew Jackson was but a lad when his parents moved from Owen county to Clay county and he grew up on the home farm in the western part of the latter county, finishing his schooling in the high school in the village of Riley, over the line in Vigo county. He married when twenty-two years of age and then began farming on his own account, renting a part of the William A. Bell farm of 800 acres in the neighborhood of his home. Two years later he was made superintendent of that farm and was thus engaged for about seven years, at the end of which time, in 1897, he came to Delaware county and took charge of the 400-acre Bell farm in Hamilton township and established his home there. During his long period of superintendency on this farm Mr. Jackson erected the present buildings and improved the place in up-to-date fashion, and there he continued to live until in 1912, when he bought his present place on the Wheeling pike, across the highway from the Bell farm and has since resided there, meanwhile having erected all the buildings there and established a modern farm plant. His first purchase there was forty-five acres. A few years later he bought an adjoining tract of like acreage and now has a well improved farm of ninety acres. Mr. Jackson is a Republican and in 1918 was elected a member of the advisory board for Hamilton township. In 1922 he was elected commissioner from his district on the board of county commissioners and is now serving in that responsible public capacity. In the primary election in May, 1924, he was nominated for a second

term in that office. He is a Freemason and an Odd Fellow and he and his wife are members of the Christian church. On November 29, 1888, in Clay county, Andrew Jackson was united in marriage to Effie E. Gard and to that union five children have been born, all of whom are living save Edna, the first born, the others being William Allen, Harvey C., Theodore A. and Mertie C., the latter of whom is a teacher in the Riley school near Muncie. Theodore A. Jackson is now a student in the University of Indiana. William Allen Jackson married Carrie Cochran and has two children, Julia and Martha, and Harvey C. Jackson married Ora Burt and has one child, Helen. Mrs. Effie E. Jackson was born in Owen county, Indiana, daughter of Lorenzo D. and Nancy (Wiley) Gard, who later became residents of Clay county, where Lorenzo D. Gard became the owner of a farm of something more than 100 acres. To Lorenzo D. Gard and wife were born seven children, five of whom are still living, Mrs. Jackson having two sisters, Edna J. and Mertie M., and two brothers, William S. and Harvey Gard.

ROY J. STAFFORD, a substantial farmer and landowner of Delaware county, now living in Hamilton township, is a native son of this county and has lived here all his life. Mr. Stafford was born on a farm in Delaware township on April 4, 1881, and is a son of George A. and Sarah A. (Zehner) Stafford, the latter of whom was born in Wayne county, this state, daughter of Benjamin and Hester (Hoppas) Zehner. The late George A. Stafford was born in Delaware township, this county, in 1835, and was a son of Ralph and Jane (Black) Stafford, the latter of whom was born in Clark county, Ohio, a daughter of Andrew and Susan (Ross) Black, who became numbered among the pioneers of Delaware county, as is set out elsewhere. Ralph Stafford was born in Giles county, Virginia, and was a son of George and Catherine (Fair) Stafford, who had come to this country from Ireland, and who in 1811 became residents of Clark county, Ohio. Ralph Stafford became a resident of Delaware township, this county, in 1835. He died in 1876 and his widow survived until in 1888. They were the parents of five children, of whom George A. Stafford was the eldest. During the days of his young manhood George A. Stafford worked as a tanner. He also for thirteen years operated a threshing rig throughout his home neighborhood, meantime carrying on extensive farming operations and in time came to be the owner of more than 800 acres of land in this county. He was one of the organizers of the Delaware County National Bank and a director of the same



GEORGE A. STAFFORD

MRS. GEO. A. STAFFORD

and had business property in Muncie, among the buildings he erected there being the former postoffice building on Walnut street, now occupied by the Liberty theatre, and the building now occupied by the Studebaker automobile sales concern on High street. He died on September 1, 1912, and his widow died in 1917. They were the parents of four children, all of whom are living save one son, David R., the subject of this sketch having a sister, Emma C., and a brother, Cyrus J. Stafford. Reared on the home farm in Delaware township, Roy J. Stafford supplemented the schooling received in the Stafford school by a course in the old Muncie Normal School and for two years thereafter was engaged in photography in the Neiswanger studio at Muncie. He then returned to the home farm and after his marriage farmed the place for a year, at the end of which time he moved to a farm of his own, a place of 240 acres in Union township, two and a half miles west of Shideler, on which he made extensive improvements and on which he carried on extensively in the live stock way. There Mr. Stafford resided until in 1922, when he moved to the place on which he is now living, a "forty" on the Studebaker pike in Hamilton township, the operations of which he oversees as well as those of his Union township farm, he now being the owner of 280 acres of well improved farm land. In 1904, Roy J. Stafford was united in marriage to Ethel Mae Smith, who also was born in Delaware township, daughter of J. Dent and Mary (Williamson) Smith, and to this union were born six children, Edith L., Mary L., Sarah R., George D., Howard and Albert Earl, the latter of whom died in infancy. The mother of these children died on October 29, 1921.

HARRY C. SHROYER, a substantial farmer and landowner of Liberty township, proprietor of a well improved farm on the Centennial pike, rural mail route No. 5 out of Muncie, was born in that township, a member of one of the real pioneer families of the county, and has lived there all his life. Mr. Shroyer was born on September 17, 1878, and is a son of John A. and Margaret (Baughn) Shroyer, the latter of whom was born in the neighboring county of Randolph, daughter of Lester and Susanna Baughn. The late John A. Shroyer was born on a pioneer farm in the Mt. Pleasant neighborhood in Liberty township, this county, December 21, 1845, and was a son of Melchoir and Rebecca (Jones) Shroyer, Virginians, born in that section of the Old Dominion now comprised within West Virginia, the former a son of Louis Shroyer, a member of one of the Virginia colonial families. Melchoir Shroyer was trained as a blacksmith and gun-

smith, vocations he followed at Grafton, Va., until after his marriage in the middle '30s of the past century, when he came into Indiana and after prospecting a bit in Madison county effected a settlement on a woodland "eighty" in the Mt. Pleasant neighborhood in Liberty township, this county, where he established his home, reared his family and spent the remainder of his life, one of the useful pioneers of that neighborhood, for his skill as a smith was highly appreciated by his neighbors. He and his wife were the parents of eight children and as most of these married and reared families of their own the Shroyer connection of this family in the present generation is a considerable one. One of the sons of this family, Jacob Shroyer, lost his life in the battle of Kennesaw Mountain while serving as a soldier of the Union during the Civil war. John A. Shroyer was the next to the last in order of birth of the children of this pioneer couple. He grew to manhood on the home farm in Liberty township and assisted in the development and improvement of that place until after his marriage, when he began farming on his own account and in 1879 bought the farm in section 35 of Liberty township on which he spent the remainder of his days, coming in time to be the owner of 230 acres of land in that township and in the neighboring township of Delaware. Mr. Shroyer was a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died on April 12, 1909. It was in 1874 that John A. Shroyer was united in marriage to Margaret Baughn and to that union were born ten children, all of whom are living save one, these (besides the subject of this sketch) being Charles, Everett, Herbert, Arthur, Birch, Walter, Frank and Zella. Reared on the home farm in the northeastern part of Liberty township, Harry C. Shroyer received his schooling in the Mt. Pleasant schools and until his marriage remained on the home farm, aiding in the development of the same. He married at the age of twenty-five and established his home on the place on which he is now living on the Centennial pike, which he had bought prior to his marriage, and has since resided there. Mr. Shroyer's first purchase there was of a tract of seventy acres. As his affairs prospered he has added to this original holding until now he is the owner of 236 acres which he has improved in up-to-date fashion and on which he has two sets of buildings. It was on November 24, 1903, that Harry C. Shroyer was united in marriage to Nellie Phillips, also a member of a pioneer family in Liberty township, and to this union three children have been born, Kenneth, Virgil and John Arthur. Mr. and Mrs. Shroyer are members of the Methodist Epis-

copal church. Mrs. Shroyer is a daughter of William H. and Mahala Frances (Keesling) Phillips, the latter of whom was a daughter of Martin Keesling, one of the entrymen in Liberty township. The late William H. Phillips, who at the time of his death in the fall of 1917 had been for years the vice-president of the Delaware County National Bank of Muncie, as is set out elsewhere in this work, also was born in Liberty township, in the spring of 1840, a son of Henry and Susanna (Sweetman) Phillips, Virginians, who in 1836 came to Indiana and established their home on a woodland tract in section 7 of Liberty township, this county. After his marriage William H. Phillips established his home on a farm in section 5 of Liberty township and there developed a good piece of property, at the same time acquiring banking and other interests in the city of Muncie. He is survived by five children, Mrs. Shroyer having two sisters, Mrs. Leora Cecil and Mrs. Gertrude Dragoo, and two brothers, Edgar E. and Harry H. Phillips.

WHORTEN MEEKS, a progressive farmer and landowner of Liberty township, proprietor of a well improved farm on rural mail route No. 1 out of Parker, is a member of the pioneer Meeks family that has had worthy representation in this community since the late '30s of the past century. Mr. Meeks was born on a farm in Liberty township, February 15, 1877, and is a son of Jacob and Mary Ellen (Wright) Meeks, the latter of whom was born in Edgar county, Illinois. Jacob Meeks, who is now living in the Parker neighborhood over in Randolph county, where he has had his home for near forty years, is a Virginian by birth and was but a child when he came to Indiana with his parents, the family settling in the Mt. Pleasant neighborhood in Liberty township, this county. There he grew to manhood and for some time after his marriage continued farming there, later moving over into Randolph county, where he has since resided, now living retired from the active labors of the farm. Of the eleven children born to Jacob and Mary Ellen (Wright) Meeks eight are still living, the subject of this sketch having three sisters, Nona, Emma and Anna, and four brothers, Isaac, Josiah, Ira and Leslie Meeks. It was in the early '80s that Jacob Meeks moved with his family over into Randolph county and Whorten Meeks was thus but a boy when he became a resident of that county. He received his schooling in the neighborhood schools and continued farming in association with his father until he had attained his majority, when he began farming for himself on a rental basis. After his marriage he

made his home on a rented farm in Randolph county for three years, at the end of which time, in 1909, he bought the farm on which he is now living in Liberty township, this county, and has since resided here, during this period of residence having done much to improve and develop the place. Mr. Meeks has 120 acres, all but about twenty acres of which is tillable, and in addition to his general farming gives proper attention to the raising of live stock. Whorten Meeks married Mabel Morrow, daughter of Clayton and Sophronia Morrow, and has three children, Lawrence, Howard and Vernon. Mr. and Mrs. Meeks are Republicans and are members of the Parker Methodist Episcopal church.

CHARLES HAINES ANTHONY, who in his generation and for many years was recognized as one of the real leaders in local community development, one of the dominant factors in that amazing movement which thirty years and more ago brought about the practical reconstruction of the city of Muncie and which gave an impetus to all phases of human development hereabout, has been dead for some years, but the memory of his personality and of what he did for the community persists and will long do so. It therefore is deemed fitting that in this definite history of the county in which his lines were cast there should be carried some modest tribute to that memory. Mr. Anthony was a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the real pioneer families here, and though his business activities took him much away, he always was happy to regard this as his home, even as does his widow, who survives him and who though widely traveled still is happy to call Muncie home, for she, too, was born in this county, and is also of that sterling pioneer stock that has its roots so firmly planted here in the soil of Delaware county. Charles Haines Anthony was born at Muncie on May 10, 1858, and was a son of Capt. Edwin C. and Rebecca G. (Venneman) Anthony, the latter of whom was born at Centerville, in Wayne county, Indiana, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Campbell) Venneman, Pennsylvanians, who became residents of Centerville, where they were living when in 1849 Edwin C. Anthony and Rebecca G. Venneman were married. Capt. Edwin C. Anthony, an honored veteran of the Civil war and for many years in his generation one of the leading citizens of Muncie, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 29, 1818, and was the son and only child of Dr. Samuel P. and Narcissa (Haines) Anthony, the latter of whom died at Muncie in 1858. Dr. Samuel P. Anthony, concerning whom numerous references are made elsewhere in this work, for he was one of the domi-

CHARLES HAINES ANTHONY

nant figures in the life of old Muncietown, back in pioneer days, was a Virginian, born at Lynchburg in the Old Dominion, December 2, 1792. As a young man he served as a teamster in the army of the War of 1812, and upon the conclusion of that second war for American independence located at Cincinnati, where he and his father became engaged in the tobacco brokerage business, the first factors in this line west of the Allegheny mountains, it is said. While thus engaged, Samuel P. Anthony became interested in the study of medicine and upon completing a course of professional study, moved up into Clinton county, Ohio, where he was engaged in practice for three years, at the end of which time he moved to Cedarville, in the neighboring county of Greene. Three years later, in common with many other Greene county people, he became attracted to the possibilities then opening up over here in Delaware county and in 1831, four years after the erection of this county, came over here and became a permanent resident of Muncietown, where the remainder of his life was spent, his death occurring here, as is set out elsewhere in this work, in 1876. It has been written of Doctor Anthony that "he seemed to possess a natural talent for making money." It was thus that his son, Edwin C. Anthony early was trained to assume a position of responsibility in the community, for his father was by long odds the largest property owner here. Edwin C. Anthony completed his schooling at Richmond, Ind., and was from the days of his young manhood interested in the development of the Anthony interests in and about Muncie. When the Civil war broke out he went to the front as captain of Company D, 41st Indiana Cavalry, but in 1862 was compelled to resign his commission by reason of a broken arm and the serious impairment of his health and return home. Following his father's death in 1876 he assumed control of the Anthony interests, which he extended by the development of extensive interests in Florida, and thus continued active in business until his death on June 7, 1884, at his winter home at Anthony. His widow resumed her former home at Muncie and survived him until in 1898. To Capt. Edwin C. and Rebecca G. (Venneman) Anthony were born six children, those besides the subject of this memorial sketch (the fifth in order of birth) having been Florence Virginia, who married Elijah Swain; Samuel P., the scene of whose later activities was in Florida; Ella, who married George Gamble, and died at the age of twenty-five years; Edwin C., Jr., who died at the age of twenty-eight years, and Adelia, who married Frank Robinson and made her home in Florida. Reared at Muncie, the late Charles H. Anthony supplemented the

schooling received in the local schools by a course in the military college at Chester, Pa., and in 1877, when his father became interested in Florida development projects he took an active part in these activities and in time developed there valuable fruit and phosphate interests. Following his marriage in 1886 he established his home at Muncie. This was about the time the new era of development dawned on Muncie in consequence of the opening of the natural gas field here and Mr. Anthony naturally became one of the most influential promoters of the new local interests thus developed. In his case these interests largely centered in real estate and in the promotion of the gas field and in the extension of the growing city's manufacturing interests. With clear vision he saw into the needs of the future and in 1887 erected that big brown stone business block at the northwest corner of Walnut and Jackson streets still known as the Anthony building and which thus for nearly forty years has stood as one of Muncie's chief commercial buildings. As president of the Economy Co-operative Gas Company, he did much for the proper utilization of natural gas as an economic industrial factor and as one of the promoters of the old Citizens Enterprise Company also did much in the way of bringing new factories into the town. Anthony Park (Congerville) is a continuing reminiscence of another phase of his activities. As an ardent horseman he also did much to promote the elevation of the standards of horseflesh hereabout. In other ways, Mr. Anthony impressed himself upon the community, and he continued active in business until his death on October 31, 1921. Mr. Anthony was a Republican and a Freemason and was also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Improved Order of Red Men. On February 10, 1886, Charles H. Anthony was united in marriage to Harriett Bell Mitchell and to this union was born one child, a son, Harvey Mitchell Anthony, a veteran of the World war, who is now a student in the medical college of Indiana University. Harvey Mitchell Anthony was born on February 19, 1890. He had his early schooling at Muncie and upon leaving high school entered Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, where he was in attendance during 1908-11, specializing in mathematics and languages. In 1911 he entered Harvard University, where he specialized in physics, chemistry, geology and astronomy, as well as philosophy, together with experimental work in radio-telegraphy, and was graduated from that institution in 1914. This course was supplemented by a course in electrical engineering at the Hawley Institute, Boston, from which he also was graduated, and by advanced courses in Columbia Univer-

DR. HARVEY MITCHELL

sity and the New York Electrical Institute. Upon the completion of the Muncie high school building in 1914 Mr. Anthony installed a department of electrical engineering in the school, this including radio-telegraphy, and was made head of the same. In 1916 he was made director of vocational education of the Muncie high school and upon the country's call to arms in the spring of 1917 for participation in the World war, he organized an army signal corps and conducted classes in that behalf in radio-telegraphy at Muncie. He presently was called to train classes at the Great Lakes naval training station, Chicago, and from there was transferred to Washington to reorganize the radio training system in the aviation section of the navy and thus served until the close of the war, with the title of director. Upon the completion of his military service, Mr. Anthony returned to Muncie and resumed his school work and continued thus engaged until he presently resigned to take up medical studies and now is a student in medical college of Indiana University. He married Ruth Leffler. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Charles H. Anthony has continued to make her home at Muncie, though much of her time has been spent in traveling, her home being at 210 East Adams street. It perhaps may not be regarded as out of place to recall that in 1913 Mrs. Anthony created a bit of a social sensation in New York and the East by the striking character of the gorgeous gowns she wore and by having the heels of her slippers set with diamonds, the newspapers over the country giving her much space and referring to her as the "arbiter of fashions," "Muncie's creator of American fashions," "social sensation of the East," and the like. In referring to her home at Muncie, Mrs. Anthony told one of the numerous interviewers who sought stories from her in those days of unexpected fame, "I always like to return to it, for in spite of my liking for the brilliant corners of the earth, Muncie is my home town and many old friends are here." In passing, it is but proper to say that this is a very common feeling among Muncie people, the continued attachment to the old home town being expressed by all who perchance wander away. Mrs. Anthony is a daughter of the late Dr. Harvey and Catherine (Ash) Mitchell, who became residents of Muncie in 1864, and the latter of whom was born in Greene county, Ohio, May 30, 1837, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Driscoll) Ash, who later moved with their family over here into Delaware county and established their home in the Granville settlement along the Mississinewa. The late Dr. Harvey Mitchell was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1826, and

was a son of Thomas and Sarah (Shideler) Mitchell, both of whom were born in that same county, the former in 1801 and the latter, in 1802, who were married in 1822, and who in 1830 settled in Miami county, Ohio, where Thomas Mitchell died in 1861. His widow survived him for eighteen years, her death occurring at the home of a daughter in California in 1879. They were the parents of six children, of whom Doctor Mitchell was the second in order of birth. At the age of seventeen years, Harvey Mitchell entered upon his medical studies. In 1850 he was graduated from the old Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, and in that same year became engaged in the practice of medicine at Granville, in this county. On October 9, 1853, at that place, he married Catherine Ash. Doctor Mitchell continued to make his home at Granville until in 1864, when he moved to Muncie, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1909. Ten years before that time, by reason of a serious injury received in a fall, by which he suffered a broken hip, he had been compelled to retire from the active practice of his profession. Doctor Mitchell was successful in business and was for years one of Muncie's most active promoters of "down town" real estate, the monumental Mitchell block at the southwest corner of Walnut and Adams streets, being one of the most conspicuous of the continuing evidences of the substantial character of his investments. To Doctor and Mrs. Mitchell were born two daughters, Mrs. Anthony having had an elder sister, Sarah Florence, who died in 1866, at the age of eleven years.

SUMNER B. DENNEY, proprietor and operator of a motor bus line at Muncie, was born in the city of Portland, the county seat of the neighboring county of Jay, April 25, 1882, and is a son of Daniel Wilson and Hannah (Jones) Denney, both of whom were born in that same county, the latter on a farm southwest of Portland, a daughter of Ebenezer Jones. The late Daniel Wilson Denney was a son of Edward Denney, a member of one of the pioneer families of Jay county. He grew up in that county and after his marriage became a farmer, the owner of a forty-acre farm four and a half miles southeast of Pennville, where he died in 1902. To him and his wife were born six sons, the subject of this sketch (the third in order of birth) having five brothers, William Henry, Charles Ebenezer, John Francis, Ira Everett and Edward Nicholas Denney. Mrs. Hannah Denney is now living at Muncie, where she has made her home for some years, residing at 2000 West Twelfth street. Reared on the home farm in Jay county, Sumner B. Denney received his schooling in the neighborhood schools. He was twenty years of age when his

father died and he continued farm work until in 1913, when he came to Muncie and here became engaged in teaming. He also for some time took an active part in local horse-racing activities. He later became engaged as a salesman for the Baldwin Piano Company and after two years of such employment became engaged in the piano business on his own account, distributor for the French & Son piano at Newcastle. In 1918 Mr. Denney bought a motor bus and started in business at Muncie, the initial route of his now well established bus line being the Normal City route. He found this venture to be successful and has since been carrying on along this line, now having no fewer than six well equipped busses in service, his line covering the better part of the city. Mr. Denney is a Republican and is affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men and the auxiliary bodies, the Hay Loft and the Degree of Pocahontas, and with the Loyal Order of Moose and the Moose Legion. On December 25, 1905, Sumner B. Denney was united in marriage to Sarah Leora Lambert, who was born in the neighboring county of Blackford, daughter of Josias and Lucy (Tharp) Lambert, and to this union four children have been born, Harold Oscar, Hilbert Ernest, Margaret Irena and Sumner Lowell. The Denneys reside at 1408 West Eleventh street. Mrs. Denney is a member of the Avondale Methodist Episcopal church.

FRANK R. BRAMMER, a conductor for the Union Traction Company and proprietor of a tailoring and dry-cleaning establishment at Muncie, was born on a farm in Delaware township, six miles north and east of Muncie, July 31, 1880, and is a son of Henly and Margaret (Black) Brammer, the latter of whom was born in that same township, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Fishburn) Black, the former of whom was proprietor of what was widely known as "Black's Mills" there along the Mississinewa. Henly Brammer also was born in Delaware township, in 1841, and was a son of Edmund and Nancy (Hatfield) Brammer, who had come here from Ohio in 1836. Edmund Brammer was born in Patrick county, Virginia, in 1801, a son of Edmund and Mary (Lee) Brammer, the latter of whom was an aunt of General Robert E. Lee. Upon coming to Delaware county the Brammers made their home on a farm in Delaware township, where Edmund Brammer died in 1889. His wife died in 1872. They were the parents of ten children. After his marriage Henly Brammer established himself as a farmer in Delaware township and there spent the remainder of his life. He was twice married and was the father of twelve children, two by his first wife, Selina Black, daughter of William Black, and ten by his second wife,

Margaret Black, a cousin of the first wife. Frank R. Brammer, fourth in order of birth of these children, became employed in the machine shop of the Bauer Window Glass Company at Eaton upon leaving school and was thus engaged until in 1902, when he took employment with the Union Traction Company as a conductor, and has ever since been thus employed, a period of more than twenty years, his present run being as conductor of the "Meteor". In 1910 Mr. Brammer began business as a salesman for traction employes' uniforms and has since gradually developed the tailoring business he now is carrying on at 111 East Seymour street. In May, 1922, he erected his present dry-cleaning and pressing establishment at 808 South Walnut street and has since been carrying on both establishments, at the same time continuing his run on the traction line. Mr. Brammer is a Scottish Rite Mason and he and his family are members of the First Baptist church. On September 3, 1902, Frank R. Brammer was united in marriage to Evelyn Baird, who was born in Hartford City, Ind., daughter of Jasper and Sarah Baird, and to this union two daughters have been born, Girladene and Charlene. The Brammers reside at 1000 North Elm street.

HOWARD CECIL, one of Liberty township's progressive farmers, living on the old Cecil home place on rural mail route No. 2 out of Selma, was born on that place and has lived there all his life. Mr. Cecil was born on October 6, 1888, and is a son of Arthur S. and Cora (Bortsfield) Cecil, both of whom were born in that same township, members of pioneer families there, and who are now living at Orlando, Fla. Arthur S. Cecil was born on the farm on which his son Howard is now living, a son of John S. and Rachel (Legg) Cecil, the former of whom was a son of the pioneer Aaron Cecil, who came over here into the New Purchase from Ohio in 1831 and entered a tract of land in section 32 of Liberty township, this county, where he established his home, one of the substantial pioneers of the eastern part of this county. Aaron Cecil was a native of Virginia and his wife, Anna Springer, was a native of Kentucky. They reared a family of eight children and as all these married and had families of their own the Cecil connection of this line in the present generation is a no inconsiderable one. The Leggs of this line came into Indiana in 1818 and settled in Wayne county. Arthur S. Cecil grew up on the home farm in Liberty township and for some years during the days of his young manhood was a teacher in the neighborhood schools. He followed farming, establishing his home on the home place after his marriage, and there continued to reside until his retirement in 1913

and removal to Orlando, Fla., where he and his wife are now living. They have six children, the subject of this sketch having three sisters, Jessie Mabel, Dorothy and Emily, and two brothers, Clarence and Hugh Cecil. Reared on the home farm in Liberty township, the place on which he is now living, Howard Cecil was graduated from the Muncie high school in 1906. He then entered DePauw University and after two years of study there entered Purdue University, from which institution he was graduated in 1912. Upon completing his college work Mr. Cecil returned to the home farm and upon his father's retirement in the next year took charge of affairs there and has since been operating the place, now farming 320 acres in up-to-date fashion. In addition to his general farming Mr. Cecil feeds out about seventy-five head of cattle and 300 hogs a year, feeding all the corn he raises. Last year he had 150 acres in corn. Mr. Cecil is a Republican and a Freemason, his affiliation with the Masons being with Muncie lodge. Howard Cecil married Margaret Wertz, daughter of W. S. Wertz, and has two children, Rebecca Ann and Eleanor Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Cecil are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church at Muncie.

CHARLES A. BARLEY, a substantial farmer and landowner of Perry township, residing on the Barley pike, rural mail route No. 6 out of Muncie, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the pioneer families here, and has lived in this county all his life. Mr. Barley was born on a farm in Niles township on February 19, 1867, and is a son of Samuel and Angelinah (Haines) Barley, both of whom were born in Virginia, the former in the vicinity of Winchester and the latter, in the Stanton vicinity. Samuel Barley was a son of Peter Barley, a native of Germany, who upon coming to this country had located at Winchester, Va. Two of his brothers came to America about the same time and settled in Pennsylvania. Samuel Barley was about ten years of age when his father died and he later accompanied his mother and brother and sister to Ohio, the family settling in Greene county, where Mrs. Barley's last days were spent. Samuel Barley and his brother John and sister Mary came to Delaware county in settlement days and located in Niles township. Samuel Barley's first farm in Niles township was a tract of forty acres of woodland which he cleared and improved and to which he added until he became the owner of 236 acres, and there he spent his last days. To him and his wife were born six children, three daughters, Sarah Jane, Estaline I. and Emma E., and three sons, David A., Kindrex S. and the subject of this sketch. Charles A. Barley grew to

manhood on the home farm in Niles township. He completed his schooling in the Eaton schools and early began farming. After his marriage he established his home on that part of the home farm which came to him by inheritance, a tract of 120 acres. On that place Mr. Barley continued to make his home until in the spring of 1917, when he disposed of his interests in Niles township and bought the place on the Barley pike on which he is now living, in Perry township, and here has since resided, proprietor of a well improved farm of 157 acres. Mr. Barley is a member of Whitney lodge, No. 229, Free and Accepted Masons, at New Burlington. On December 24, 1891, Charles A. Barley was united in marriage to Martha L. McDonald and to this union two daughters have been born, Ruth Angelinah and Helen Malinda, the latter of whom is still in school, member of the class of 1925, Perry township high school. Ruth A. Barley is a teacher in the public schools at Frankfort, Ind. Mrs. Barley was born in Niles township and is a daughter of Sam May and Malinda (Black) McDonald, the latter of whom was born in Niles township, a member of one of the pioneer families of this county. Sam May McDonald, who in his generation was one of the best known teachers in this county, was an Ohioan who came over here in the days of his young manhood and became employed as a teacher in the schools of this county, a profession he followed for sixteen years, meantime carrying on farming operations, and later became a salesman. Beginning in 1872 he served for some time as trustee of Niles township and in the early '80s served another term in that office. In addition to his regular work in the school room, he also for some time conducted a night school for community convenience in Niles township, this being one of the first such schools carried on in this county. Sam May McDonald also was a poet of parts, among his poems which were well received here being "A Tribute to the Union Soldier," "The Hoosier" and "The Haunted House." He died in 1920.

IRVIN V. THORNBURG, trustee of Perry township and a substantial farmer and landowner of that township, residing on rural mail route No. 2 out of Selma, is a native son of Delaware county, born in Perry township, and has lived here all his life. Mr. Thornburg was born on April 19, 1864, and is a son of Joseph H. and Paulina (Swearingen) Thornburg, the latter of whom was born in Virginia and was but a child when she came to Indiana with her parents, the family settling in this county. She died when her son Irvin was but a child, leaving also another child, a daughter, Mrs. Emma Yockey, of Muncie. Joseph H. Thornburg was four times

married and was the father of eleven children, those besides the two above mentioned being Francis M., William A., Elnora, Sarah, Charles O., Jane, Bert, Ora and Myrtle. Joseph H. Thornburg was born in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1831, and was a son of Alexander and Malinda (Huskins) Thornburg, the former also a native of Ohio and the latter, of North Carolina. Alexander Thornburg was twice married and was the father of seven children. He came to Delaware county in 1837 and entered a tract of land in section 13 of Perry township, where he established his home and spent the remainder of his life, coming to be the owner of more than 300 acres of farm land. He died in 1883 and was buried in Union cemetery. Joseph H. Thornburg was but six years of age when his father settled in Perry township and there he grew to manhood and in turn became a farmer on his own account, his father giving him a "forty" of timber land on which he made his home. As he developed this he added to his holdings until he became the owner of a good farm of 360 acres, and there he spent his last days, his death occurring in 1907. Reared on the home farm in Perry township, Irvin V. Thornburg received his schooling in the Center school (district No. 9) and after his marriage began farming on his own account, presently buying 100 acres of the place on which he is now living, and there established his home. As his affairs prospered Mr. Thornburg has added to this initial investment until now he has a well improved farm of 479 acres, which is being operated by his sons, Harold and Joseph, who give considerable attention to live stock, feeding out five or six carloads of hogs a year. Mr. Thornburg is a Republican and is now rendering public service as trustee of Perry township, his term of office dating from January 1, 1922. For fourteen years he served as road supervisor in his district and during that time did much for the better roads cause. He and his wife are members of the Philadelphia Christian church and Mrs. Thornburg has been treasurer of the Ladies Aid Society of that congregation for nearly twenty years. To Mr. and Mrs. Thornburg five children have been born, namely: Harold Gordon, who married Lona Patty and has one child, a daughter, Helen; Clay, who died in infancy; Joseph, who married Hildreth Farlow and has a daughter, Louise; Thelma, who died at the age of seven years, and Trenton, who died at the age of ten. Mrs. Thornburg was born in Randolph county (Emma Leeka) and is a daughter of Christian and Sidney (Snodgrass) Leeka, the latter of whom was born in that same county, a member of one of the pioneer families there. Christian Leeka was born in Ohio and was but a child when he came to Indiana

with his parents, the family settling in Randolph county where, after his marriage, he established his home and spent the remainder of his life, becoming a well-to-do farmer. To him and his wife were born six children, Mrs. Thornburg having two sisters, Sophronia and Elizabeth, and three brothers, Hamilton, Harvey and Arthur Leeka.

GEORGE T. S. HELM, a substantial farmer and landowner of Perry township, residing on rural mail route No. 1 out of Selma, was born on the farm on which he is now living in section 19 of Perry township, October 19, 1865, and is a son of Peter A. and Elizabeth A. (Clevenger) Helm, the latter of whom was born in Nettle Creek township in the neighboring county of Randolph, a daughter of William and Mary Jane (Smithson) Clevenger, members of pioneer families in that county. William Clevenger was born in Ohio and was a son of John and Nancy Clevenger, early settlers in Randolph county. Mary Jane Smithson was born in this latter county, a daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (Thornburg) Smithson, who were among the real pioneers of that county. Peter A. Helm, a veteran of the Civil war and a former member of the board of county commissioners for Delaware county, was born in Perry township, on a pioneer farm in section 2 of that township, October 27, 1838, and was a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Slick) Helm, who had come to Indiana from Pennsylvania and after a residence of two or three years in Wayne county had moved to Delaware county in 1836 and had established their home in Perry township, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Jacob Helm became the owner of about 300 acres of land and lived to be seventy-one years of age. He and his wife had twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, so that the Helm connection of this family in the present generation is a considerable one. The late Peter A. Helm was the sixth son and seventh child born to this parentage. He grew up on the home farm in Perry township and was living there when the Civil war broke out. In the first year of that war he enlisted his services in behalf of the cause of the Union and went out with Company K of the 36th regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which was mustered in on September 16, 1861, and with this command he served until mustered out at the end of his three years term of service, September 21, 1864. In the following December (1864) he married and settled down to farming, a vocation which he followed quite successfully the remainder of his life, coming to be the owner of more than 300 acres of land in Perry township. He died in 1917. Mr. Helm was a Republican and rendered public service in several different capacities. In the early '80s he served for some time as trustee of his home

township, during the '90s served as township assessor and for two terms (1903-7) served as a member of the board of county commissioners for Delaware county. He was a member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Windsor, an Odd Fellow and a Red Man and he and his wife were members of the Christian church. They had seven children, of whom five grew to maturity, the subject of this sketch and his four sisters, Mary Gilley Leora, Carrie Luella Josephine, Indiana Odie Blanche and Rebecca Jane Alverine. Reared on the home farm in Perry township, George T. S. Helm, better known among his friends as "Shad" Helm, received his schooling in the local schools and from the days of his boyhood was helpful in the labors of the farm. He married when twenty years of age and then began farming on his own account, making his home on a neighboring "forty" he had bought and there resided until after the death of his father, when he moved onto the old home farm, where he was born and where he since has resided. Mr. Helm has done well in his farming operations and is now the owner of a well improved place of 480 acres, 360 of which he is farming. He formerly had more than this but 135 acres of his holdings he disposed of as gifts to his children. Mr. Helm gives considerable attention to the raising of hogs and feeds out around 300 head annually. In addition to his holdings here he owns a small tract of land in Manistee county, Florida, on which he has an orange grove and ten acres of which he devotes to celery culture, and for the past twelve years he and his wife have spent their winters there. Mr. and Mrs. Helm are members of the Philadelphia Christian church, the congregation of which Mr. Helm has served as a member of the board of trustees, and he also is a member of the Odd Fellow and Red Men lodges at Windsor. He and his family are Republicans and he has served as a member of the township advisory board. It was on November 21, 1885, that George T. S. Helm was united in marriage to Ella May Swingley, who had grown up in his home neighborhood, and to this union four daughters were born, all of whom are living save Neva, the others being Elizabeth Arvilla, Edith Blanche and Margaret Alice Marie, all of whom married. Elizabeth A. Helm married Pearl Meeks and has two children, Thelma and Martin. Edith B. Helm has been twice married and twice left a widow, her first husband having been Arnett Fletcher and her second, Findley Masterson. By her first marriage she has one child, a daughter, Elizabeth, and by her second, two sons, George and John Masterson. Margaret Helm married Clay Jordan and has one child, a son, William Sheridan Jordan. Mrs. Ella May Helm was born in the neighboring county of Randolph and

was but a child when she came to Delaware county with her parents, Caleb and Mary (Thompson) Swingley, the latter of whom is still living, now making her home in Muncie. The late Caleb Swingley was an Ohioan by birth. As a young man he came to Indiana and became a resident of Randolph county, where he lived some years after his marriage. He then moved with his family over into Delaware county and settled on a farm in section 35 of Perry township, where he spent the remainder of his life. Of the ten children born to him and his wife eight are still living, Mrs. Helm having three sisters, Florence, Minnie and India, and four brothers, William, Elmer, Albert and Hugh Swingley.

JOSEPH W. WATT, a substantial farmer and landowner of Liberty township, residing on the Smithfield pike, rural mail route No. 5 out of Muncie, was born on the farm on which he is now living, in the Mt. Tabor neighborhood, August 1, 1865, and is a son of John C. and Sarah J. (Williams) Watt, the latter of whom was born in that same township, a member of one of the real pioneer families of this county, and is still living with her children. The late John C. Watt, who died in 1916, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, and was twelve years of age when he came to Delaware county with his parents, Joseph H. and Emily Watt, the family settling in Center township, where the mother spent her last days. The last days of Joseph H. Watt were spent in the village of Albany. John C. Watt grew to manhood on the home farm in Center township and as a young man bought a farm in the Mt. Tabor neighborhood in Liberty township, the place on which his son Joseph is now living, and two years later married and established his home there. His original purchase there was of a tract of 135 acres and he added to this until he became the owner of 255 acres. To him and his wife were born four children, the subject of this sketch having three sisters, Luella J., Mary V. and Frances E. Reared on the home farm in Liberty township, Joseph W. Watt received his schooling in the Mt. Tabor school and from the days of his boyhood was helpful in the labors of developing the home farm. As the only son of the family he gradually succeeded his father in the management of the farm and after his marriage continued to make his home there, operating the farm on a rental basis, and was thus engaged for thirty years, or until after the death of his father when he bought the interests of the other heirs and has since been occupying the farm as proprietor, owner of a well improved place of 255 acres. Joseph W. Watt married Stella A. Cunningham, daughter of Benjamin G. and Clara Cun-

ningham, members of pioneer families in this county, and to this union were born three children, Lloyd, who died at the age of nine years; Homer, who is farming in association with his father, and Mary, who is a member of the 1927 class of the Selma high school. Mr. and Mrs. Watt are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Selma and Mr. Watt is one of the class leaders of the congregation and a member of the board of trustees. Mrs. Watt is a member of the congregation's official board and president of the missionary society of the church, as well as a teacher in the Sunday school. She is the treasurer of the Liberty township local of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and is county superintendent of the anti-narcotic department of that organization. Mrs. Watt was born in Perry township, where her mother, who was born in Monroe township, is still living. Her father, Benjamin G. Cunningham, was born in Perry township, where all his life was spent, a substantial farmer. Of the five children born to Benjamin G. Cunningham and wife three are still living, Mrs. Watt having two sisters, Nellie and Isca. Benjamin Cunningham's widow married William Phillips and to this latter union were born two children, Susie and Martha.

WILLIAM LAFAYETTE GILMORE, a substantial farmer and landowner of Perry township, residing on the New Burlington pike, rural mail route No. 2 out of Selma, was born in that township, April 20, 1862, and is a son of Thomas E. and Rebecca (Thornburg) Gilmore, the latter of whom was born in that same township, a member of the pioneer Thornburg family, early settlers in that part of the county. Thomas E. Gilmore was born in Ohio and came to this county when eighteen years of age. For some time after his marriage he made his home in Perry township and then moved to Randolph county, where he was engaged in farming for about twenty years, at the end of which time he disposed of his interests there and with his family moved to Dallas county, Iowa, where he bought a farm and where he spent the remainder of his life. To him and his wife were born eleven children, of whom ten grew to maturity. Of these the subject of this sketch is the only one residing in Delaware county. William Lafayette Gilmore, more familiarly known to his friends as "Lafe," was but a child when his parents moved over into Randolph county and he grew up on the farm there, receiving his schooling in the schools of that county. He went with the family to Iowa and there, not long afterward, attained his majority, after which he returned to Delaware county and here began farming in association with his uncle and was thus engaged until his marriage five years

later, when he established his home on a farm he meanwhile had bought over in Randolph county. Not long afterward, however, he disposed of his interests there and returned to Perry township, renting the farm on which he is now living, a part of the Cunningham estate, where his wife was born. Two years later Mr. Gilmore bought this farm, a well improved place of 215 acres, and has since resided here, engaged in general farming. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore are Republicans and are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at New Burlington, Mr. Gilmore being a member of the board of trustees of that congregation. Mrs. Gilmore formerly was superintendent of the Sunday school of that congregation, also served for some time as president of the Epworth League and was for many years the president of the Ladies' Aid Society. It was on August 6, 1889, that William Lafayette Gilmore was united in marriage to Bertha L. Cunningham, and to this union were born two daughters, Mabel Catherine, who died in her sixteenth year, and Juanita Rebecca, the latter of whom married Ralph H. Keesling and has two sons, Paul Eugene and Dale Gilmore Keesling. As noted above, Mrs. Bertha L. Gilmore was born on the farm on which she is now living. She is a daughter of Alexander B. and Martha Catherine (Hoopman) Cunningham, the latter of whom was born in Maryland, a daughter of the Rev. John and Eliza (Redman) Hoopman. The late Alexander B. Cunningham, who in his generation was one of the most substantial and progressive farmers and stockmen of Delaware county, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1825, and was a son of Samuel and Julia (Boyd) Cunningham, both also natives of that state and the former of whom, a soldier of the War of 1812, was a son of a soldier of the Revolution. Samuel Cunningham became a resident of Delaware county in 1845 and here died a few years later at the age of seventy-one years. To him and his wife were born ten children and the continuing connection of this family in the present generation is a considerable one. Alexander B. Cunningham was about twenty-four years of age when he came to this county. He had been trained as a carpenter and for some time after coming here followed that trade and also for some time was engaged as a cabinet maker at Smithfield. He then became engaged in railroad work and was thus engaged for four years, at the end of which time he became engaged in mercantile business. Two years later he bought a considerable tract of land in this county and settled down to the development work which in time gave him one of the largest and best improved farms in Delaware county, and here he spent his last days,

his death occurring in 1907. To Alexander B. Cunningham and wife were born three children, Mrs. Gilmore having had a sister, Eldora, who died in 1888, and a brother, Frank H. Cunningham.

SCHUYLER C. CURRENT, a veteran railway mail clerk traveling out of Selma and formerly and for many years a teacher in the schools of Delaware county, has been a resident of this county since the days of his boyhood. Mr. Current was born on a farm in the neighboring county of Randolph on December 15, 1867, and is a son of John Wesley and Margaret (Norris) Current, the latter of whom was born in that section of Virginia which since the days of the Civil war has been comprised in West Virginia and was but a child when she came to Indiana with her parents, the Norris family settling in Jay county. The late John Wesley Current was born in Jay county, a son of George Washington Current, who was born in Virginia and who came to Indiana with his father, James Current, in 1836, the year in which Jay county was erected as a separate civic entity, and the Currents have ever since been prominently represented in this section of the state. John Wesley Current grew to manhood in Jay county and was there married. Shortly afterward he moved to a farm in Randolph county and in 1871 disposed of his interests there and came over into Delaware county and bought a farm of 120 acres in section 36 of Liberty township, of which he later sold a "forty," established his home on that place and there spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on March 3, 1921. His widow survived him less than two years, her death occurring on August 8, 1922. John W. Current was for some years during the middle '80s the trustee of Liberty township. To him and his wife were born four children, two of whom survive, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Anna E. Another sister, Olive, and a brother, William W. Current, are deceased. Schuyler C. Current was but three years of age when his parents moved from Randolph county into Delaware county and he grew to manhood on the home farm in the Mt. Pleasant neighborhood in the northeast corner of Liberty township. He early became a school teacher, beginning at the age of seventeen, in 1885, teaching in the district schools during the winters, and was for seventeen years thus engaged, fifteen years of this time being spent in teaching in the schools of Delaware county, meantime supplementing his local schooling by taking the teacher's course in Marion Normal College. He also for a short time attended DePauw University. In 1902 Mr. Current gave up work in the school room and entered the railway mail service, running on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis road (the

Big Four), and has ever since been thus engaged, a period of more than twenty years, thus making him one of the veterans of the service on this division. He makes his home at Selma, where he has resided for many years. Mr. Current is a Republican and a Freemason and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He formerly was superintendent of the Sunday school of that congregation. Schuyler C. Current has been twice married. His first wife, Alice Hoover, who was born in this county, daughter of Adam B. and Miriam (Schooley) Hoover, died in May, 1908. To that union were born two children, a daughter, Maude, wife of Harry P. Lesh, now living at Clarksville, Tex., and a son, Hugh A. Current, who married Hazel Spaulding and is now living at Muncie. Mr. Current's present wife, Clara Brown, was born in Ohio and is a daughter of Robert and Anna Brown.

WILLIAM CHARLES BALL, one of the members of the Ball Brothers Company of Muncie, who died in the spring of 1921, had for a quarter of a century been a diligent and very energetic factor in the development of Muncie's industrial interests, an inspiring unit in that notable union of brothers whose activities in the glass industry have carried far the name of Ball and the fame of a Muncie product, as is set out elsewhere in this work, together with much interesting detail regarding the Ball family and the development of the Ball interests. The late William Charles Ball was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, August 13, 1852, and was fifteen years old when his parents moved with their family to Canandaigua, N. Y., where he received his schooling in the public schools and the Canandaigua Academy and began his commercial career. They were five Ball brothers and they have held together in all their commercial and industrial enterprises. After their father's death they located at Buffalo, where they became engaged in the manufacture of sheet metal specialties, to which industry they added the manufacture of glass. It was the development of this latter department of their industry which later brought them to Muncie. When the value of natural gas became apparent in the late '80s Ball Brothers were attracted to the possibilities of this important fuel for glass making and in 1887 they located a glass plant in Muncie which through the years since then has been developed into the greatest manufactory of glass jars in the world. While the interests of Ball Brothers were gradually being withdrawn from Buffalo and established at Muncie, William C. Ball remained in Buffalo to close out the affairs of the Company there, and in 1897 he moved with his family to Muncie to take his part in the local operation with

whose interests he had been identified from its inception. And here he spent the remainder of his life, a valued factor in the promotion of the best phases of communal civic development, his death occurring, after a brief illness, on April 30, 1921, and at his passing Muncie lost a highly esteemed citizen and he left a good memory and a host of friends. Mr. Ball is survived by his widow, Mrs. Emma Wood Ball, and by his son, William H. Ball, both of whom are still living here, the former continuing to make her home on beautiful Minnetrista boulevard. William H. Ball, a veteran of the World war, is connected with the operations of the Ball Brothers Company, as is set out elsewhere. William C. Ball was secretary of Ball Brothers Company and was a director of the Muncie and Portland Traction Company, the Indianapolis, New Castle & Eastern Traction Company, the Merchants National Bank and Hillsdale College. He was a past eminent commander, Knights Templar, a 32d degree (Scottish Rite) Mason, a member of the Universalist church and superintendent of the Sunday school.

JOHN FOORMAN, a retired grocer of Eaton, is a native of the old Buckeye state, but has been a resident of Indiana and of Delaware county for many years. Mr. Foorman was born on a farm seven miles west of Springfield, in Clark county, Ohio, in 1846, and is a son of Frederick and Sarah (Newcomber) Foorman, the latter of whom was born in York county, Pennsylvania. Frederick Foorman was born in the western part of Maryland and early settled in Clark county, Ohio. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, a daughter, Mary Alice, and eight sons, those besides the subject of this sketch being Noah, David, William, Adam, Amos, Henry and Eli. The three elder of these sons, Noah, David and William Foorman, who became residents of Delaware county, served as soldiers of the Union during the Civil war and David Foorman died as the result of wounds received in battle. Adam Foorman also became a resident of this county. Noah Foorman lived here for some years and then moved to Illinois. John Foorman early became a railroader and was thus engaged for some years, at the end of which time he became engaged in the grocery and retail meat business at Eaton and was thus engaged until his retirement in 1915, since which time he has been "taking things easy," he and his wife continuing to make their home at Eaton, where they have resided for many years. Mrs. Foorman (Leah Reynolds) is a daughter of Joseph and Hannah Reynolds and a member of the pioneer Reynolds family in this county. Mr. Foorman is a Freemason of many years standing.

WILLIAM CLARKE SWANDER, a substantial farmer and landowner of Liberty township, now living retired at Selma, is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here all his life. Mr. Swander was born on a pioneer farm in Delaware township on August 5, 1859, and is a son of George and Effie (Brook) Swander, the latter of whom was born in Ohio. George Swander, a Pennsylvanian by birth, became a resident of Ohio during the days of his young manhood and in Fairfield county, that state, married Effie Brook. Not long afterward, in 1859, he came over into Indiana and bought a tract of 100 acres of land in Delaware township, this county, where he established his home and spent the remainder of his life. To him and his wife were born twelve children, nine of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch having six sisters, Josephine, Emma, Louise, Clara, Lillie and Margaret, and two brothers, H. B. and Henry Swander. The deceased members of this family are Oscar, Matilda and Mary Belle. Reared on the home farm in Delaware township, William Clarke Swander received his schooling in the old Hickory Grove school and remained on the home farm until his marriage when he rented a farm in Liberty township. There he made his home for five years, at the end of which time he returned to Delaware township and bought a farm of eighty acres on the county line two miles east of the old home place. There he lived for some years and then sold that eighty and returned to Liberty township, where he bought a tract of forty-eight acres and was living there when the oil "boom" came on. Mr. Swander's land was advantageously situated with respect to the local oil field and until that pool was worked out he had no fewer than twelve producing wells on his place. Part of the profits of this operation in oil were put into land until he came to be the owner of 240 acres in Liberty township, which he still owns and on which he was engaged in farming until his retirement in 1919 and removal to Selma, where he is now living. Mr. Swander is a Republican and has rendered public service as a member of the township advisory board. He and his family are members of the Selma Methodist Episcopal church and he has served as class leader, steward and superintendent of the Sunday school of that congregation, still keeping up a class in the Sunday school. Mr. Swander has been twice married. His first wife, Eliza A. Hirons, died in 1890. She was the mother of four children, Earl A., Nina M., Mark, who died in infancy, and Chester B. By his second wife, Edith E. Orr, a member of the pioneer Orr family of this county, Mr. Swander has two sons, Fred D. and Kenneth D. Swander. All these children are

married and have children of their own, Mr. Swander thus having sixteen grandchildren. Earl A. Swander, a former school teacher, married Myrtle Cowgill and has three children, Mildred, Edith and Francis Earl. Nina M. Swander married Firman Pittenger and has six children, Ethelyn, Virginia, Irene, Joseph, Carroll and Mary Alice. Carl, another of her children, died in January, 1924. Chester B. Swander, who was graduated in chemistry from Purdue University and is now a steel tester on the chemical staff of the Wagoner Company at St. Louis, married Elsie Steindorf and has had two children, John and William C., the last named of whom died in September, 1923. Fred D. Swander married Ruth Bullock and has two children, Wesley D. and June Ellen, and Kenneth D. Swander married Fay Meyers and has two children, Sarah K. and Kenneth, Jr.

FREDERICK JOHN LESH, president and general manager of the Hoosier Clutch Company of Muncie, manufacturers of friction clutches for automotive machinery, is a native Hoosier and has been identified with the industrial interests of Muncie for nearly a quarter of a century. Mr. Lesh was born at Madison, Ind., February 16, 1878, and is a son of Peter and Barbara (Schneider) Lesh, the latter of whom also was born in Indiana, of German descent, and is still living. The late Peter Lesh was born in Kentucky, also of German descent, and from the days of his boyhood had been interested in the woodworking industries, becoming a manufacturer of vehicle spokes at Madison, where for some time after his marriage he made his home, later engaging in business at Union City, Tenn., whence presently he moved to Louisville, Ky., then back to Union City, then to Fulton, Ky., and later at Jackson and Memphis, Tenn. To him and his wife were born three children, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Edna, and a brother, Henry Hernando Lesh. Frederick John Lesh completed his public schooling at Jackson, Tenn., and then took a year of instruction in a business college, specializing in stenography and book keeping and general industrial office detail. In 1899, he then being twenty-one years of age, Mr. Lesh was made assistant secretary of the Weis & Lesh Manufacturing Company, with headquarters at Muncie, and has ever since made his home in that city. For seventeen years he continued thus engaged, or until in 1916, when he promoted the organization of the Hoosier Clutch Company to take over the affairs of the old B. T. K. Gear and Engine Company of Muncie and was made president of the company, a position he since has occupied, general manager of the company's growing interests. This concern, which has a well equipped manufacturing plant in South

Elliott street, is thus one of the oldest continuing industrial concerns in Muncie, having been organized about twenty years ago by Hugh Warner, the inventor and patentee of the first practical automobile differentials. Since taking over the old engine works the Hoosier Clutch Company has confined its operations exclusively to the manufacture of friction clutches for automotive machinery and when operating at maximum capacity employs about 200 persons. Clarence G. Wood, concerning whom further mention is made elsewhere in this work, is vice president and secretary of the company. Mr. Lesh is vice president of the Delaware Country Club and is also a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and of the Rotary Club. He is a 32d degree (Scottish Rite) and Knight Templar Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and is affiliated with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1908 Frederick John Lesh was united in marriage to Ethel Louise Busch and to this union one child has been born, a daughter, Frances Barbara.

IRVIN B. ALLEN, proprietor of a sheet metal shop and dealer in furnaces at Muncie and one of the veterans in that line in this part of the state, was born at South Bend, Ind., March 17, 1867, and is a son of William and Cynthia (Warner) Allen, the former of whom, a fresco artist, was a native of New York state. Upon finishing his school days Irvin B. Allen started on an apprenticeship to the tinner's trade at Bristol, in Elkhart county, and worked there for two years, at the end of which time he went West and at different places in Kansas was engaged working at that trade, also for some time working on the construction of the Missouri Pacific railroad, and remained West until he was about twenty-five years of age, when he returned to Indiana and in 1892 located at Eaton, in this county, where he began working for Younts & Mansfield. That was in the days of the gas "boom" hereabout and work was plentiful. In the next year he went to Hartford City, but after a short stay there returned to Eaton and put in a shop of his own. Not long afterward, however, he disposed of that place and went to Montpelier, thence back to Hartford City and from there to Marion, and then in 1900 went to Milroy, down in Rush county. Mr. Allen remained at Milroy until in 1914 when he disposed of his interests there and returned to Delaware county, locating at Muncie, and became engaged working on public buildings throughout this part of the state, doing the sheet metal work and installing heating plants. In 1917 he established a shop of his own at Muncie and has since then been in business here, his first shop having

been at 425 East Main street. In September, 1922, he sold that shop and moved to his present quarters at 1109 East Main street, where he is now operating and where he is well equipped for all local demands in his line, with particular reference to roofing and furnace installations. Mr. Allen married Maude Blair, daughter of William A. Blair, and has three children, Bernice, Lois and Myron. The Allens reside at 419 West Howard street.

ROBERT H. MEEKS, a substantial farmer and landowner of Center township, residing on the Bethel pike, rural mail route No. 1 out of Muncie, was born at Muncie on November 4, 1883, and is a son of James W. and Lucy (Hummel) Meeks, the latter of whom, born at Connersville, Ind., was but a child when she came to this county with her parents, Joseph and Mary Hummel, and is still living at Muncie, residing at 425 East Gilbert street. The late James W. Meeks was born at Muncie, December 14, 1848, and was a son of Robert and Sarah (Jones) Meeks, the latter of whom was a daughter of Jacob and Beersheba Jones. Robert Meeks was for many years engaged in the furniture business at Muncie and further and fitting mention of him is made elsewhere in this work. James W. Meeks was graduated from the Muncie high school in 1870 and in the next year became a member of the firm of R. & I. Meeks & Co. taking the position of superintendent of the furniture factory and was thus engaged until that pioneer plant was destroyed by fire in 1890. The factory was not rebuilt, but the retail establishment and undertaking business was continued and James W. Meeks became head of the furniture department, the business being carried on under the firm name of R. Meeks & Sons, and he continued active in business. His death occurred at Muncie in 1913. James W. Meeks had other business interests in Muncie, was one of the incorporators of the Merchants National Bank of that city and a member of the board of directors of the same. He was for years a steward of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church and was active in the work of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. It was in 1876 that James W. Meeks was united in marriage to Lucy Hummel. To that union were born three children, all of whom are living, the subject of this sketch having two sisters, Amelia, wife of Oliver J. Campbell, and Sarah, wife of Alfred C. Danks. Reared at Muncie, Robert H. Meeks received his schooling in the schools of that city and upon leaving the high school became connected with the affairs of the Meeks furniture store and undertaking establishment on Main street, and was thus connected until in 1908, when he moved to Rolla, Mo., and there became engaged in

farming. About eighteen months later he disposed of his interests in that state and late in the summer of 1909 returned to Muncie and bought the farm of eighty acres on the Bethel pike in Center township, where he ever since has resided. Since taking possession of this place Mr. Meeks has erected an entire new set of buildings and has otherwise improved the farm in up-to-date fashion, his farm operations being carried on in accordance with modern standards. Mr. Meeks is a member of Welcome lodge, No. 37, Knights of Pythias, at Muncie; is also affiliated with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he and his wife are members of the Universalist church. They are Republicans. In 1902 Robert H. Meeks was united in marriage to Etta Payton, daughter of Dr. Lewis and Agnes (Beall) Payton, of Muncie, and to this union six children have been born, namely: Ralph P., born in 1903; R. Milton, 1909; Mary Helen, 1915, now deceased; Nancy Edith, 1918, and Mary Janet and Martha Julia (twins), 1923. Mrs. Meeks also is a member of one of the pioneer families of Delaware county. Her father, Dr. Lewis Payton, who is still practicing medicine at Muncie, is a son of Gabriel Payton, who was one of the pioneers of this county.

MARION A. CUNNINGHAM, a former member of the board of county commissioners, a former trustee of Perry township and a substantial landowner of that township, now living retired at Selma, where he has made his home for nearly twenty years, is a native son of Delaware county and a member of one of the pioneer families here. Mr. Cunningham was born on a farm in Perry township on October 6, 1854, and is a son of Benjamin G. and Mary (Rees) Cunningham, the latter of whom was born in that same township, a daughter of Lewis Rees, one of the first associate judges of Delaware county, as is set out elsewhere in this work, and who was one of the first settlers of what now is Delaware county, he having established his home in the valley of White river in the northwest corner of Perry township in 1822, five years before Delaware county was organized. Benjamin G. Cunningham was born in Pennsylvania, August 28, 1811, and was twenty-five years of age when, in 1836, he came to Indiana and became a factor in the development of Delaware county. After his marriage to Mary Rees he established his home on a farm in Perry township and there continued farming the rest of his life, coming in time to be the owner of nearly 800 acres of land, his death occurring in 1861. He and his wife were the parents of six children, all of whom are living save two, Benjamin and Lewis, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Adeline, and two brothers, Joseph B. and

Stephen B. Cunningham. Reared on the home farm in Perry township, Marion A. Cunningham supplemented the schooling received in the local schools and in the high school at Muncie by a course in the old normal college at Valparaiso, Ind., and then gave his attention to the interests of the farm, farming in his mother's behalf, and was thus engaged until his marriage in 1881, when he established his home on the place he still owns in that township, having bought there a tract of 210 acres, and on that place he created one of the best farm plants in that part of the county. Mr. Cunningham continued actively engaged in farming and stock raising until his retirement, in 1905, and removal to Selma, where he since has made his home, his son, Nelson Cunningham, now looking after the affairs of the farm. Mr. Cunningham is a Republican and has rendered public service in several capacities. For two terms, back in the '80s, he served as trustee of Perry township, and in 1891 was elected to the board of county commissioners and by re-election served for two terms in that office. He is a York Rite Mason, affiliated with the blue lodge (Whitney, No. 229) at New Burlington, of which lodge his father was a charter member, and with the commandery (Knights Templar) at Muncie, as well as with the council, Royal and Select Masters, at Muncie. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Selma and he is one of the trustees of that congregation.

It was in 1881 that Marion A. Cunningham was united in marriage to Anna Jump, and to this union five children were born, Fannie, Ethel, Manie, and Neva and Nelson (twins). Fannie Cunningham married Ole Hennison and has one child, a son, Ole. Manie Cunningham married Frank Wright and has two children, Dale and Lucile, and Nelson Cunningham, who is now operating the home farm, married Blanche Shoemaker and has one child, a son, Gene. Mrs. Anna Cunningham is a daughter of Dr. Samuel V. and Rebecca (Cecil) Jump, the latter of whom was a daughter of Aaron Cecil, who settled in Perry township in 1831. Dr. Samuel V. Jump, who for many years was recognized as one of the leading medical practitioners in Delaware county, former postmaster at New Burlington and a representative in the Legislature from this district in the late '60s, was born in the state of Delaware but was reared in Wayne county, this state. Upon the completion of his medical studies in Cincinnati in 1848 he came to Delaware county and established himself in practice at New Burlington, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring on August 13, 1887. Mrs. Cunningham's mother died in 1870.

E. ARTHUR BALL, assistant treasurer of the Ball Brothers Company of Muncie, and present commander of the Indiana Department, American Legion, was born at Muncie on December 10, 1894, and is a son of Frank C. Ball, concerning whom further mention is made elsewhere in this work. E. Arthur Ball was reared in Muncie. After two years of high school work, he entered the Taft School at Watertown, Conn., and after four years of preparatory study there, entered Yale University and was thus in attendance in this latter institution when this country engaged in the World war in the spring of 1917. Returning to Indiana, he entered the first Officers Training Camp at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, and was given a commission as second lieutenant. Thus commissioned, he was assigned to the 42d (Rainbow) Division of the army being assembled at Camp Mills (New York) and as an officer of the 151st Field Artillery of that division sailed for overseas service on October 17, 1917. He was later transferred to the 117th Ammunition Train of the same division. The brilliant record of the 42d Division in its participation in four of the major operations of the war, in Lorraine, in the Champagne region, in the Marne defensive and offensive, St. Mihiel, and in the Meuse-Argonne campaign, with the decisive effects of these operations, and of the later participation in the operations of the Army of Occupation on the Rhine, is a matter of history. In October, 1918, Mr. Ball was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. With his command he left Europe on April 19, 1919, and in the following month was mustered out at Camp Zachary Taylor (Kentucky). Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Ball returned to Muncie and has since been giving his attention to the affairs of the great glass manufacturing plant operated there by his father and uncles, and is now assistant treasurer of the company. When Delaware Post, No. 19, of the American Legion was organized at Muncie in the fall of 1919 Mr. Ball was elected treasurer of that organization and later became commander of the post, which position he occupied at the time of his election in the summer of 1923 to the post of commander of the Indiana Department of the American Legion, an honor conferred upon him by the unanimous vote of the Indiana legionnaires, and to which responsible post he brings, as one of the newspapers said, "a knowledge of military affairs gained on the field of action." In 1921 and 1922 Mr. Ball occupied a position on the staff of the 76th Infantry Brigade, Indiana National Guard, with the rank of captain, and in 1923 was assigned to the staff of the 38th Division, with rank of lieutenant colonel, which position he still holds. Mr. Ball is a Scottish

Rite Mason and Knight Templar and holds the following positions: President of the Westwood Realty Company, president of the Muncie Chautauqua Association, vice president of the Army and Navy Club of Indiana, and a director of the Merchants National Bank of Muncie. E. Arthur Ball and Frances Davies were married in Indianapolis on January 24, 1920. They have two children, Arthur Brady Ball, born on January 22, 1921, and Barbara Helen Ball, February 22, 1923.

McCORMICK BROTHERS, proprietors of the great tin factory at Albany, a plant whose operations are carried on under the firm name of the McCormick Bros. Company, have developed a business there that has come to be recognized as one of the important industrial and manufacturing enterprises of Delaware county. This development is an outgrowth of the business established in this county thirty years ago by Robert B. McCormick, father of the present proprietors, who came here from Ohio back in the gas "boom" days and became engaged in the manufacture of washboards at Eaton, later transferring his activities to Albany, where his last days were spent. Robert B. McCormick was a veteran wood working manufacturer. For some time after his marriage he made his home at Bloomington, Ill., and then moved to Ripley, in Brown county, Ohio, where he became engaged in the manufacture of washboards. When a general impetus was given to manufacturing interests here in Delaware county following the opening of the natural gas field here in the early '90s, he moved his plant from Ohio to this county and set himself up in the manufacture of washboards at Eaton. That was in 1894. He continued in business there until in 1899, when he sold his plant and retired from business. His last days were spent in Albany, where he died on August 28, 1921, at the age of eighty-five years, and his three sons, A. G., O. N. and C. R. McCormick are carrying on the business which had its inception in his wise foresight. A. G. McCormick, president of the McCormick Bros. Company, was but a lad when his parents moved from Illinois to Ohio and his schooling was completed at Ripley. He early became associated with his father in the manufacture of washboards and when the factory plant was moved to Eaton in 1894, he took an active part in the operations of that concern and was thus engaged until the plant was sold in the fall of 1899. In 1900 Mr. McCormick moved to Albany and there became engaged in the hardware business in association with his brother, W. P. McCormick, a feature of this business being a well equipped tin shop. Gradually the development of this latter branch of the enterprise disclosed possibilities in that line that pointed the way to expansion on a large

scale and in 1912 the brothers sold the hardware store and have since been devoting their attention to the development of their tin manufacturing industry, manufacturers of general tinware and sheet iron specialties. It was in 1910 that the McCormick brothers became established in their present plant, buying then a building which forms a part of their plant to this day, but since then have added to and extended their floor space until now they have a plant of modern construction, as will be noted by reference to a picture of the same presented elsewhere in this work, and employ no fewer than 150 persons. A. G. McCormick is president of the company, O. N. McCormick is vice president, C. R. McCormick is secretary treasurer and W. P. McCormick is manager of one of the departments of the concern. A. G. McCormick is a Scottish Rite Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, affiliated with Murat Temple at Indianapolis, and is also an Odd Fellow and a member of the Muncie Rotary Club. He married Bernice Akey and has one child, a son, Cassius D. McCormick. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick are members of the Jackson Street Christian (Disciples) church at Muncie.

ROBERT W. LONG, a substantial farmer and landowner of Niles township, living on rural mail route No. 3 out of Eaton, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the pioneer families here, and has always been a resident of this county. Mr. Long was born on the old Long farm place in the immediate vicinity of Eaton on October 28, 1883, and is a son of John W. and Rufina (Smith) Long, the latter of whom was born in 1854, a daughter of Stephen A. and Susan (Martin) Smith, who were married in this county, where their last days were spent and who were the parents of fourteen children. John W. Long was born on the Long home farm, a part of which now is included within the limits of the town of Eaton, in 1846, and was a son of William Austin and Anna (McLaughlin) Long, both natives of Ohio, the former born in Clinton county in 1815 and the latter, in Logan county in 1823, and who, in 1826, had come to Indiana with their respective parents in the days of their youth, the Longs and the McLaughlins having become pioneers in Delaware county. William Austin Long, a son of Robert Long, the pioneer who settled on a tract of land just east of the present town of Eaton, married Anna McLaughlin in 1841 and established his home on the home place there, in time becoming the owner of a good farm of right around 300 acres. His wife died in 1864 and he died in 1883. They were the parents of seven children and the Long connection of this family in the present generation is a consid-

erable one. The late John W. Long, one of the organizers of the Farmers State Bank of Eaton and president of the same at the time of his death, grew up on the home farm in Eaton and not long after attaining his majority took a trip West, in 1868, seeking fortune in the gold fields of Montana. Upon his return to Eaton he resumed farming and after his marriage to Rufina Smith in 1876 established his home there on the edge of the then village, eventually becoming the owner of a good farm of 200 acres near that town, a part of which in time became incorporated in the town site. When the natural gas "boom" came on he took an active part in the work of community development that followed the opening of this new natural resource and was one of the organizers of the Eaton Oil Company. He also was one of the organizers of the Farmers State Bank of Eaton, established in 1894, and was the first vice-president of that institution, In 1898 he was elected president of the bank and in that capacity continued to serve until his death. In 1900 he was elected a member of the county council and served for two terms with that body. He died in 1922. To John W. and Rufina (Smith) Long were born three sons, two of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch having a brother, Harry Long, born in 1881, a lawyer, now living at Washington, D. C. An elder brother, William Austin Long, died at the age of eighteen years. Robert W. Long has from the days of his boyhood devoted himself to farming. He married when twenty-five years of age and continued farming on the home place until his removal to his present place, the old Peterson home farm in Niles township, the place on which his wife was born, where he since has resided. Mr. and Mrs. Long are Republicans and are members of the Granville Christian church. Mr. Long is a member of Eaton lodge, No. 606, Free and Accepted Masons. It was on October 15, 1908, that Robert W. Long was united in marriage to Mary A. Peterson, and to this union two daughters have been born, Helen Hope and Mary Catherine. As noted above, Mrs. Long was born on the farm on which she is now living in the Granville neighborhood. She is a daughter of Wilbur and Sarah Jane (Barley) Peterson, the latter of whom was also born in Niles township, a daughter of Samuel and Angeline (Haines) Barley, Virginians, who were among the pioneers of that township. The late Wilbur Peterson, a veteran of the Civil war, was born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1840, and was a son of Moses and Malinda (Juda) Peterson, both natives of Virginia, whose respective parents had settled in Greene county as early as 1813. Wilbur Peterson grew up on a farm in the vicinity of Xenia and was

living there when the Civil war broke out. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a soldier of the Union and went to the front with the 110th regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, seeing much active service, including the battle of Gettysburg, and at the battle of Locust Grove (Va.) was severely wounded. In the fall of 1868 he married Sarah Jane Barley and established his home on a farm in Niles township, this county, the settlement point of many Greene county families. He started there with an "eighty" and as he prospered added to his holdings until he became the owner of 800 acres of land in that township, and there he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1923. To him and his wife were born four children, of whom Mrs. Long is the youngest, she having two sisters, Emma and Effie, and a brother, Samuel M. Peterson.

MARTIN HOFHERR, a former member of the Delaware county council and a substantial farmer and stockman of Mt. Pleasant township, proprietor of one of the "show" farms in this county, is not a native son of this county but has been a resident here since the days of his boyhood. Mr. Hofherr was born at Connersville, Ind., January 27, 1854, and is a son and first born of the nine children of Philip Jacob and Mary (Greisheimer) Hofherr, natives of Germany, the latter of whom had come to this country with her parents in the days of her girlhood, the Greisheimers settling at Connersville, Ind., where she was married. Something of the interesting story of the late Philip Jacob Hofherr, for many years one of the best known men in Delaware county, is told elsewhere in this volume. He was one of that plucky band of youthful patriots which in 1848 sought a wider measure of political freedom in Germany than an autocratic court thought fit to give and in consequence of his participation in that unsuccessful revolution was compelled to flee his native land, along with thousands of political refugees of the period, many of whom found safe haven in Indiana. Philip Jacob Hofherr was college trained and was also a skilled musician, particularly proficient in the use of band and orchestra instruments, and upon his arrival in New York found no difficulty in attaching himself to one of the best circus bands of that period. Not long afterward he became connected with the orchestra in the old Barnum Museum in New York and when P. T. Barnum undertook the grand tour of Jenny Lind throughout the country in 1850 he became a member of the orchestra which accompanied the great singer entour. At Connersville, Ind., he became acquainted with Mary Greisheimer and early in 1853 married her and

established his home in that city, setting up as a music teacher and bandmaster. The band and orchestra which he organized at Connersville were for years in wide demand throughout the middle west and calls were made even from New York and New Orleans on the services of the Hofherr band. In 1862, with a view to the creation of wider opportunities for his growing family, Mr. Hofherr came to Delaware county and settled on a farm two miles southeast of Yorktown, where he spent the remainder of his life, coming to be the owner there of an excellent farm of 263 acres, the greater part of which now is included in the farm of his son Martin. Though living on the farm, Philip Jacob Hofherr ever retained his interest in his music and was for many years widely known throughout this part of the state as a music teacher, his influence in that direction being felt in the community to this day. Philip Jacob Hofherr died on August 9, 1901, and his widow died on October 11, 1911. Their children are all living, those besides the subject of this sketch being John, Mary, Minnie, Kate, William, Anna, Jacob and Louis. As will be noted by a comparison of above dates, Martin Hofherr was eight years of age when he came with his parents to Delaware county in 1862. His schooling was completed in the neighborhood district schools in Mt. Pleasant and Salem townships and he remained on the farm until some time after he had attained his majority when he returned to Connersville and was for a time there employed as a clerk in a store, but he soon returned to the old home place in Mt. Pleasant township and after his marriage began farming on his own account, renting from his father the place on which he is now living, a tract of 200 acres, and after his father's death bought from the other heirs their respective interests in this place, to which he has added until now he has a well improved farm of 235 acres in Mt. Pleasant township. Mr. Hofherr has brought this farm up to such a high standard of cultivation and improvement that it long has been regarded as one of the "show" farms of eastern Indiana. In the summer of 1923 when under the direction of the agents of the agricultural experiment station of Purdue University a band of 100 farmers from Essex county, Ontario, made an inspection of farm conditions in Indiana the Hofherr farm was made one of the points of visitation and inspection, an object lesson of value to the Canadian farmers, and a high compliment to Mr. Hofherr's competency as a farm manager. Mr. Hofherr is a Republican and has served two terms as a member of the county council. He is a member of the lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Muncie. Martin Hofherr married Mary Jones,

daughter of John and Dolly (Bouy) Jones, and he and his wife have four children, Walter R., Elizabeth, Lena Mae and Grace, two of whom are married. Walter R. Hofherr married Iva Snodgrass and has two children, Pauline and Philip. Lena Mae Hofherr married Ernest Shaw and has one child, a son, Eugene Martin Shaw.

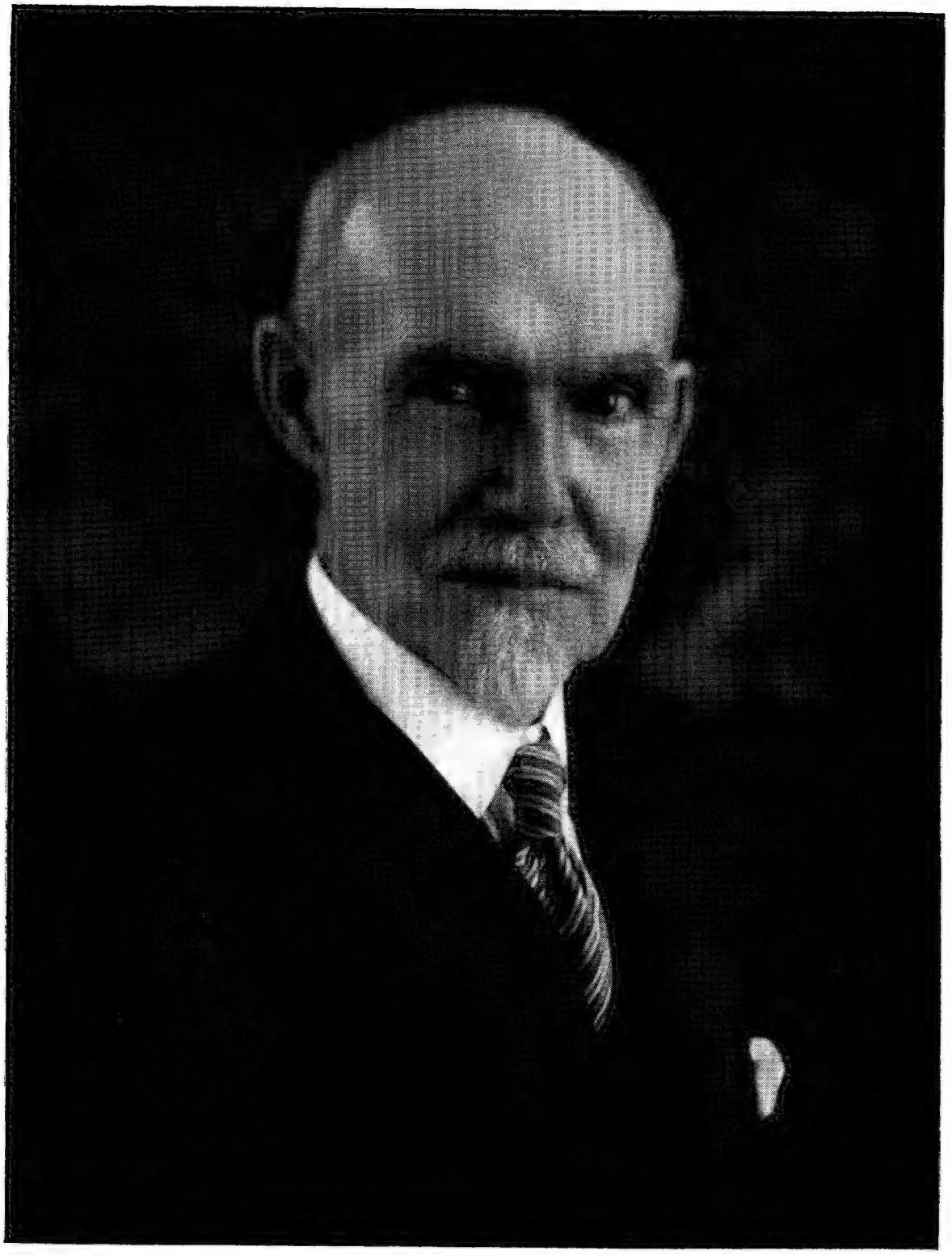
OVERTON SACKSTEDER, JR., secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Aladdin Manufacturing Company of Muncie, manufacturers of portable electric lamps and general electrical specialties, a resident of Muncie since 1917, was born at Louisville, Ky., August 19, 1893, and is a son of Overton and Emma (Monroe) Sacksteder, the latter of whom was born at Louisville, Ky., daughter of John W. Monroe and Carry (Hitenheine) Monroe, the former of whom was a great-great-grandson of a brother of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States. The senior Overton Sacksteder, who is now living in Chicago, was born at Louisville, Ky., a son of Dr. Frank Sacksteder, a druggist and physician, who also was born at Louisville and who served for two terms as a state senator from his district. He was a son of John Sacksteder, an Alsatian, who had located at Louisville upon coming to this country. The senior Overton Sacksteder was for some time engaged in Louisville as a dealer and jobber in oil and then took up the insurance business, which he followed until in 1923, when he moved to Chicago and has since been living there, connected with the Chicago *Tribune*. To him and his wife were born four children, the subject of this sketch having two sisters, Carrie, wife of R. D. Bache, and Lillian, wife of R. D. Phelps, and a brother, Frank Sacksteder. The junior Overton Sacksteder was reared at Louisville and was graduated from the Louisville School of Technology in 1910. He also took some post-graduate work in that institution and then became engaged in electrical work. Five years later he became connected with the electrical department of a large hardware jobber at Louisville, in charge of their electrical department, and was thus engaged until in 1917, when he came to Muncie as general manager of the Highlands Manufacturing Company, electrical fixture and lamp manufacturers. Some time later Mr. Sacksteder organized the Aladdin Manufacturing Company and became engaged in the manufacture of portable electric lamps at Muncie. In 1923 he enlarged the scope of the activities of this concern by taking over the plant of the Highlands Manufacturing Company and merging the two concerns, continuing as the Aladdin Manufacturing Company, and has since been carrying on the business under that name with a well equipped and up-to-date plant at the

corner of Eighteenth and Hackley streets. G. M. Spencer is president of the Aladdin Manufacturing Company, William F. Spencer is the vice-president, and Mr. Sacksteder is the secretary-treasurer and general manager. Mr. Sacksteder also is president of the Aldersea Grocery Company and of the Eureka Sales Company of Muncie, as well as of the Delaware Parking and Service Company. He is a Freemason, a member of Daylight Lodge, No. 760, F. and A. M., at Louisville, and has attained to the capitular or Royal Arch degree in that ancient order. On July 16, 1916, at Louisville, Overton Sacksteder, Jr., was united in marriage to May Kreiger, daughter of Henry L. and Anna (Weindel) Kreiger, of that city, and to this union two children have been born, a son, Overton Sacksteder III, and a daughter, Nancy May. Mr. and Mrs. Sacksteder are members of Grace Episcopal church and Mr. Sacksteder is the superintendent of the Sunday school of that parish. He is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and of the Country Club. Mrs. Sacksteder is a member of the local Delphian Society and is secretary of the Muncie Mothers' Council.

CHARLES H. GUTHRIE, a substantial farmer and landowner of Liberty township and one of the leading horticulturists in eastern Indiana, residing on the Smithfield pike, rural mail route No. 5 out of Muncie, was born in Liberty township on September 15, 1870, and is a son of John and Sarah (Inlow) Guthrie, both of whom were born in that same township, members of pioneer families there. John Guthrie, who died in 1881, the owner of a farm of 150 acres in Liberty township, was a son of Newton Guthrie, one of the early settlers of that township. To John Guthrie and wife were born four children, two of whom are now living, the subject of this sketch having a brother, Harry F. Guthrie, of Muncie. Charles H. Guthrie was eleven years of age when his father died. He finished his schooling in the Mt. Tabor school and early began farming on the home farm in his mother's behalf and was thus engaged until his marriage in his twenty-first year, after which he began farming on his own account, as a renter. In 1905 Mr. Guthrie came into possession of eighty-five acres of the old home farm and in 1908 moved to that place and occupied the same as a practical farmer until his removal in 1920 to his present place of residence on the Smithfield pike. Mr. Guthrie now is the owner of 280 acres of land lying in the three townships, Liberty, Perry and Monroe, and has a well improved place. For thirty years Mr. Guthrie has been giving his special attention to horticulture and has come to be recognized as the largest producer of

raspberries and strawberries in the county, finding a ready market for these luscious products in Muncie. He also is widely known for the excellent quality of his melons. In addition to his general farming and horticultural operations, Mr. Guthrie also for years has been carrying on a considerable dairy business. He is a Republican and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Improved Order of Red Men. On August 6, 1891, Charles H. Guthrie was united in marriage to Stella Fullhart and to this union two children have been born, a son, Clarence Herman, and a daughter, Jessie, the latter of whom married Earl Langsdon. Clarence Herman Guthrie married Cora Canady and has three children, Jean, John and Eileen. Mrs. Stella Guthrie was born at Richmond, Ind., and is the daughter and only child of Willard and Margaret (Jones) Fullhart, now living in Monroe township, this county, and the latter of whom was born in Mason county, West Virginia. Willard Fullhart, the owner of a farm of 150 acres in Monroe township, was born in Delaware county, a member of one of the pioneer families here, and has lived in this county all his life save for two or three years following his marriage at Richmond when he made his home in that city.

DR. LUCIUS L. BALL, M. D., medical director of the Western Reserve Life Insurance Company and a director of Ball Brothers Company, has lived in Muncie for more than thirty years. Doctor Ball was born in Greensburg, Trumbull county, Ohio, March 29, 1850. His father was Lucius Stiles Ball, born in Ascot, Canada; his mother Maria P. (Bingham) Ball, born in Stansted, Canada. Lucius Stiles Ball was the eldest son of William Ball, born on January 1,1814; he left Canada when he was about twenty years old and went South where he remained about ten years, then joined his parents who had in the meantime moved to a farm in Greensburg, Trumbull county, Ohio. Benjamin Bingham, father of Maria P. Bingham, also moved from Canada and located on a farm in Ashtabula county, Ohio. Lucius Stiles Ball and Maria P. (Bingham) Ball were married on September 1, 1846. To them were born eight children, six sons—Lucius L., the eldest, William C., Edmund B., Frank C., and Clinton H., the latter of whom died in infancy, and two daughters—Lucina A. and Frances May. Lucina A., an educator of note, died in 1901. Frances May married William J. Mauck, president of Hillsdale College. When Lucius Ball was twelve years old his father and mother and family moved to New York state, locating near Buffalo, and two years later they moved to Canandaigua, New York, where they remained for ten years. The children attended the public schools and completed their education in the Canandaigua Academy. The father died in



DR. LUCIUS L. BALL

Canandaigua January 25, 1878. Shortly after his death the mother and five sons moved to Buffalo, New York, where Lucius entered the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and was graduated in 1889. For three years thereafter Doctor Ball served as house physician in the Adrian Hospital, Pennsylvania, and then began the practice of medicine in Buffalo. In 1894 he rejoined his brothers in Muncie. Doctor Ball is a Knights Templar, 32° (Scottish Rite) Mason and is a member of the Universalist church. In 1893 Dr. Lucius L. Ball married Sarah Rogers, of Buffalo, N. Y. They have one daughter, Helen, who was graduated from Vassar College in 1919. Although now retired from the active practice of medicine, Doctor Ball, in order to keep abreast of new discoveries in medical science and in touch with his profession, holds membership relations with the state and national medical societies and the Muncie Academy of Medicine and with the medical section of the American Life Insurance Convention.

WALTER C. WEANER, secretary-treasurer of the Johnson Oil Burner Company of Muncie, is a native of Illinois, born on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Mt. Vernon in that state, August 29, 1885, and is a son of H. J. and Alice L. (Limbert) Weaner, the latter a daughter of George and Rachel Limbert. H. J. Weaner is a native Hoosier, born on a farm in the vicinity of the village of Saratoga, in the neighboring county of Randolph, and has been a successful farmer. In the fall of 1880 he moved from Indiana to Illinois and established his home on a farm of 169 acres in the Mt. Vernon neighborhood in that state, where he continued actively engaged in farming until his retirement some years ago, meanwhile becoming the owner of a farm of 400 acres. He is now engaged in the commission business at Mt. Vernon. To him and his wife were born six children. Walter C. Weaner grew up on the home farm at Mt. Vernon and upon leaving the high school there took up hospital training and pursued a course of three years of such training. Instead of following nursing as a vocation, however, he turned his attention to salesmanship and after taking a course in this line became employed as a traveling salesman for the Dayton Computing Scale Company of Dayton, Ohio, a line which he followed until he took up his present line of manufacturing. In 1916 Mr. Weaner purchased the right to manufacture oil burners under the Johnson patents and in 1917 came to Muncie and established here a factory, operating under the name of the Johnson Oil Burner Company, C. Ray Andrews being president of this company and Mr. Weaner being secretary-treasurer and general manager, with offices and plant at 606½ East Jackson street. This com-

pany manufactures all kinds of burners for the utilization of fuel oil in factory equipment, as well as a complete line of oil stoves for domestic use, and has created a wide market for its products. On October 3, 1910, Walter C. Weaner was united in marriage to Carolyn Rehlmeyer, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Rehlmeyer, and he and his wife have two children, Charles Henry and Clarice Maxine. Mr. and Mrs. Weaner are affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church and are Democrats.

JOHN B. BRAZIER, superintendent of the Dean Drop Forging Company's plant at 1825 East Jackson street, Muncie, was born in England but has been a resident of this country since he was a boy and of Muncie for the past fifteen years. Mr. Brazier was born in the city of Birmingham (England), September 21, 1879, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Bird) Brazier, both of whom also were born in England, and who in 1889 came to the United States with their family and settled in Boston, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The late Samuel Brazier was a writer, all his life being devoted to literary work, and for some time after coming to this country was engaged as editor of a magazine at Boston. He died at his home in that city in 1909 and his widow survived him but two years, her death occurring in 1911. Samuel Brazier was twice married. By his first marriage he had three children, one of whom is still living, Mrs. Emily Payton, who continues to make her home in England. By his second marriage he was the father of eight children, four sons and four daughters, but three of whom are now living, the subject of this sketch having a sister, Winifred, and a brother, Ernest E. Brazier. As will be noted by a comparison of above dates, John B. Brazier was ten years of age when he came to this country with his parents in 1889. He completed his schooling in the Boston city schools and early became interested in the mechanical crafts, entering the employ of the Walworth Manufacturing Company of Boston as a machinist. He remained with that concern for six years, becoming thoroughly well grounded in his trade. He then transferred his connection to the drop-forging department of the plant of the United Shoe Machine Company at Winchester, Mass., and was there employed for three years making dies. He then was given charge of the die room of the plant of the Cape Ann Tool Company of Rockport, Mass., an organization of which J. J. Dean was the president, and when in 1909 Mr. Dean established his plant at Muncie, creating the Dean Drop Forging Company, Mr. Brazier accompanied the organization as superintendent of operation and has since been thus

engaged, one of the substantial figures in the industrial life of the town. Mr. Brazier is an active member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and is a Knight Templar Mason. On August 28, 1908, at Springfield, Mass., John B. Brazier was united in marriage to Lilla Merriam, who was born at Millbury, Mass., a daughter of Henry T. and Harriet (Wheelock) Merriam, and to this union two children have been born, a son, John B. Brazier, Jr., and a daughter, Harriet. The Braziers reside at 1600 East Main street. Mr. and Mrs. Brazier are Republicans and are members of St. John's Universalist church. Mr. Brazier is one of the deacons of that church, a member of the board of trustees of the same and also assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. Mrs. Brazier is a member of the local chapter (Paul Revere) of the Daughters of the American Revolution by right of descent from one of the men who held the historic bridge at Concord. She also is a member of the Round Table Club and the Muncie Mothers' Council.

GOLA SMITH, a grocer at Muncie, was born in this city and has lived here all his life. Mr. Smith was born on May 29, 1880, and is a son of John F. P. and Henrietta (Kibler) Smith, both natives of that part of the Old Dominion now included in West Virginia, who had come to Indiana with their respective parents shortly after the breaking out of the Civil war, both the Smith and the Kibler families settling in Delaware county. John F. P. Smith, now proprietor of a feed barn at Eighth street and Hoyt avenue, is a son of John F. Smith, a member of one of the Virginia Colonial families, who upon coming to Muncie during the early '60s of the past century became engaged here working at his trade as a carpenter and cabinet maker and casket maker. After his marriage to Henrietta Kibler, John F. P. Smith established his home at Muncie and has continued to reside here, now living at 270 Hoyt avenue. For about fifteen years he was employed as a sawyer in a barrel heading shop, then became a sawyer in another wood-working shop, sawing plow beams. He later was made manager of Moody's lumber yard, and was thus engaged for about twelve years, at the end of which time he took up his present business at the feed barn mentioned above. Of the eight children born to him and his wife five are still living. Reared at Muncie, Gola Smith received his schooling in the city schools and as a young man became employed in a lumber yard, where he worked for about six years, at the end of which time he became employed in the big glass manufacturing plant of the Ball Bros. Company. For eight years Mr. Smith worked in this plant, and then in partnership with his brother,

John M. Smith, he became engaged in the grocery business on Hoyt avenue. Something more than eight years later he bought his brother's interest in this store and a year later moved his establishment to his present location at 1400 South Walnut street. That was in 1922 and he since has been engaged in business at that number, proprietor of a well appointed retail grocery store. On August 22, 1918, Gola Smith was united in marriage to Elizabeth M. Bosher, who was born in New York state, daughter of R. J. and Katherine M. (Corwin) Bosher, who came to Indiana in 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Smith reside at 271 Hoyt avenue. They are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church and are Republicans. Mr. Smith is a member of the local council (Delaware No. 4) of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

GEORGE ALEXANDER BALL, treasurer of the Ball Brothers Company of Muncie, the great glass manufacturing concern with whose interests he has been identified since its inception, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, November 5, 1862, and is a son of Lucius Stiles Ball and Maria P. (Bingham) Ball, who were the parents of eight children. An account of Mr. Ball's ancestry, early life and business career will be found in the biography of his brother, Edmund Burke Ball. George A. Ball was six years of age when the family moved to Canandaigua, N. Y., where he attended public school and completed his schooling in the Canandaigua Academy. When he was twenty-one years of age, in 1883, he joined his elder brothers in the manufacturing enterprise they had started some years before at Buffalo, N. Y., and when in 1887 the Ball interests were transferred to Muncie he came here and has since been a resident of Muncie, an active and influential figure in the general industrial, commercial and social life of the city and of the community of which he thus has been a part for more than thirty-five years. In addition to his activities as treasurer of the Ball Brothers Company, Mr. Ball has extensive interests in other directions. He is a member of the directorates of the Merchants National Bank and of the Delaware County National Bank of Muncie, a director of the Marine Trust Company of Buffalo, N. Y., and is also a member of the boards of directors of the Indiana Portland Cement Company, the Muncie & Portland Traction Company, the Indianapolis, Newcastle & Eastern Traction Company and the Muncie & Western Railway Company. Mr. Ball's services in behalf of general educational and philanthropic movements are widely recognized and he is a member of the board of trustees of Indiana University and one of

the directors of the association having in hand the erection of the hospital for children of Indiana as a memorial to James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet. Mr. Ball is a Freemason and is a member of the Muncie Rotary Club. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and he is an elder in the church. In 1893 George A. Ball and Frances Woodworth were married at Buffalo, N. Y. They have one daughter, Elizabeth, who graduated in the class of 1922 in Vassar College.

DANIEL F. COX, president of the Yorktown town board, president of the York Tool and Manufacturing Company of Yorktown, a former building contractor and a substantial landowner of Mt. Pleasant township, now living at Yorktown, was born in that township and has lived there practically all his life. Mr. Cox was born on October 1, 1865, and was but eight years of age when his father died. He thus early was thrown pretty much on his own resources in the matter of a livelihood and at the age of thirteen left school and began working as a farm hand in his home township. When seventeen years of age he went to Muncie and began working as a carpenter's hand and there learned the details of the building trade. He continued working as a carpenter at Muncie until in 1893 when, during the height of the natural gas "boom" he returned to his old home in Mt. Pleasant township and set up as a building contractor on his own account, building houses and barns all over that part of the county, for there was much new building and a great deal of reconstruction work going on in that vicinity about that time. Mr. Cox continued actively engaged as a building contractor until in 1902 when he became engaged in the lumber business at Yorktown, doing business as the Yorktown Lumber Company. For fifteen years Mr. Cox continued thus engaged in the lumber business at Yorktown, meanwhile acquiring considerable farm interests in that vicinity, becoming the owner of about 200 acres of land, and then he sold his lumber yard and became engaged in active farming and so continued until his retirement in 1919 and removal to Yorktown, where he since has resided, renting his farm lands. When Howard Warfel organized the York Tool and Manufacturing Company at Yorktown in 1920 Mr. Cox became actively interested in that enterprise and was elected president of the company, a position which he still occupies. Mr. Cox is a Democrat and is the present president of the Yorktown town board. He is a Freemason and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Cox has been twice

married. His first wife, Catherine Simpson, died leaving one child, a daughter, Mae, and he later married Elizabeth Yingling. Mae Cox married Edward Thorne and has seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

BERT POWERS, secretary of the Gaston Canning Company and general manager of that company's plant at Gaston, was born on a farm in the Gaston neighborhood in Washington township, on January 15, 1872, and is a son of Mark and Mary (Ferguson) Powers, both of whom also were born in this county and the latter of whom is still living. She was born in Washington township in 1849, daughter and only child of Isaac and Susan (Lewis) Ferguson, the former of whom in that same year joined a party of gold seekers going to California, and on his way back to Indiana in 1851 died at St. Louis. The late Mark Powers, former treasurer of Delaware county and former president of the Gaston Banking Company, was born at Elizabethtown on the Mississinewa, June 4, 1845, and was a son of Uriah and Sylvania (Wilson) Powers, the former a Virginian and the latter a Pennsylvanian. Mark Powers was but eleven years of age when his mother died and was fifteen when his father died, and he was living with his uncle, John Powers, in Henry county, when the Civil war broke out. In 1864 he enlisted as a hundred-day man and was assigned to Company B of the 134th Indiana, later re-enlisting and serving until the close of the war with Company K of the 137th regiment. After his marriage in 1867 he established his home on the old home place in Washington township. For eight years he served the people of that township as township trustee and in 1890 was elected treasurer of Delaware county, and by re-election served for two terms in that office. In the spring of 1902 Mr. Powers helped in the organization of the Gaston Banking Company and was elected president of the same, a position he filled until his resignation in 1920. He also helped organize the Gaston Canning Company in 1902 and served as president and treasurer of that concern until in 1912, when he sold his interest in the cannery to his son, Bert Powers, present general manager of the plant. Mark Powers also helped to organize the Gaston Telephone Company and was for years treasurer and general manager of the same. He also had an interest in a hardware store at Gaston and in a store at Muncie, was a member of the board of directors of the Merchants National Bank of Muncie and owned a half section of land in Washington township. He died on January 18, 1923. Of the eight children born to him and his wife, all are living save one who died in infancy and a son George W., who died in 1897 at

the age of twenty-seven, the others besides the subject of this sketch being Webb, Paul, Bruce, John and Susan. Bert Powers received his schooling at Gaston and early acquired mercantile experience as a clerk. In 1898 he became engaged in the hardware business at Gaston in association with his father and still retains his interest in that store, in partnership with L. Bond. In 1912 Mr. Powers bought his father's interest in the plant and affairs of the Gaston Canning Company and served as treasurer of that concern until in 1918, when he was elected secretary and general manager of the company, which position he has since occupied. He also is a member of the board of directors of the Gaston Telephone Company. He is a Republican, as was his father, and is an Odd Fellow and an Elk. Bert Powers married Catherine M. Harrison and he and his wife have twin daughters, Louise May and Frances Elizabeth.

JACOB SMITH KEESLING, a veteran farmer and landowner of Salem township, who recently died at his home there, was a native Hoosier and had lived in this state all his life, a resident of Delaware county for many years. Mr. Keesling was born on a farm in the neighboring county of Madison, December 19, 1857, and was a son of Jacob and Nancy (Riggs) Keesling, the latter of whom was born in Ohio. Jacob Keesling was born in Virginia and was but a boy when he came to Indiana with his parents, Jacob Keesling and wife, the family settling in Madison county, where the senior Jacob Keesling entered a tract of land from the government and established his home. On that pioneer farm the junior Jacob Keesling grew to manhood and after his marriage became a farmer on his own account and came to be the owner of a good farm of eighty acres. He and his wife were the parents of fifteen children, five of whom are still living and of whom the subject of this memorial sketch was the only one to make his residence in Delaware county. Jacob Smith Keesling was reared on the home farm in Madison county and remained on the farm with his father until after his marriage when he rented a farm in that county and was engaged in farming there for a couple of years, at the end of which time he came over into Delaware county and rented the farm on which his last days were spent and which he came to own, the old Abshire home farm in Salem township, the place on which his widow was born. In 1914 Mr. Keesling bought this farm of eighty-two acres and later increased his holdings there to 162 acres and had a well improved farm. He died there in 1924. Jacob Smith Keesling married Loretta Abshire, who, as noted above, was born on the farm on which she is now living in Salem township,

and who is a daughter of Edward and Catherine (Basicker) Abshire, the latter of whom was born in the neighboring county of Madison. Edward Abshire was born in Virginia and was but a child when he came to Indiana with his parents, Allen Abshire and wife, who settled on a farm in Salem township, this county, where Edward Abshire grew to manhood. After his marriage he became a farmer in that township and became the owner of more than 200 acres of land, as is set out elsewhere in this work, together with further details regarding the Abshire family in this county. To Jacob S. and Loretta (Abshire) Keesling were born five children, Effie Mae, Jacob, Catherine, Russell and Bethel Edna, all of whom are married save Russell, who is with his mother on the home farm. Effie Mae Keesling married George W. Reedy and has two children, Orville and Maxine. Jacob Keesling (IV) married Ruth Haynes. Catherine Keesling married Charles W. Jones and has one child, Darrel; and Bethel Edna Keesling married Clay Stewart and has four children, Dorothy, Madaline, Russell and Dora Catherine. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Keesling has continued to make her home on the old home place, which is pleasantly situated on rural mail route No. 1 out of Daleville.

LEMUEL A. PITTENGER, representative in the Indiana General Assembly from Delaware county, professor of rural education in the Eastern Division of the Indiana State Normal School, an educator of many years standing in Indiana and a farmer and landowner, residing on the Selma pike in Liberty township, this county, is a native son of Delaware county and has lived here the greater part of his life, from the days of his young manhood interested in educational affairs Mr. Pittenger was born on a farm in Delaware township on Septen ber 27, 1873, and is a son of Isaiah and Josephine (Swander) Pit enger, both members of pioneer families in this county. Reared on the home farm, Lemuel A. Pittenger received his early schooling in the old Hickory Grove school, supplemented this by two years of attendance in the Selma high school, took a course in the Central Indiana Normal School at Danville and then began to teach school, thus engaging in a profession which ever since has engrossed his attention. Furthering his qualifications for teaching he took a course in the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, and then entered Indiana University. At the end of three and one-half years study there he received his Bachelor degree and after one year of further study was given his Master degree. For six years Mr. Pittenger was engaged as the head of the English department of the Muncie high school and

LEMUEL A. PITTENGER

then he became connected with the teaching staff of the old Muncie normal. Two years later, in an effort to restore the declining fortunes of that institution, he became acting president of the school and carried it through another term. That was about twenty years ago. Mr. Pittenger's next connection with school work was as the head of the English department in the Bloomington schools, in which capacity he served for five years, or until in 1913 when he was engaged as head of the English department of the Ohio State Normal School at Kent, in which institution he served for seven years or until his resignation in 1920 on account of failing health. Upon leaving the school room Mr. Pittenger returned to Delaware county and established his home on the farm on which he is now living on the Selma pike, rural mail route No. 1 out of Selma, and has since resided there. In the spring of 1923 he was recalled to school work as a temporary substitute for Mr. Clippinger in the English department of the Eastern Division of the Indiana State Normal School at Muncie and thus returned to the old school grounds on which he had labored twenty years before. In the fall of 1923, when this substitute labor was concluded, he was prevailed upon to put in his lot with the state school, was elected professor of rural education in the normal and is thus again back into school work, which to him always has been a labor of love. Mr. Pittenger is a Republican and has long taken an interested part in civic affairs. In the fall of 1922 he was elected to represent Delaware county in the Indiana General Assembly and in that capacity served in the 1923 session of the Legislature, head of the important ways and means committee of the House of Representatives and thus one of the most influential factors in that body. Of the six bills introduced by Mr. Pittenger during that session, five became laws of the state, one of these being the important teachers certification law. He was renominated for the legislature in the May primary, 1924. In 1900 Lemuel A. Pittenger was united in marriage to Bertha Orr, who also was born in this county, daughter of J. N. and Nannie (Simmons) Orr, both members of pioneer families in the county, and to this union two children have been born, a son, Arthur O., and a daughter, Mary Joe, the latter of whom is now a student in the Eastern Division of the Indiana State Normal School at Muncie. Arthur O. Pittenger is a student at Indiana University, a member of the class of 1925. Mr. Pittenger is a Freemason and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He was reared in the United Presbyterian church faith and was formerly an elder of that communion.

WILLIAM M. BIRCH, head of the W. M. Birch Company, general contractors in highway construction, street paving and excavation work at Muncie, is a Missourian by birth but has been a resident of Delaware county the greater part of his life and for more than thirty years has been engaged in his present line in Muncie, it having been he who laid the first bit of brick paving put down in that city. Mr. Birch was born on a farm in St. Clair county, Missouri, June 27, 1864, and is a son of Rodney C. and Agnes Birch. Rodney C. Birch died in Little Rock, Ark., shortly after the close of the Civil war and his widow with her small son came to Indiana and settled in the Albany neighborhood. William M. Birch thus was early left without a father's help and when hardly more than a boy he started out "on his own." His schooling was finished in the Albany schools and then he followed Horace Greeley's advice to young men and went West, becoming engaged in construction work in the task of laying branch lines for the Santa Fe railroad. For some time he was employed in railway construction camps and then became engaged in similar work on irrigation projects in Colorado, and thus early became thoroughly familiar with the details of construction work. After four years of this sort of experience Mr. Birch undertook contracting on his own account and was for two years engaged as a contractor on irrigation works, laying the groundwork for the later successes which were to come to him in this line. Then he returned to Delaware county and located at Muncie, where he opened out as a general contractor in excavation work, cement sidewalk construction and the laying of sewers, which lines gradually were extended, as street paving came along, to include street and road building, and it was in this latter line that he laid the first brick street put down in Muncie. It was in 1892 that Mr. Birch began his contract work in Muncie, just about the time the new era of development opened out well in the town, and he ever since has been working along these lines. His field of activities presently were extended to cover work of this kind generally throughout eastern Indiana, sidewalk, street and sewer construction, and in 1913 he organized the present W. M. Birch Company and the business since has been carried on by this corporation. This firm is regarded as one of the leading firms of contractors along these lines in eastern Indiana, road building, paving and excavating being its specialty. Mr. Birch is a Democrat. He is a Scottish Rite (32 degree) Mason and a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, affiliated with Murat temple at Indianapolis, and is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce. In 1891 William M.

Birch was united in marriage to Clara A. Pittenger, daughter of Daniel and Eleanor Pittenger and a member of one of the pioneer families of Delaware county, and he and his wife have one child, a daughter, Nola A., wife of Lieutenant Commander Robert W. Hayler of the United States navy. The Haylers have two sons, Robert W. and William Birch Hayler. Mr. and Mrs. Birch are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church. They reside at 800 East Washington street.

WILLIAM H. BALL, assistant general manager of the Ball Brothers Company of Muncie and a veteran of the World war, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., October 28, 1893, and is the son of William C. and Emma (Wood) Ball, who became residents of Muncie in 1897 and the latter of whom is still living here, making her home on beautiful Minnetrista boulevard. The late William C. Ball, a member of the Ball Brothers Company, died in the spring of 1921 and further and fitting mention of him is made elsewhere in this work. William H. Ball was four years of age when his parents moved from Buffalo to Muncie in 1897. He thus was reared in Muncie, getting his initial schooling here. Upon leaving the high school he entered the Howe Military Academy and after two years there entered Hillsdale College at Hillsdale, Mich., of which his uncle, Joseph W. Mauck, is president. Mr. Ball attended Hillsdale during the years 1913-14, was president of his class and took a leading part in college athletics. After further preparatory work at Hillsdale he entered the chemical engineering school of Cornell University, in 1916, and was there in attendance when this country entered the World war. In the fall of 1917 he married and one month later, December 14, 1917, enlisted for army service and was assigned to the 60th (infantry) regiment of the 5th Division of the national army. Soon afterward he was transferred to the headquarters company of the gas service detachment of the 5th Division and in February, 1918, was made a sergeant. He took a detachment of this division to Camp Logan (Texas) and soon afterward was transferred to Camp Merritt (New Jeresy) in preparation for overseas service and on April 14, 1918, sailed with the command to which he was attached for France. With this command Mr. Ball saw much active service at the front, thus participating in the action of the Vosges, the Baccaret, the St. Mihiel and the Argonne sectors. He sailed for home on August 4, 1919. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Ball entered the office of the Ball Brothers Company at Muncie, starting in as a clerk in the sales and purchasing department, with a view to learning the details of

the office end of the business. On January 1, 1921, he went over to the old office building of the plant with a view to learning the details of factory operation and production, and two years later, January 1, 1923, was made assistant to Edmund B. Ball, his uncle and the general manager of the concern, and is now serving in that administrative capacity. On November 14, 1917, William H. Ball was united in marriage to Marian Agnes Medsker, who was born at Muncie, December 3, 1893, daughter of C. L. Medsker, and to this union a daughter, Lucina, was born on August 21, 1918. Mrs. Ball is a leader in local musical circles. Mr. Ball is also quite musical. They reside at 222 North Monroe street.

KARL A. OESTERLE, vice president and manager of the Delaware County National Bank of Muncie, a past president of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, treasurer of the Delaware county Republican central committee and in numerous other ways actively identified with the commercial and civic life of the community, is a native of the old Buckeye state but has been a resident of Indiana and of Muncie for thirty years and more and thus "grew up" with the new city which developed here following the opening of the natural gas field in the late '80s and early '90s. Mr. Oesterle was born in the pleasant village of Washingtonville in Columbiana county, Ohio, August 21, 1879, and is a son of C. W. and Mary (Mascher) Oesterle, both of whom were born in Germany and had come to this country with their respective parents in the days of their youth. The late C. W. Oesterle, whose last days were spent in Muncie, was a shoemaker, a vocation which he followed all his active life. In 1893, when Muncie was beginning to enjoy such a rapid accretion of population following the opening of the industries dependent on natural gas here, he came to Muncie with his family and here he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1912. To him and his wife were born nine children, all of whom are living save one daughter, Mrs. Rosa Ross, who died in St. Louis. Of the remaining children of this parentage but three are residents of Muncie, the subject of this sketch and his brothers, Isadore and Eugene Oesterle. The others are Mrs. Elizabeth Striver and Mrs. Mollie Ruthenberger, of Blue Island, Ill.; Mrs. Mary Langenbach, of Terre Haute, Ind.; Mrs. Evelyn Pruden, of Lockport, N. Y., and Mrs. Lydia Hartman, of Norwood, Mo. When Karl A. Oesterle was but a small child his parents moved from Washingtonville to Leetonia, in Columbiana county (Ohio), where he was in school until he was twelve years of age, when he went to St. Louis to make his home with his elder sister, Mrs. Ross, and was there for

two years or until in October, 1893, when he rejoined his parents, who in that year had made their home in Muncie. Karl Oesterle thus was fourteen years of age when he came to Muncie, and his first job here was as a cash boy and delivery boy in the Keller-Bryce clothing store. In 1896, when seventeen years of age, he took a job "on the road" as a salesman for the American Washboard Company of Cleveland and was thus engaged as a traveling salesman for nine months, at the end of which time he returned to Muncie and resumed his employment with the Keller-Bryce concern, remaining there in a responsible capacity until in 1903, when he became attracted to a proposition which had opened out in Salt Lake City, Utah, and went to that city, but not finding things there to his liking he presently returned and again became associated with the Keller-Bryce company, this time as secretary of the company, and was thus engaged until in 1912, when he was elected to the directorate of the Delaware County National Bank, was made vice president of that old established institution, and has since been serving in that capacity, manager of the bank. Mr. Oesterle also is a member of the directorates of the Warner Gear Company, the Muncie Malleable Foundry Company and the Keller Company, of which latter concern he is treasurer, and is president of the Carr Drug Company. He also is treasurer of the Republican county central committee and is president of the sinking fund committee of the city of Muncie. Ever since its organization, Mr. Oesterle has been treasurer of the Delaware county chapter of the American Red Cross and is now also secretary of that body. He is a member of the directorate and treasurer of the local Social Service Bureau, a member of the board of trustees of the Bert H. Whiteley Charity Fund and a member of the board of the local fund of the Near East Relief and was vice chairman of the committee which had in hand the local campaign in behalf of the James Whitcomb Riley Hospital fund in this county and was treasurer of that fund. During the period of this country's participation in the World war, Mr. Oesterle served on all the local Liberty Loan "drives" and on one of these sales was credited with making a million dollar sale in one transaction. When the United War Work campaign came on in the fall of 1918 he was made chairman of the local committee in charge of that drive, which was closed on November 11 (Armistice day) with a full subscription of this county's quota of $125,000, the largest single item contributed here as an outright gift to war work. He also served as a "Three Minute" man and under appointment of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, served as chairman of the campaign for the sale of treasury

certificates issued in anticipation of the Victory loan to the government. When the Delaware County Bankers Association was organized for the purpose of more effective service during the time of the war Mr. Oesterle was elected president of that association, an organization which has been continued very effectively. Mr. Oesterle is a past president of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, past president of the local Rotary Club, is a 32d degree (Scottish Rite) Mason and is also affiliated with the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Loyal Order of Moose. Karl A. Oesterle married Mayme E. Johnson, daughter and only child of John C. and Martha J. (Hutchinson) Johnson, of Muncie, and to this union three children have been born, Mary Jane, John Conrad and Lydia Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Oesterle are members of the First Presbyterian church, of the congregation of which he has for years been one of the trustees. He also is superintendent of the Sunday school of that church and for a number of years was the congregation's financial secretary. The late John C. Johnson, father of Mrs. Oesterle, was for years one of the leading figures in the commercial and industrial life of Muncie and was president of the Delaware County National Bank at the time of his death in 1904. He was a native of New York state, had been a resident of Muncie since 1884 and was past sixty-one years of age at the time of his death. His widow, who was born in Albany, N. Y., daughter of David and Mary (Chambers) Hutchinson, survives and is still living at Muncie.

JOHN C. JOHNSON, a veteran of the Civil war and at the time of his death nearly twenty years ago president of the Delaware County National Bank of Muncie, had been a resident of Muncie for twenty years, actively identified with the industrial and commercial affairs of the community, and at his passing left a good memory. It therefore is but fitting that in this definite history of the county in whose interests his services had so long been rendered there should appear some brief memorial of his life and service. Mr. Johnson was born in Albany county, New York, May 21, 1843, and was a son of Henry I. and Eliza (Ferguson) Johnson, both of whom also were born in New York state. Henry I. Johnson was a farmer in Albany county. In 1864 he moved to Ashtabula, Ohio, and in 1881 moved with his family into Indiana and located at Muncie, where he died not long afterward. John C. Johnson was but seventeen years of age when the Civil war broke out, but he lost no time in getting into the service of the Union army and went out with Company K of the 44th regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry (the famous "Ellsworth

Avengers"), and was serving with that command when at the battle of Hanover Court House he was severely wounded, later being discharged for physical inability. He then entered the service of the Quartermaster's Department and thus served until the close of the war. Upon the completion of his military service Mr. Johnson finished his schooling at the Boys Academy at Albany, took a course in the old Bryant & Stratton Commercial College and then became employed as a bookkeeper in the office of a lumber concern at Albany and was thus engaged there for fifteen years, during which time he became thoroughly familiar with the details of the lumber business. In 1882 Mr. Johnson became engaged in the lumber business on his own account at Bridgeport, Conn., but two years later (in 1884) disposed of his interests there and came to Muncie to rejoin his brother, Abbott L. Johnson, who meanwhile had become engaged here in the lumber business, and the brothers became associated in the lumber business here, thus forming business connections which, when the "boom" consequent on the opening of the natural gas field here came on a few years later proved profitable for both. John C. Johnson became interested in several industrial and commercial enterprises, was one of the leaders in the old Commercial Club movement, for some time president of the Commercial Club; was active in city expansion enterprises, served for several years as a member of the city common council and in other ways did what he could to advance the interests of "Magic Muncie." In the summer of 1896 he was elected president of the Delaware County National Bank and in that capacity served until his death, December 13, 1904. Mr. Johnson was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, a York Rite Mason and a Presbyterian, for years an elder of the First Presbyterian church and a member of the building committee which directed the erection of the edifice now occupied by that congregation. On October 26, 1870, John C. Johnson was united in marriage to Martha J. Hutchinson, daughter of David and Mary (Chambers) Huntchinson, of Albany, N. Y., and to that union one child was born, a daughter, Mayme E., who married Karl A. Oesterle, present vice-president and manager of the Delaware County Bank, and has three children, Mary Jane, John Conrad and Lydia Elizabeth. Mrs. Johnson survives her husband and is still living at Muncie, which has been her home for forty years. It is a significant historical fact that when the funeral of John C. Johnson was held in Muncie in December, 1904, factory operations, mercantile activities, street car traffic and other business affairs were suspended for ten minutes during the time of the

obsequies, as a mark of the high esteem in which the deceased was held.

MICHAEL J. McGUFF, founder of the M. J. McGuff Coal and Builders Supply Company of Muncie and a former member of the common council of the city of Muncie, who died at his home here in the summer of 1913 and whose business is still being carried on in the family, his widow now being president of the company which he founded and his son, Edmund J. McGuff, general manager of the concern, had many friends in this community and at his passing left a good memory. The late Michael J. McGuff was born in the pleasant and romantic village of Yellow Springs in Greene county, Ohio, June 24, 1857, and was a son of Thomas McGuff, who was born in County Clair, Ireland, and who had come to this country in the days of his young manhood and had established his home in Ohio. Reared at Yellow Springs, Michael J. McGuff as a young man became a traveling representative of the old William Whiteley Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of harvesting machines, at Springfield, Ohio, and in 1897 when the Whiteley Malleable Castings Company was established at Muncie came over here with the force that accompanied the plant from Springfield and became employed in the Muncie plant as foreman of the annealing department and was thus engaged until about twenty years ago when he embarked in the coal business at Muncie, establishing the business which is still carried on in the family and which he was carrying on at the time of his death on July 8, 1913. About ten years after he had embarked in the coal business he had added to his yards a general line of builders supplies and this combination has since been maintained, the offices and yards of the concern being at the corner of Plum and Wysor streets. Mr. McGuff also established the plant of the Muncie Brass and Aluminum Company, which after his death was sold. The coal and supply business was kept up after his death, his widow, Mrs. Sarah E. McGuff, being the present president of the company, which is a partnership concern or close corporation, with her son, Edmund J. McGuff, as vice president and manager, Mrs. Mary Morrison as secretary, and Harry B. Morrison as treasurer. Mrs. McGuff (Sarah E. Ward) was born in the village of Harmony in Clark county, Ohio. Michael J. McGuff was a Republican and for some time represented his ward in the common council of the city of Muncie. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Modern Woodmen, and was a member of St. Lawrence's Catholic church, as are his widow and children. There are four of these chil-

MICHAEL J. McGUFF

dren, Mary, Edmund J. and Edna (twins) and Margaret, all save the last named of whom were born in Ohio. Edmund J. McGuff was born at Springfield, Ohio, March 8, 1892, and was about five years of age when his parents moved from Springfield to Muncie and he received his schooling in the schools of the latter city. As a lad he began to take an interest in his father's coal yard and thus literally "grew up" to the business with which he ever since has been connected and of which he now is the general manager. In 1913 Edmund J. McGuff was united in marriage to Mabel James, daughter of William F. and Helena (Cochran) James, who died in 1920, leaving two children, Sarah Elizabeth and Nancy Jane. On May 15, 1923, Mr. McGuff married, secondly, Ruth M. Fox, daughter of George and Martha (Sullivan) Fox. Mr. McGuff is a member of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and of the Kiwanis Club and also is affiliated with the local council of the Knights of Columbus, with the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with the Phi Delta Kappa fraternity. Mary McGuff married Harry B. Morrison, present treasurer of the M. J. McGuff Coal and Builders Supply Company; Edna McGuff married Layman W. Amos, of St. Louis, and Margaret McGuff married Garland Retherford. It was in 1918, when the McGuff firm took up the builders supply line that Harry B. Morrison entered the firm and he since has acted as treasurer of the concern.

WILLARD A. BARTLETT, one of Muncie's long established realtors and president of the Midwest Mortgage and Bond Company of Muncie, is a member of one of the real pioneer families of Delaware county, the Bartletts of this line having been represented in this county for nearly ninety years. Mr. Bartlett was born over the line in the neighboring county of Randolph, January 22, 1878, and is a son of the Rev. Martin and Emeline (Life) Bartlett, the latter of whom was born in that same county, a member of one of the pioneer families there. The Rev. Martin Bartlett, a minister of the United Brethren church, who is now living in Wayne county, was born in Delaware township in Delaware county and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth Bartlett, the former of whom was a son of William Bartlett, a Virginian, who had come out here into the New Purchase in 1835 with his family and who on October 10, 1836, entered from the Government a tract of land in section 24 of Delaware township, this county, where the Bartlett home became established and where Robert and Elizabeth Bartlett reared their family. They were the parents of ten children and as most of these married and reared families of their own the Bartlett connection of this line in the present generation

is a considerable one. Of these children, four are still living, the Rev. Martin Bartlett having two sisters, Mary and Flora, and a brother, Thomas Bartlett. The Rev. Martin Bartlett was reared on the home farm in Delaware township and after his marriage established his home on a farm in Randolph county, some years later was ordained a minister of the United Brethren church and for twenty-five years made his home in Randolph county, farming and preaching. He then moved back to Delaware county and here remained until his removal in 1917 to Wayne county, where he is now living at a ripe old age. To him and his wife were born four children, the subject of this sketch having two sisters, Nellie and Anna, and a brother, Charles Bartlett. Reared on the home farm in Randolph county, Willard A. Bartlett finished his schooling in the old Ridgeville College and in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, from which latter institution he was graduated, and then he took up the study of law under the preceptorship of Judge Caldwell at Winchester. Two years later, in 1903, he came to Muncie and here became engaged in the mortgage and bond brokerage business, a line which ever since has engaged his attention and in addition to which he is engaged in the general realty business, with present offices at 417 the Wysor building. In 1916 Mr. Bartlett promoted the organization of the Midwest Mortgage and Bond Company of Muncie, was elected president of this company and has since been the executive head of the same, directing the affairs of the company from his office in the Wysor building. This concern is a mortgage and bond house for bankers, banks, life insurance companies and corporations, enabling interior banks to offer a complete banking service, and its several departments cover farm loans, city loans and bonds, specializing in real estate mortgage bonds, government, municipal and other high grade bonds and nontaxable securities. Mr. Bartlett is president of this company, Fred J. Hughes and Harry H. Orr are vice-presidents, M. E. Stauf is the secretary-treasurer and M. V. Bartlett is inspector, besides which there is a board of governors—fourteen in all—representatives of various financial interests in this and adjacent counties and in western Ohio. The purpose of the expansion program adopted by the Midwest management in 1916 is set out to be "a response to the urgent needs of the rural and smaller town communities for the same banking services rendered by banking institutions in the financial centers. Its purpose is to bring to the various banking communities, through its member bankers and the banks they represent, all the advantages afforded the customers of the

strong metropolitan bank—a thing that is now beyond the powers of the smaller independent bank." Willard A. Bartlett married Glenna Moore, daughter of James and Rebecca Moore, and he and his wife have four children, two daughters, Mildred and Esther, and two sons, Robert and Dwight, the latter of whom are still in high school. Mildred Bartlett is a student in the state normal school and Esther Bartlett is a teacher in the Muncie junior high school. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett are Republicans and are members of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church, in the Sunday school of which congregation Mr. Bartlett has for years been a teacher. The Bartletts reside at 518 Beechwood avenue.

S. WEBB JORDAN, former trustee of Perry township and a substantial farmer and landowner of that township, residing on the Burlington pike, rural mail route No. 6 out of Muncie, was born on a farm in section 23, in the southeastern part of that township, October 6, 1860, and is a son of William Alexander and America (Davidson) Jordan, the latter of whom, a member of one of the pioneer families in the neighboring county of Henry, died in 1872. William Alexander Jordan also was a native Hoosier, born in Wayne county, this state, in 1826, and was a son of William and Mary (McClellan) Jordan, Pennsylvanians, the former of whom was a son of John Jordan, who in 1808, eight years before Indiana was admitted to statehood, had moved with his family into the then wilds of Indiana Territory and had settled in Wayne county, the family home presently becoming established in the Economy neighborhood. In 1846, when twenty years of age, William Alexander Jordan came up into Delaware county and bought a quarter section of land in section 23 of Perry township. In the next spring he married and established his home there, and for more than sixty years was a resident of this township, his death occurring in 1910. In his generation William Alexander Jordan was widely known as a breeder and buyer of live stock. He was successful in his business and extended his holdings until he became the owner of 640 acres in his home township. He also served as justice of the peace in and for that township for years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a Republican. Of his twelve children eight are still living, the subject of this sketch having three sisters, Mary C., Josephine and Carrie, and four brothers, Marion, John S., William and Volney Jordan. Reared on the home farm in Perry township, S. Webb Jordan received his schooling in Center school (district No. 9) and was from the days of his boyhood helpful in the labors of developing the home farm. After his

marriage he rented one of his father's farms and was thus engaged in farming for seven years, at the end of which time he and his wife bought an "eighty" on the Burlington pike, a part of the place on which they are now living, and have since resided there. In the meantime Mr. Jordan has added to this place until now he is the owner of a well improved farm of 240 acres and in addition to his general farming gives much attention to the raising of hogs. Mr. Jordan is a Republican and for six years (1909-1915) rendered public service as trustee of Perry township. In 1886 S. Webb Jordan married Emma L. Rees, also a member of one of the pioneer families of this county, daughter of John and Mary Rees, of Perry township, and he and his wife have three children, a daughter, Carrie E., and two sons, John W. and Lewis A. Jordan, all of whom still are at home. Both sons are veterans of the World war.

WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS, who at the time of his death in the fall of 1917 had been for years the vice president of the Delaware County Bank of Muncie and who also was a substantial farmer and land-owner of Liberty township, where he made his home, was a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the pioneer families here, and all his life was spent here. He lived to be near eighty years of age and there were few men in the county who were better known than he. The late William H. Phillips was born on a pioneer farm in Liberty township on April 30, 1840, and was a son of Henry and Susanna (Sweetman) Phillips, the latter of whom was a daughter of one of the pioneers of Butler county, Ohio. Henry Phillips was a Virginian, born in Shenandoah county (now in West Virginia) in 1795. As a young man he went into Ohio and in Butler county married Susanna Sweetman. In 1836 he came up here into Indiana and established his home on a woodland tract in section 7 of Liberty township, this county where he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives, useful pioneers of that section of the county. They were the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters, and the continuing connection of this branch of the Phillips family in this county is a considerable one. William H. Phillips grew up on the home farm in Liberty township, completed his schooling in the old Engleside Institute in Butler county, Ohio, and early became a school teacher, a profession he followed in his home county for twelve years, meanwhile carrying on farm work during the summers. At the age of thirty years he married Mahala F. Keesling, who also was born in this county, a daughter of Martin and Cora (Rees) Keesling, of Perry township, and who died more than thirty years ago. Martin

WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS

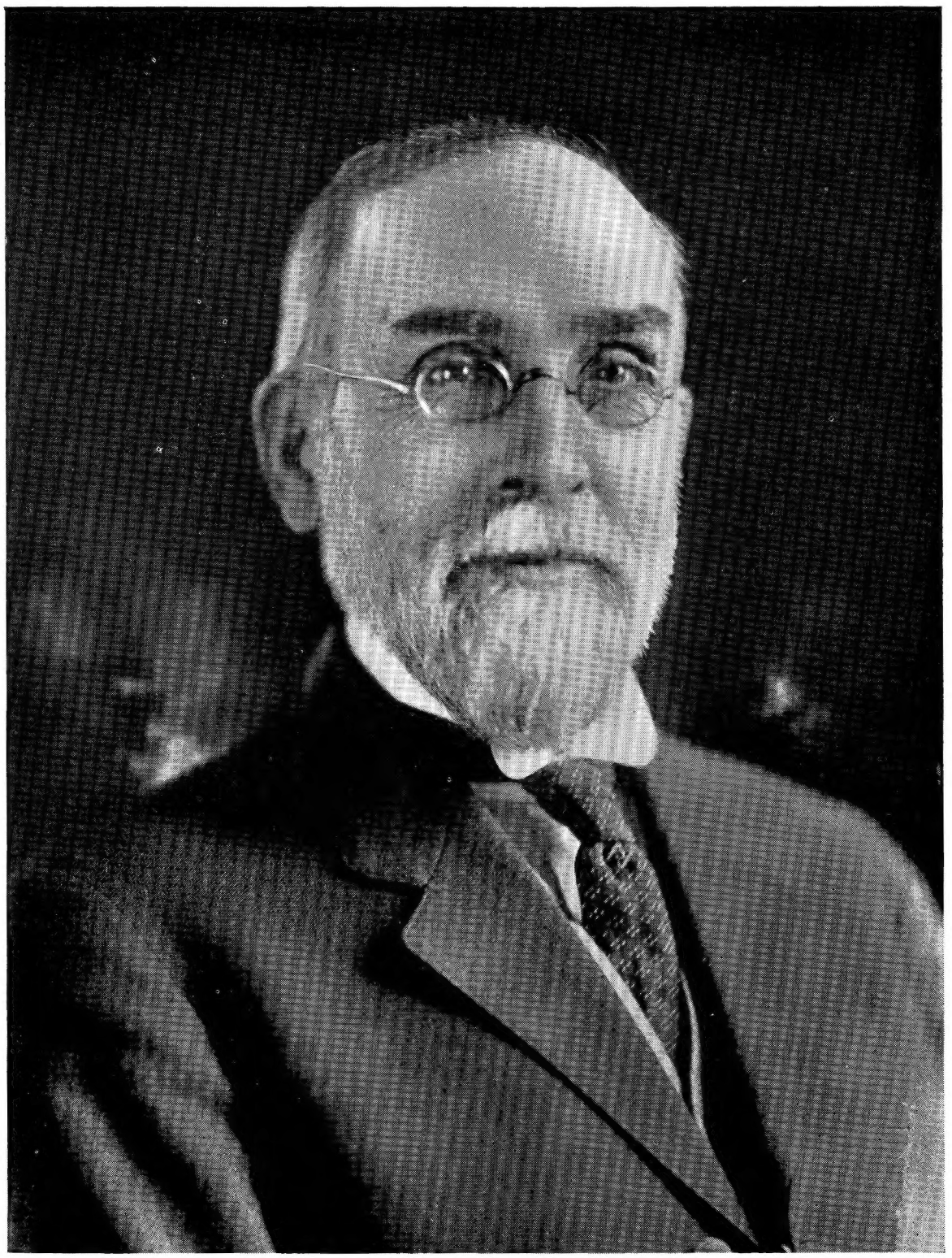
MRS. WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS

Keesling was a Virginian who had come to this county in the days of his young manhood and who after his marriage had settled in Perry township, where he became the owner of more than 750 acres of land and was long accounted one of the most substantial farmers of Delaware county. He died in 1868 and his widow survived him for twelve years, her death occurring in 1880. She was a member of the pioneer Rees family of this county concerning whom numerous references are made in this work. After his marriage William H. Phillips established his home on a farm in section 5 of Liberty township, about four miles northeast of Muncie. When the old Delaware County Bank of Muncie was nationalized in 1892 William H. Phillips became one of the directors of that institution and later was made vice president of the bank, a position he occupied to the time of his death. He also was a director of the Muncie Trust Company, organized in 1900, and had other interests of a substantial character in the city and county. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was a Republican. William H. Phillips died on November 20, 1917, he then being in his seventy-eighth year. He was the father of five children, three daughters, Mrs. Leora M. Cecil, Mrs. Gertrude F. Dragoo and Mrs. Nellie B. Shroyer, and two sons, Harry H. and Edgar E. Phillips, all of whom are still living in Delaware county.

C. C. CRAMPTON, head of the firm of C. C. Crampton & Son, general plastering and stucco contractors at Muncie, is a native son of Delaware county, a member of one of the pioneer families of this county, and has been a resident of Muncie since the days of his boyhood. Mr. Crampton was born on a farm in Hamilton township on March 21, 1869, and is a son of Charles C. and Mary Ann (Lynsacum) Crampton, the latter of whom also was born in Indiana. Charles C. Crampton was born in Ashland county, Ohio, October 9, 1838, and was a son of Joel and Eleanor (Ross) Crampton, the latter of whom was born in Jefferson county, that state, March 14, 1808. Joel Crampton was born in New Haven, Conn., November 20, 1802, and was seven years of age when his parents moved to Ohio with their family, settling in Ashland county. He became a pioneer live stock dealer in Ohio and was thus engaged until his retirement. His last days were spent in Delaware county, his death occurring here on August 27, 1882. It was on April 13, 1826, that he married Eleanor Ross, who died on September 20, 1861. Charles C. Crampton, one of the six children born to this union, came over into Indiana upon reaching his majority and after his marriage established his home

on a farm in Hamilton township, where he spent the remainder of his life. During the earlier years of his residence there he was engaged during the winters in teaching school and became widely known throughout the county. To him and his wife were born four sons, the subject of this sketch, the second in order of birth, having three brothers, O. W., Arthur R. and John W. Crampton. Reared on the home farm in Hamilton township, C. C. Crampton received his schooling in the neighborhood schools and early became interested in the plasterer's trade and at Muncie became a skilled workman in that line. After working for others for about five years he became engaged as a plastering contractor on his own account and has ever since been thus engaged at Muncie, a period of something more than thirty-six years, of late years giving attention to the growing demand for stucco construction, and now has associated with him in business his elder son, Charles F. Crampton, doing business under the firm name of C. C. Crampton & Son. It may be said that with few exceptions Mr. Crampton has had the plastering contract on every building of considerable consequence erected in Muncie during the later phase of its reconstruction program. He also has carried out large contracts in other sections of Indiana, as well as in a number of other states, no fewer than seven states having been a field for his operations as a plastering contractor. Mr. Crampton is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Felows and of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. C. C. Crampton married Juliet Stewart, daughter of Joseph Stewart, also a member of one of the old families of Delaware county, and he and his wife have three children: Charles F., mentioned above, who married Helen Smith; Mary M., wife of Walter McDonald, and Raymond S. The Cramptons reside at 420 South Elm street.

HARDIN ROADS, who died in the spring of 1923, had been for many years one of the most active and influential figures in the commercial and industrial life of Muncie, of which city he had been a resident for more than thirty-five years. As president of the Merchants National Bank and a directing factor in several other banks, as one of the most active promoters of the interests of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce and as a director in various industrial and commercial concerns, his personal influence was exerted in many directions and he thus for many years occupied a position of unusual responsibility in the community. Mr. Roads was born in Highland county, Ohio, February 4, 1840, and was thus eighty-three years of age at the time of his death. He completed his schooling in the college at Lebanon, Ohio, was for some time engaged as a teacher in the



HARDIN ROADS

schools of his home county and then became engaged in the grocery business at Hillsboro, Ohio. In 1887, upon the opening of the natural gas field here, he disposed of his interests in Ohio and came to Muncie, where he became engaged, in association with the Glascock brothers, in the wholesale grocery business, under the firm name of H. Roads & Company, and was thus engaged until in 1892, when the business was sold to Joseph A. Goddard, present head of the Joseph A. Goddard Company, wholesale groceries, at Muncie. Early in 1893, in association with a group of local capitalists, Mr. Roads promoted the organization of the Merchants National Bank of Muncie and was elected president of the bank, a position in which he was retained until his death on May 7, 1923, a period of thirty years, during which time he became recognized as one of the leading bankers in Indiana. He also from time to time held connection with other banking institutions hereabouts, these including the old Muncie Trust Company, the Merchants Trust and Savings Company of Muncie, the Yorktown Banking Company, the Farmers State Bank of Eaton, the Commercial Bank of Daleville, the Parker Banking Company, the Selma Banking Company and the Gaston Banking Company. He also was a member of the board of directors of the Joseph A. Goddard Company and a stockholder in the American Lawn Mower Company. From the days of the beginning of the old Commercial Club Mr. Roads was one of the vitalizing factors in the extension of that body's interests, for many years serving as treasurer of the same, and when the present Chamber of Commerce became the successor to the former body he took an equally servicable interest in the operations of the new organization, ever helpful in all movements having to do with the extension of community interests. Though not a member of any fraternal organization his interest in general civic and patriotic movements could always be relied on to help promote all proper local activities. He was an active member of the High Street Methodist Episcopal church, a well recognized figure in Indiana Methodism, and was for some years a member of the board of trustees of DePauw University. In February, 1863, Hardin Roads married Ellen VanZant, who died in 1917.